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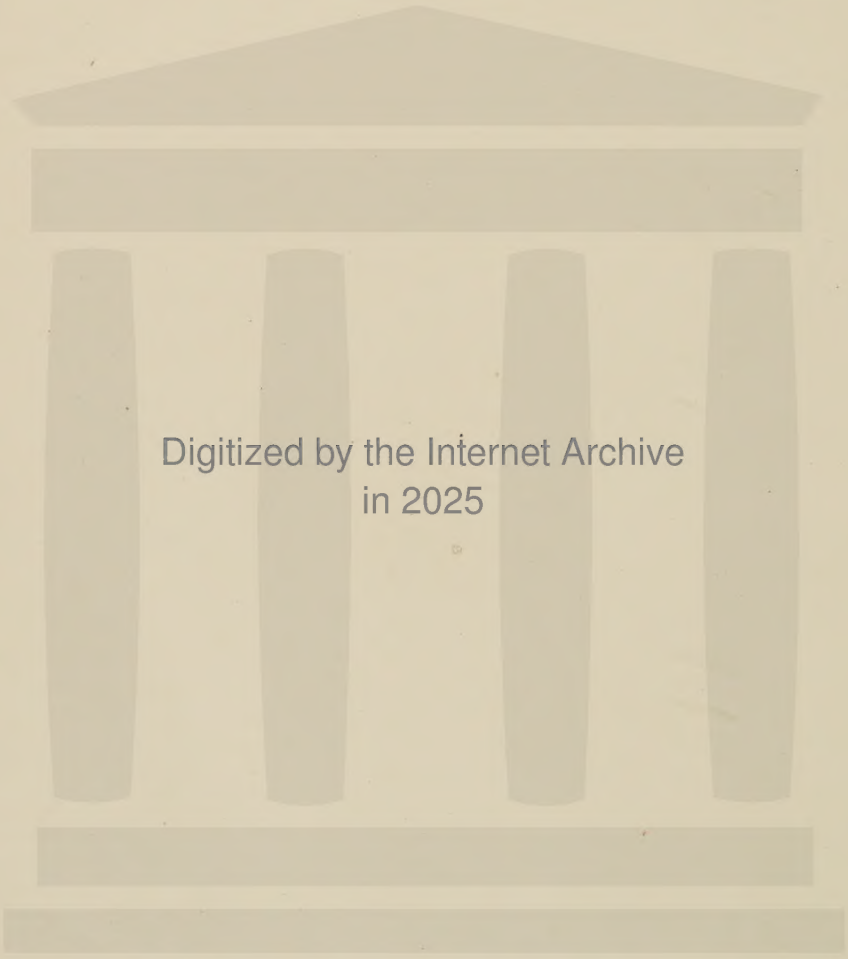
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# California and Californians

Edited by

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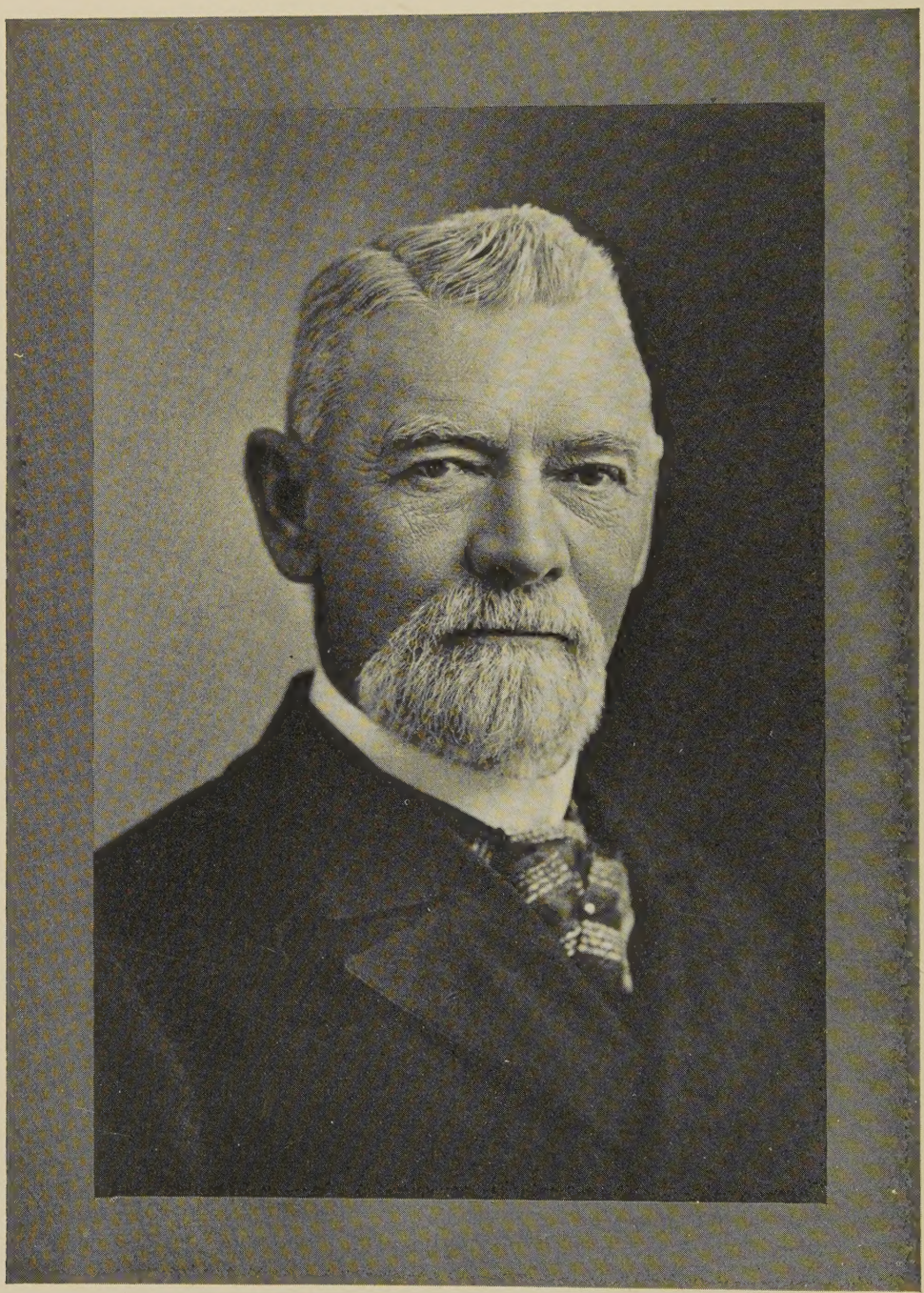

W. H. Workman

# *California and Californians*

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William Henry Workman. In the autumn of 1854 there arrived at Los Angeles a youth of determination and ambition who was destined to become one of the outstanding figures of his day and whose labors were to affect the prosperity and progress of his adopted city as greatly as those of any of the citizens before or afterward. This was William Henry Workman, who maintained his residence in the city for sixty-four years, during which time he was identified not only with business and financial enterprises of every description, but every movement making for advancement, and on numerous occasions as the incumbent of high official positions contributed his abounding ability and energy unreservedly to the interests of his city, its institutions and its citizens.

Mr. Workman was born at New Franklin, Missouri, January 1, 1839, the youngest of the three sons of David and Nancy (Hook) Workman, his brothers being Thomas H. and Elijah H. Workman. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Workman, a native of England, and his maternal grandfather was John Hook, a Virginian who served as a soldier under General Washington during the Revolutionary war. David Workman was a native of Clifton-Penrith, England, and his wife, Nancy, of Virginia. The early education of William Henry Workman was secured in the public schools of Booneville, Missouri, and subsequently he attended K. T. Kemper's Collegiate Institute, likewise at Booneville. He was a lad of fifteen years when David Workman turned his face toward the west, determined to make a new home and fortune in California, and in the spring of 1854, from Westport Landing, now Kansas City, the little party embarked upon a long, tedious, perilous journey across the plains by ox-teams, eventually arriving in San Francisco. Thence they continued their trip to the Puente Rancho, where William Workman, a brother of David, had been living for some time. A short time later David Workman was accidentally killed, and his three young sons assumed the responsibility of caring for their widowed mother.

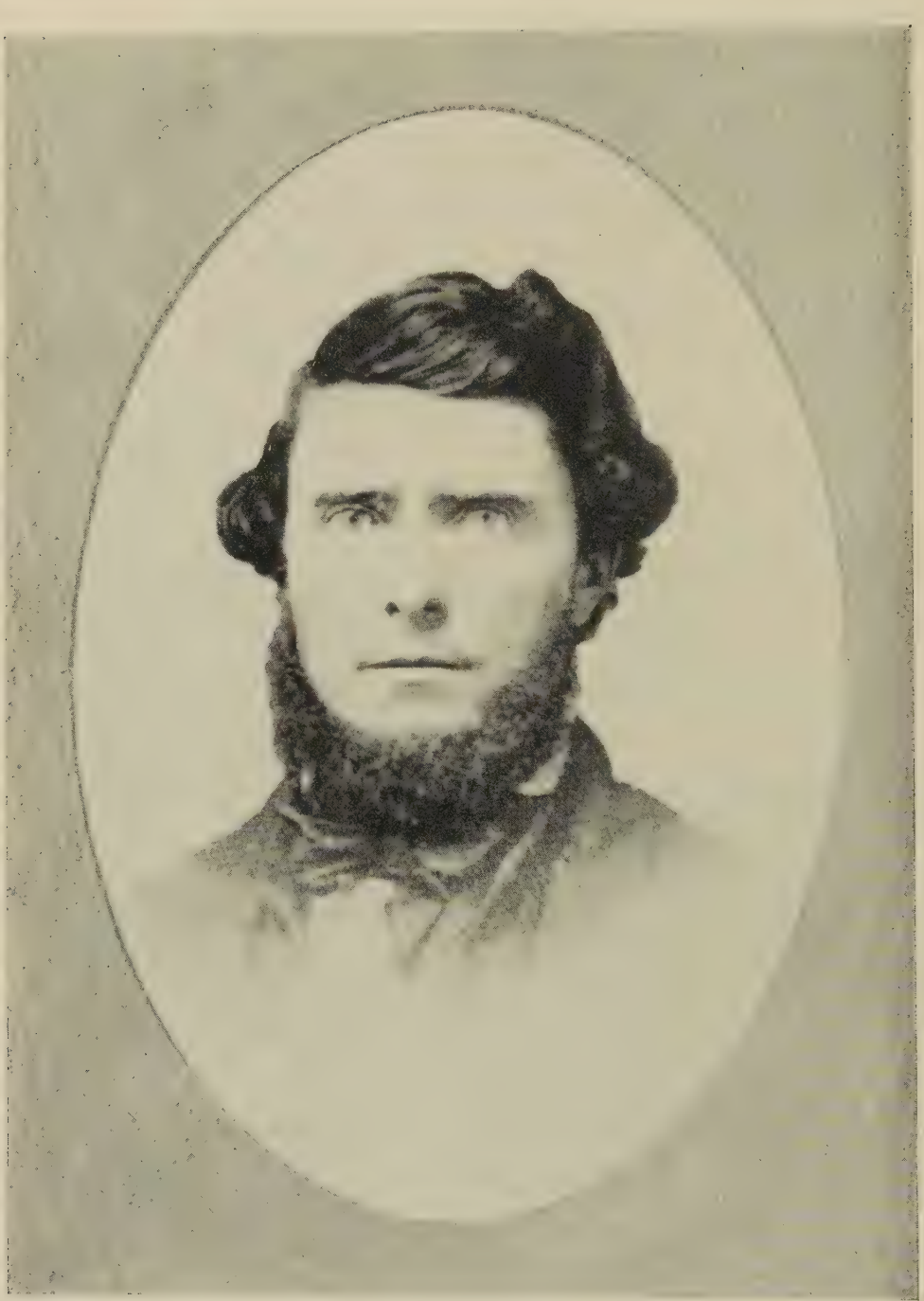
In his youth William Henry Workman had learned the printer's trade, and his first employment at Los Angeles was with the Southern Californian, which was published by Butts & Wheeler, at the corner of Court and Spring streets. Later he worked in the office of the Los Angeles Star, located on Spring Street near the Temple Block. After a brief period spent in this position he clerked for a time, and then accepted employment with the Banning Transportation Company, for which concern he carried messages on horseback between Los Angeles and San Bernardino. It required courage to travel over the lonely roads and through the unpopulated regions of that day with the cash needed for the payroll of the employes of the company, but the youth was fully

competent to meet all emergencies. In the early years of his manhood he engaged in the saddlery and harness business with his brother, Elijah H. Workman, and for many years "Workman Brothers" was a familiar name over the door of a mercantile establishment at 76 Main Street, just across from the Temple Block, the early business center of Los Angeles.

As of few other men it could be said of him that he desired prosperity for the sake of the ever-increasing service which money and influence could enable him to render. A man of vision, he was frequently in advance of his day. He was directly instrumental in securing or aiding the construction of every steam railroad which entered Los Angeles. In 1872 he aided the Southern Pacific to enter the county and city, and in 1875 aided in the construction of the Los Angeles & Santa Monica Independent line to combat the interests then in control of freight hauling between Los Angeles and San Pedro Harbor. He obtained for the Santa Fe in 1888 the right to enter Los Angeles. His crowning achievement was securing the construction of the Salt Lake City & Los Angeles Railroad. He traveled over the general line followed by this road in a buckboard and subsequently presented his data to a group of eastern capitalists. When the railroad was completed he served as one of the company's first Board of Directors. Mr. Workman was likewise responsible for the pioneer work in the securing of street railway transportation. In 1875 he built the single horse car line which ran from the junction of Main, Spring and Temple streets, then the business center, east on Aliso Street to Pleasant Avenue and Boyle Heights. Seven years later he secured a franchise and built at his own expense a broad-gauge street car line from First and Spring streets east to Evergreen Cemetery. In 1888, while occupying the office of mayor, he operated the first electric car when the Pico Heights Electric Railway Company inaugurated its service. His individual capital and influence were responsible for later extensions to street railway transportation.

As early as 1871 Mr. Workman began the long, unremitting struggle to open to home-builders the beautiful, elevated section of Los Angeles which he had named Boyle Heights in honor of his pioneer father-in-law, and which had been purchased by Mr. Workman and his father-in-law, Andrew A. Boyle, who had settled as a pioneer in the region east of the Los Angeles River, and whose death occurred in 1871. No one who lives today can realize the isolation of those early days and the arduousness of the struggle when Mr. Workman, at first single-handed, attempted the almost impossible task of bringing water to the arid hill lands that they might be habitable. He subdivided the property in 1876, at which time it was given its distinctive name, and his resourcefulness was responsible for the construction of an irrigation aqueduct, beginning at a point fifteen miles up the river so as to carry water to the high ground behind the hills of East Los Angeles. Then by his own experiment he proved this land valuable for cultivation, planting the first vineyards and orchards in the neighborhood. Thus under his initiative Boyle Heights became a garden spot, and that beautiful section of the city will always stand as a monument to his resource and energy.

Of the many important phases of Mr. Workman's career one that deserves mention is the fact that though he acquired a fortune in his business ventures, he met his greatest opportunity when as mayor, in 1887-88, he deliberately sacrificed his personal interests to attend to his civic duties in the days of the big real estate boom. He served eight successive terms as a member of the City Council, from 1872. In 1887,



L. A. Doyle

when he became mayor of Los Angeles, a city of some 30,000 inhabitants, he immediately began to display his wonderful abilities. In two years his initiative and executive capacity were important factors in securing such essentials as a city charter, involving the election of the first Board of Freeholders, the construction of a city hall, the organization of a Chamber of Commerce, of which he was the first vice president, the beginning of park improvements and the inception of street paving. He donated two-thirds of the land for beautiful Hollenbeck Park and induced Mrs. Hollenbeck to give the other one-third, and, with characteristic generosity, named the whole park in memory of his dear friend and loyal supporter, John E. Hollenbeck, who had passed away. In the work of building bridges across the Los Angeles River from Macy Street to Ninth Street he had a prime part. In season and out of season he labored, at first alone and then with others to secure all the benefits which the people of Boyle Heights enjoy today, giving generously to the first churches and schools. He was also actively identified with the improvement of Westlake Park, South Park, Central Park, Eastlake Park, later known as Lincoln, and Echo Park. For three terms, from 1901 to 1907, Mr. Workman was city treasurer. While in that office he strongly supported the campaign for the construction of the Owens River aqueduct, and in conjunction with the city attorney went to New York City and sold bonds. While in office he withdrew from circulation $2,500,000 and guarded it in the city's vaults at his own expense because the law did not permit its deposit in banks. He secured the passage of a state law permitting the city to deposit its funds at interest with banks giving proper security. He also served as a park commissioner and member of the Board of Education for a number of terms, and donated several church and school sites, in addition to assisting in the organization of the first high school in the early '70s. Mr. Workman took a special interest in the organization of the Los Angeles County Pioneers, and served as president thereof for several terms. He had a great interest also in the organization of the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West. His labors ceased only with his death, which occurred February 21, 1918, at his home on Boyle Avenue, and he literally died in the harness. His indomitable spirit, the uprightness of his public and private life, and his devotion to the public good endeared him to the people of Los Angeles.

In 1867 Mr. Workman was united in marriage with Miss Maria Elizabeth Boyle, who survives him, the only daughter of Andrew A. Boyle, who built the first house on Boyle Heights. To this union there were born seven children: Boyle, Mary, Elizabeth, William Henry, Jr., Charlotte, Gertrude and Thomas E.

Andrew A. Boyle. Strictly speaking pioneers and pioneer life no longer exist, but it is essential to the proper understanding of the growth and development that the lives and characters of the early settlers of any community be portrayed. The manner of men settling a new community have much to do with its future, and therefore it was fortunate for Los Angeles, both city and county, that it had as its pioneers many such men as the late Andrew A. Boyle, who came to this community in 1858, built the first home on Boyle Heights, and continued as a resident and business man of the locality until his death in 1871.

Mr. Boyle was born at Ballinrobe, County Mayo, Ireland, September 29, 1818, a son of Hugh and Maria (Kelly) Boyle. The latter died in Ireland, following which Hugh Boyle came to the United States, and

the children got out of communication with him. The children were: Eleanor, who died in infancy; Hugh, Jr., who died unmarried at New Orleans during a yellow fever epidemic; Anne, who became a nun and died at the Ursuline Convent at Galveston, Texas; Mary, who married a man of the same name, Boyle, and her only child died in infancy; Agnes, who died unmarried at New Orleans; Andrew A., who was the only member of his family to locate in California; Roderick, who was killed during an Indian raid in Texas; and Frederick, who died at Matamoras, Mexico.

In 1832 the children made the voyage to America, landing at New York, and two years later joined a colony that migrated to Texas and founded the town of San Patricio, on the Nueces River. Texas was then a part of Mexico. When he was eighteen years of age the people of Texas became involved in a struggle for their independence, and February 19, 1836, as shown in the archives of the state of Texas, Andrew A. Boyle joined Colonel Fanning's division of the Texas army. Wounded at Goliad, he was taken prisoner by the Mexicans, and was nearly put to death, the story of his escape, as told by his friends, being an interesting narrative. Lying on a filthy cot in the Mexican prison he saw his comrades taken out one by one to be shot in the courtyard of the prison. He was momentarily expecting his turn when a guard entered and called in Spanish: "Is there a man here named Andrew Boyle?" Believing that the end had come Mr. Boyle resignedly responded to the call. He was at once carried into another room, into the presence of the commanding officer. This officer addressed him as follows: "Some time ago I was in San Patricio, where at the hands of your married sister I received a hospitality that I do not forget. On my departure she refused compensation, but she asked that if ever in the fortunes of war I should meet her brother, that I would be kind to him. Now the time has come for me to pay my debt of gratitude. You are free."

Following this harrowing experience Mr. Boyle went to New Orleans and started trading on the Gulf of Mexico. He continued thus for four years and then established a post or store on the Red River in Louisiana. There he found his father, whom he took to New Orleans, and to whom he gave a home with his sisters, who had gone from Texas to New Orleans. In the latter city Andrew A. Boyle opened a general merchandise store in partnership with a Mr. McCrory, on the levee.

In 1846, at New Orleans, Mr. Boyle married Miss Elizabeth Christie, and they became the parents of two children: Maria Elizabeth, born March 18, 1847, and married, October 17, 1867, to the late William H. Workman, of Los Angeles, a sketch of whose career appears preceding this, and who still survives him; and John born in 1849, who died in infancy, having been but two months old at the time of his mother's death. Mrs. Boyle died at New Orleans in 1849, while her husband was absent on a business trip to Mexico. He was returning with a box of silver coin, and in making the transfer from the small boat to the steamer the boat capsized. In the meantime, while he was seeking the recovery of his money, the news of the capsizing of the boat reached Mrs. Boyle at New Orleans, who, believing that her husband had been lost, suffered a shock that caused her death. On his return to New Orleans Mr. Boyle found that he had suffered a loss far more serious than that of his money. He remained true to his wife's memory, never marrying again.

In 1851 Mr. Boyle went to Boston, where he purchased a large stock of boots and shoes and returned to San Francisco, via the Panama route,

and established the firm of Hobart & Boyle. In 1858 he removed to Los Angeles and opened a boot and shoe store, but this he sold after a year or two to Thomas Leahy. After he had been at Los Angeles a month he purchased from Thomas Rubio twenty-two acres of land east of the river, including a vineyard under the bluff, and this property continued to be the site of his home until his death, February 9, 1871. This is now Boyle Heights, which was almost a totally unpopulated region at the time of its purchase by Mr. Boyle, who was the first American to make his home in this section. Later he increased his holdings by adding several thirty-five acre tracts which he purchased from the city of Los Angeles.

Andrew Boyle was one of the well-known men of early Los Angeles, serving as a member of the City Council and taking an active part in the busy life of the growing community, to the development of which he was a material contributor. In the Council he made a valiant fight for the people in the matter of retaining public ownership of the water of the Los Angeles River, and succeeded in limiting the term of years for which a franchise could be given to a private water company, thus making possible the public ownership of today. Generous in his contributions to worthy causes, loyal and public-spirited in his friendships, he was greatly respected and esteemed, and in his death Los Angeles lost one of its valued and valuable men.

Boyle Workman. A native son, of a pioneer family, Boyle Workman has been distinguished by his long service as a municipal expert and public official of Los Angeles. His father was the late William H. Workman, whose wife was Maria E. Boyle. These two family names have been conspicuous in the history of Los Angeles for over half a century.

Boyle Workman was born September 20, 1868. The brick house in which he was born was erected by his maternal grandfather, Andrew A. Boyle, and was the first modern home in that section of Los Angeles since known as Boyle Heights, all other structures at the time being adobe. Boyle Workman was educated in St. Vincent's College, attended for a brief time Santa Clara College, and graduated from St. Vincent's in 1887. He then entered the office of his father, then mayor of Los Angeles, and as clerk wrote many of the mayor's messages and other documents. This early training in municipal affairs was far from a routine performance. Boyle Workman became interested and has ever since cultivated a close study of the great and complex subject of municipal engineering and municipal government, and probably no man in California knows the subject from a technical standpoint more thoroughly. After his father left the office of mayor Boyle Workman became associated with the local traction interests, then changing from the horse car to a cable system, and following that was in the fire insurance business as manager for Southern California of the Home Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company of California. After his marriage in 1895 he organized the Monarch Brick Company, becoming its secretary, and established the first important industry at Boyle Heights. This was the first brick yard equipped with modern machine processes, instead of utilizing the manual labor of Chinese workers. In this brick yard for the first time fuel oil was used instead of wood. After leaving this business Mr. Workman became a draftsman in the city engineer's office, and in 1900 became assistant city treasurer under his father. For three consecutive terms he practically had entire charge of the office. One of the

first reforms he suggested resulted in placing the city government on a cash basis. Up to that time tax monies had been collected twice a year, and in the intervals the city treasurer had no funds to meet current demands. Mr. Workman also introduced a system of daily balances, checking with the auditor's office, a system since retained.

Mr. Boyle Workman in 1907 organized the American Savings Bank at Los Angeles, and was assistant cashier while his father was the first president, and when his father retired Boyle Workman became vice president. In 1913 the Home Savings Bank and the American Savings Bank were consolidated, Mr. Workman continuing as vice president. The first branch bank of Los Angeles was established by Mr. Workman, known as the Boyle Heights Branch of the American Savings Bank.

In July, 1913, Mr. Boyle was again called to public service. The first appointment made by Judge H. H. Rose when elected mayor was placing Mr. Workman on the public service commission. That commission accomplished some important improvements, including the absorption of a number of small water distributing concerns. The great Los Angeles aqueduct was put into commission while he was on the board. He served on the commission until January 1, 1917. After his father's death in 1918 he took the active management of the extensive Workman estate.

In 1919 Mr. Boyle declined the request of a group of Los Angeles citizens to become candidate for mayor, but consented to run for city councilman, and received the highest vote among the various candidates for that office. He was chosen president of the new council in July, 1919, and in 1923 was again elected a member and again chosen president of the council.

Mr. Workman is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles City Club and the Union Glee Club of Los Angeles.

In 1895 he married Miss Frances Widney, daughter of Judge and Mrs. R. M. Widney. She was born in Los Angeles. Judge and Mrs. Widney came to Southern California in 1868, and have been prominently identified with the city ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Workman have two daughters, Eleanor and Audrey.

Rev. D. O. Crowley, now serving his fifteenth successive term as president of the San Francisco Playground Commission, has during a residence in California of half a century been distinguished by many and notable services to his fellow men, well deserving the titles of priest, poet and philanthropist.

A native of Ireland, he attended the national schools of his district and spent some of his youthful years in Boston, Massachusetts, where he finished his high school course. In 1875 he came to California by way of Panama and sought his fortune in the gold and silver mines of Nevada. His experience on the contract lode brought him sufficient money to realize a long cherished purpose for the priesthood. He finished his classical studies in St. Vincent's College at Los Angeles, and took his theological work in St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore, where he was ordained a priest in 1883.

The following year he began his long and notable service of forty years in the City of San Francisco, where he was assigned to duty by the late Archbishop P. W. Riordan. In the spring of 1887 Archbishop Riordan appointed him to the special duty of building a home for destitute boys. The foundation for the first building was laid at the corner of

Howard and Seventeenth streets. This was the beginning of the institution so long known in San Francisco as the Youth's Directory. Its upbuilding has been one of the most notable of the many distinguished services rendered by Father Crowley. He has built three large and important homes for the Directory, and through these homes and their facilities have been cared for 20,000 boys in both their moral and physical well being. All this work has been accomplished without a cent of public aid from the city, state or nation. The present Youth's Directory Building is an artistic structure at Nineteenth and Church streets, facing Mission Park, with a splendid vista of the city and bay.

Father Crowley for many years has edited and published the St. Joseph's Union, a periodical that has provided most of the revenues needed by Father Crowley in his educational and welfare work.

Some years ago he purchased a ranch in Napa County and used it for the establishment of an agricultural school, operated for boys who could not afford to attend the university farm schools. The chief advantage of the Napa School was that the boys lived there under proper discipline while being taught at the same time the theory and practice of scientific agriculture. The teachers were some of the brothers from the East. After a time they returned, and it being impossible to supply their place, the school was closed. The Catholic boys attending the school were brought to San Francisco, where they were taught the Catholic faith and sent to the Edison, the Mission Grammar and the high schools. A number of these boys are prominently known in the professions and in the business world. It is expected that the Napa School will soon be reopened for agricultural scholars.

It was through the agency of Father Crowley that the Ladies' Silk Culture Society was enabled to demonstrate the fact that California is a natural silk country. He donated the society the use of three acres of ground where the silk worms were propagated, the silk spun and woven into cloth. The display of this silk at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was awarded first prize, the judges from France and Italy pronouncing it the finest silk produced anywhere in the world. It was grown in Rutherford and woven in New Jersey, and among the articles produced were several large silk flags, one of which was presented to President Wilson and another to Father Crowley.

The supervision and detailed work involved in the management of these practical institutions have not prevented Father Crowley from engaging in literary labors that might tax the resources of a normal individual. He has written books which have sold well, running into two and three editions and giving him considerable money for the continuance of his philanthropies. One of the most popular of these is "Songs, Sonnets and Essays," containing verses and essays of Father Crowley and also lyrical contributions of his nephew, Rev. T. L. Crowley, O. P., New Haven, Connecticut.

Nothing illustrated to better advantage his capacity for tireless and effective public service than his labors after the great fire of 1906. Associated with James Rolph, Jr., who from 1912 to 1926 was mayor of San Francisco, he had charge of the seventh section of the relief organizations, with the food station at Mayor Rolph's barn. Father Crowley and his co-workers supplied 72,000 persons with provisions daily until the rehabilitation committee took over their work. These days were filled with a volume of accomplishments and the overcoming of unprecedented difficulties, including the scarcity of shelter, as a result of which

Father Crowley and his associates made a successful struggle to save the unfortunate refugees from summary removal from the park. Father Crowley continued this work as a member of the Rehabilitation Committee of Seven. The activities of this committee ceased only in 1915, when the last $2,000 of the $9,000,000 fund intrusted to his care was disposed of for charitable use.

As vice president of the Associated Charities, member of the Mission Promotion Association, chairman of the Associations Committee on Parks and Playgrounds, as a member of the Protective Committee of the Juvenile Court, Father Crowley had other responsibilities that further identified him with the public service. In January, 1912, at the beginning of Mayor Rolph's administration, he was appointed playground commissioner, and has been president of that organization fifteen years. Probably no other city in the world has more to show in practical results for the work of its playground commission, and for these results the resourcefulness and ever ready counsel and assistance of Father Crowley have been the chief factors.

As a tribute to his usefulness as a citizen of San Francisco and California, the one that most nearly represents the sentiments of his friends regardless of class or creed, the few lines written by A. J. Waterhouse, of Berkeley, incidental to a comment upon his book of verse, are:

"Splendid American that he is; beloved by young and old, by Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, Christian and Pagan; beloved by these because of good deeds that have known no creed distinctions; to me, there seems something beautiful in Father Crowley's tender yearnings unto the dear home of his childhood. His is no divided allegiance of patriotism but a double allegiance, equally glorious whether told in dreams of olden times that come in quiet hours, or written in valiant striving for the welfare of the home of later years. It is a love of Ireland, emphasized in righteous deeds for America."

Edward Lambe Parsons, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California, began his labors for the church in California nearly thirty years ago. His record has comprised a service of more than routine activities, including valuable leadership at the time of the great fire and during the World war period.

Bishop Parsons was born in New York City, May 18, 1868, son of Arthur Wellesley and Helen Clement (White) Parsons. His father, also a native of New York City, was a paper manufacturer, his grandfather having come from England, while his mother was a Clark, of a family identified with the colonial settlement of Connecticut. Bishop Parsons' mother was born in New York, her ancestors being early settlers of Connecticut, her mother being a Dodge.

Edward Lambe Parsons was educated in private schools in New York and attended Yale University, taking his A. B. degree in 1889. He attended the Union Theological Seminary in New York, graduating in 1892, and for two years thereafter was a fellow in the University of Berlin. He also graduated in 1894 from the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge. The Pacific Theological Seminary conferred upon him the Doctor of Divinity degree in 1914 and Yale University in 1924. He was ordained a deacon in 1894 and a priest in 1895, and during 1894-95 was assistant at Grace Church, New York.

Coming to California, he was rector of Trinity Church at Menlo Park from 1896 to 1900, from 1900 to 1904 was rector of St. Matthew Church at San Mateo, and from 1904 to 1919 was rector of St. Marks Church in Berkeley. In 1919 he was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of California and upon the death of Bishop Nichols in 1924 succeeded to the office of bishop of California.

Bishop Parsons from 1897 to 1902 was instructor in philosophy at Stanford University, and is now a member of the faculty of the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, lecturer on the philosophy of religion. From 1904 to 1919 he was deputy to the general convention from the California diocese; from 1907 to 1913 was a member of the social service commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church; is a trustee of the Church Pension Fund, and trustee of many other church institutions. He is president of the Board of Trustees of Mills College and president of the Church League for Industrial Democracy. Doctor Parsons has been an influential worker in behalf of movements for church unity.

During the San Francisco fire he acted as chairman of the Earthquake Relief Committee of Berkeley, and during the World war, 1917-18, was president of the War Work council in Berkeley, on the donations committee of the State Council of Defense, and he served two years on the Alameda County Board of Public Welfare. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon social fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa scholarship honorary fraternity, the Scroll and Key Society of Yale; is a democrat, and a member of the Faculty, Berkeley and University Clubs.

Bishop Parsons married, May 18, 1897, Miss Bertha De Forest Brush, a native of New Haven, Connecticut. Her father, Professor George J. Brush, was dean of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. They have three children: Arthur W. Parsons, who graduated from Yale University in 1922 and is now pursuing graduate work for the Doctor of Philosophy degree; Harriet T., who graduated with the A. B. degree in 1924 from Wellesley College; and Helen C., a sophomore in the University of California.

James D. Phelan, former United States senator, mayor of San Francisco, president of the Bohemian Club and closely associated with the element of clean politics and progress in San Francisco for over a generation, is a native son and his father was a pioneer of 1849.

James D. Phelan was born at San Francisco, April 20, 1861, son of James and Alice (Kelly) Phelan. At his death in 1892 his father left an ample estate, James D. succeeding to it in part, together with his sisters, Mrs. Alice Phelan Sullivan and Mary Louise Phelan.

James D. Phelan was educated in San Francisco, graduating A. B. from St. Ignatius University in 1881. Santa Clara College honored him with the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1903. He studied law in the University of California, and after leaving college traveled abroad and for some years pursued an easy and enjoyable life. He was three times elected president of the Bohemian Club, and his literary tastes led him to write a good deal for publications. In subsequent years he served as president of the Art Association.

His first important public service was as one of the commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. He was elected vice president of the commissioners and personally attended to the details of constructing the handsome California Building. Of the

fund of $300,000 appropriated for the building and exhibit, $20,000 was returned to the state treasury, something unprecedented up to that time.

Senator Phelan's approach to public service was that of an idealist who had spent much time abroad and in study. Many of his convictions and opinions were embodied in an address he made in 1896 before the Mechanics' Institute Fair on the subject "The New San Francisco." He exposed corrupt political conditions and made an appeal to the citizens to create a new and beautiful city. A year later, when he was elected mayor in 1897, the idealist became merged in the executive. During his three terms as mayor Mr. Phelan sought the best men as his associates and advisors, and this has undoubtedly been responsible for much of his success as a public official. As mayor he destroyed the political machine under Boss Buckley, and after Judge William T. Wallace declared vacant the seats of the twelve supervisors Mayor Phelan ousted them with dramatic effectiveness. He proposed a new charter to do away with the clumsy machinery of municipal government and was chosen chairman of the charter committee, and though the people had previously voted down three proposed charters, the one framed through his initiative was approved in spite of the opposition of both the old party machines. The new charter stood for home rule, civil service reform and responsible and progressive government, including municipal ownership. Under that charter Mayor Phelan appointed the best available citizens to the various boards and commissions and through their aid made a success of the new charter government. He also proposed many plans for public improvements, plans subsequently ratified by a two-thirds vote of the people, and while the Supreme Court set them aside, many were subsequently carried out under other administrations. Mayor Phelan was instrumental in bringing the distinguished "City Builder," the late Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago, to San Francisco to devise what was known as "The Burnham Plan," adopted by the board of supervisors.

After San Francisco was destroyed by earthquake and fire Mr. Phelan was appointed president of the Citizens Committee of Relief and Red Cross funds, which were finally incorporated, and disbursed the vast quantities of supplies that were received and $10,000,000 in money. To this work he gave two toilsome years of his life.

Mr. Phelan was one of the leaders among the good citizens against the corruption exemplified by Abraham Reuf and Eugene E. Schmitz, and after these notorious figures had been sent to the penitentiary and to jail, respectively, Mr. Phelan helped reestablish honest government under Mayor Edward Robeson Taylor and James Rolph, Jr. Mr. Phelan served on different occasions as park commissioner, regent of the University of California and still is a member of the Board of Public Library Trustees.

Mr. Phelan was elected by vote of the people a United States senator from California in November, 1914. Prior to taking his seat he was sent on a diplomatic mission by President Wilson to the Dominican Republic, where he reported in favor of the removal of the United States minister. He was also sent on a diplomatic mission by the State Department to Europe to secure the acceptance of European governments of the President's invitation to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Senator Phelan was in Washington throughout the World war, and having been an original advocate of the election of President Wilson, he gave loyal and effective support to his administration. When the covenant of the League of Nations was proposed, he offered an amendment to

protect this country against Oriental immigration, taking it out of the jurisdiction of the League of Nations and claiming that it was a purely domestic affair. Senator Phelan had become familiar with Washington through having represented his home city and state on various occasions before Congress. He had particularly represented San Francisco in the effort to bring a supply of water from the Yosemite National Park and Stanislaus Forest Reserve, a fight which attracted nation-wide interest and was carried through both Houses of Congress against great opposition. Senator Phelan's activities revealed him as a strong advocate of California's interests. He was a participant in the debates on all legislation affecting immigration, war and peace, oil conservation, national parks, the navy, army, naval bases and ships. He laid the keel of the U. S. S. California at Mare Island and he led the movement to erect a monument to Admiral Dewey in Union Square at San Francisco, the only monument erected in the United States in honor of that great naval officer.

Senator Phelan headed the movement and has since remained president of the association for the construction and management of the Native Sons Hall, and he erected the Native Sons Monument in honor of California's admission into the Union. The Native Sons Monument, University Football Group at Berkeley, the Robert Emmet and Junipero Serra statues in the Golden Gate Park were given by him. After the disaster in San Francisco in 1906 he was the first to erect a monumental office building, an undertaking that had to create confidence and bring about the complete restoration of the downtown district. This is the Phelan Building, in which he has his own offices.

Senator Phelan lives with his sister, Miss Mary Louise, in San Francisco. He also has a country place fifty miles south of the city, near Saratoga, where he has created in the rugged hillside by intensive gardening a Spanish-Italian villa named "Montalvo," in honor of the Spaniard who was the first person to mention California in romantic history. While he has had many business responsibilities, Senator Phelan has never relaxed his interest in community matters. He is now associated with committees of citizens in holding the advantage gained in Congress by the passage of the immigration law, and on this mission he was sent to Washington in the spring of 1924 by a committee consisting of representatives from the Native Sons, American Federation of Labor, the California Grange and the American Legion. He was a leader in the movement which celebrated the Golden Jubilee of California in September, 1925, marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. He is a director of the Community Chest organization. In later as well as in younger years he has frequently contributed to magazines and the newspaper press. After a recent tour of the world he published an interesting volume entitled "Travel and Comment." In June, 1924, he nominated William G. McAdoo in the democratic convention in New York for the presidency of the United States, and still later he pronounced the eulogy on Woodrow Wilson on the occasion of the first anniversary of his death. He also pronounced the eulogy on President Harding at the public obsequies in the Auditorium at San Francisco.

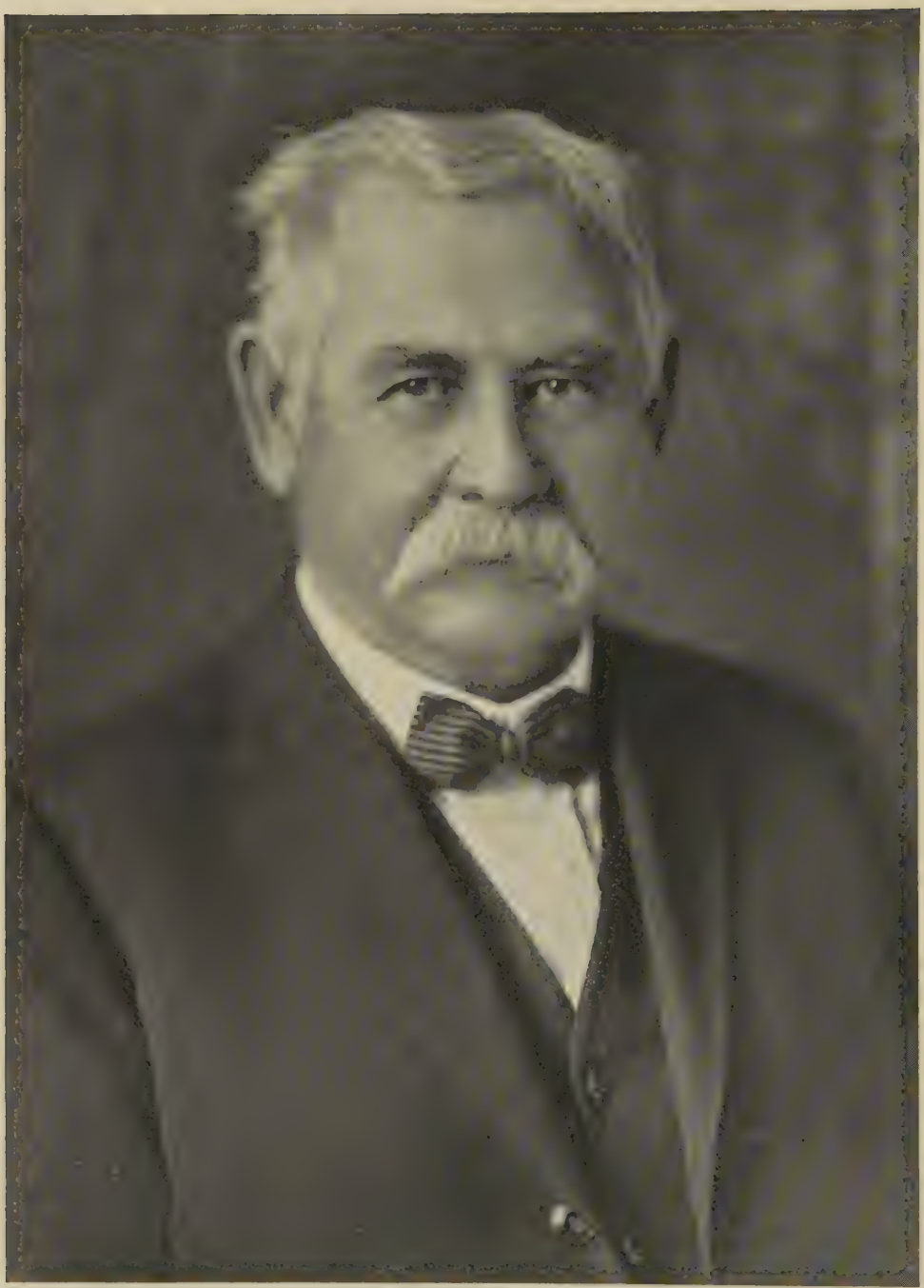
Andrew Joughin was a Southern California pioneer. He came to California before the Civil war, and from 1866 made his home in and around Los Angeles. He had come to the United States in early manhood. By trade he was a blacksmith. This was his occupation in Cali-

fornia for some years. His industry and his very unusual business judgment brought him the security of good financial circumstances long before he died. His children and grandchildren live in California, but his name is of particular interest to the modern generation because of the fact that some of the lands acquired by him as an investment in the early days have for several years past been the scene of remarkable production of oil, and oil developments have brought fabulous wealth that the original owner of these lands never suspected.

Andrew Joughin was by birth and ancestry a Manxman. He was born on the Isle of Man, February 24, 1824, son of industrious and intelligent parents. While a boy he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, and worked at that occupation on his native island for some years. In April, 1852, he came to America, landing at New York, and after a month's stay at Rochester went farther west to Illinois, and was a blacksmith at Rockford for some years. During 1859 he came to California by the Panama route. Locating at Sacramento, he experienced hardships of the great flood years of 1861-62. During 1866 he established his home at Los Angeles, purchasing a quarter of a block of ground on Second and Hill streets. This was the first of a long series of excellent investments in real estate. He bought the property for $500 and sold it not long afterward for $1,500. He spent one year in Arizona, but on returning to Los Angeles resumed the work of his trade. In 1869 he conducted a blacksmith shop and hotel at San Juan Capistrano, but in 1870 returned to Los Angeles and again engaged in the work of his trade. As his means justified he invested in land. In 1874 he acquired 360 acres near Hyde Park, comprising a part of Rancho la Cienega. For this property he paid $6,000. Two years later he moved his home to the ranch and on it operated a shop for a few years. In 1883 he acquired 305 acres known, in the early days as the Tom Gray ranch, but subsequently known as the Arlington Heights tract. During his lifetime he sold the greater portion of this property. In 1885 he purchased the Palos Verdes of 600 acres located near Wilmington. The operation of this property was largely in the hands of his sons. Mr. Joughin in 1888 allowed himself a vacation from his long continued industry. He went to Europe, visiting his native country and many other cities and lands. On returning to the United States he practically retired from business, and died February 7, 1889, at the age of sixty-five. His estate was valued at approximately $150,000, which at the time was rather more than a modest fortune. He was not less successful in achieving the respect due to high character and generous motives of personal conduct and citizenship. Andrew Joughin was a large man physically, mentally and morally. He was six feet tall in his stocking feet, weighed 240 pounds, and his rugged physical characteristics attracted attention. He possessed a generous heart and was a genial companion.

In his native land, November 22, 1851, Andrew Joughin married Miss Ann Cannell. Their trip to America was a wedding tour, but they never went back to the Isle of Man to live. Mrs. Joughin was born on that island October 8, 1832. She died in Los Angeles in 1920, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Joughin became members of the first congregation of the Episcopal Church when it was organized in Los Angeles and remained actively identified therewith the rest of their lives. Mr. Joughin was a democrat, though never in politics.

He and his wife had ten children, and six of them are still living:



Andrew Jonghin

Eleanor J., wife of Andrew Mattei, a capitalist at Fresno, California; Andrew, only living son, whose career is sketched elsewhere; Catherine N., who died at the age of three years; Alice, who died when five years old; John T., a rancher who died in 1915, and whose life is briefly sketched on other pages; Matilda, of Los Angeles, widow of George R. Murdock; Edward E., who died in infancy; Emma, wife of Earl R. Osborn, treasurer of the Barnes Music Company of Los Angeles; Minnie J., of Los Angeles; Isabella Grace, of Los Angeles, widow of Emil H. Granz.

Andrew Joughin was born in Illinois, but since infancy has lived in California and is in every important sense a real Californian and a western man. He has given his active career to farming, oil operations and the administration of the large estate left by his father, the late Andrew Joughin, whose career as a California pioneer is sketched elsewhere.

Andrew Joughin was born at Rockford, Illinois, January 11, 1857, and was about three years old when his parents, Andrew and Ann (Cannell) Joughin, came to California. They first lived at Sacramento, and Andrew was about nine years old when the family established their home in Los Angeles. He attended public schools there, but from early boyhood was given an increasing share of responsibilities in the work of his father's lands and ranches. At the age of sixteen he took the management of his father's ranch. Gradually this ranch was subdivided and sold. Mr. Joughin was about thirty-two years old when his father died, and after that he assisted his widowed mother in the management of the estate.

The Los Angeles Times recently carried an interesting story of oil developments on the Joughin ranch at Torrance, and from that article the following paragraphs are taken:

"Andrew Joughin, who lives at 2320 West Twenty-fifth Street, and his five sisters, and Mrs. Wilhelmine Joughin, widow of John T. Joughin, and her two children, John T. and Mrs. Gertrude Tuttle, are the beneficiaries of the transaction, now nearly half a century old, by which Haley & Roberts, a well-known Los Angeles firm of 1880, sold to Andrew Joughin approximately five hundred acres fifteen miles from what was then the center of Los Angeles. At that time there was nothing to distinguish the Joughin ranch from the country around it, the principal topographical characteristics of which were the number and size of its sand dunes. A few years later the Joughins acquired another one hundred acres, adjoining their original purchase. The cost of the six hundred acres was about $20,000.

"The Joughins never lived on their Torrance ranch. It has always been operated under lease, the family living on their ranch at Hyde Park for many years, or at the Tom Gray ranch of about three hundred acres, which is now covered by the residence section around Adams and Arlington streets.

"Mr. Joughin tried to lease his Torrance ranch to the Standard Oil Company and other operators fifteen years ago, but no one was interested. Even at the last the oil men were hard to convince, and when the Torrance oil boom came C. C. Maggenheimer, who held the lease with William Keck of the Superior Oil Company, had no idea he owned one of the best oil leases in the field.

"Maggenheimer, who headed the Sentinel Oil Company, and Keck split the Joughin ranch into strips of about one hundred acres each, the

Sentinel taking alternating strips aggregating 300 acres, and the Superior taking the other strips, totalling 300 acres.

"The Sentinel Oil Company eventually sold 100 acres of its lease to the Standard Oil Company, disposed of forty acres to E. J. Miley and developed 160 acres on its own account."

It has been estimated that the total daily production of these four companies was nearly 8,000 barrels of petroleum, one-sixth of which represented the royalty paid to the Joughin family. These royalties are divided into seven shares, going to Andrew Joughin and his five sisters and the widow of his only brother, the late John T. Joughin.

Mr. Joughin is also one of the directors of the Great Western Milling Company of Los Angeles. He is a republican, a member of the Episcopal Church and the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society. He married at Los Angeles, May 3, 1883, Miss Elizabeth Davis. She likewise has been a resident of California from early childhood. She was born in Syracuse County, New York, and was seven years of age when brought to the Pacific Coast. Her father was John Davis. She was educated in public schools at Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Joughin have had two daughters, Glenn dying at the age of eight years. Ruth Elizabeth is now Mrs. Carl Bilger, of Los Angeles.

Gustav Bergner, a resident of California for over twenty years and prominently known in insurance circles in San Francisco, has outside of business interested himself particularly in humanitarian movements. He is president of the German-American Citizen's League in San Francisco and is treasurer of the Relief Committee, the primary object of which is the relief of women and children of Germany and Austria who were pauperized by the World war. This committee has saved thousands of lives by the assistance rendered, and it is one of the organizations that have most signally justified themselves by direct and indirect saving of lives during the aftermath of the great war.

Gustav Bergner was born in Hamburg, Germany, October 2, 1872. He is a man of cosmopolitan experience and tastes, with a world wide knowledge of affairs. His early education in private schools was supplemented by extensive travels and studies in other countries. As a youth he possessed the wanderlust in a notable measure, and it was his ambition to become acquainted with other countries and their customs and learn many of the languages of civilization. In addition to the German and Latin of the school curriculum, he mastered English, French, Spanish and Italian incidental to his work in commercial positions in London, Paris, Barcelona and Genoa.

Mr. Bergner came to America in January, 1904. It was his purpose to remain only a short time, but from New York he went on to Chicago, secured work there, and subsequently was so much impressed with the beauty and opportunities of the golden West as detailed by Mr. Rufus Jennings that he came on to San Francisco. Almost immediately he made this the city of his permanent home and has since married and has never been dissatisfied with his decision to live in California. In San Francisco Mr. Bergner engaged in the insurance business, and since 1912 has been a well known insurance broker, with offices in the California Pacific Building, 105 Montgomery Street.

Mr. Bergner has long been prominent among the people of German birth and ancestry in California, having been active in the German-Ameri-

can Citizen's League since 1914, and now is its president. Since the World war most of his time has been given to the work of its relief committee for the women and children of Germany and Austria. Each year this organization has held a German day celebration at Shellmound Park in Oakland, the funds thus secured being used to succor the starving and impoverished women and children of Germany and Austria.

Mr. Bergner is also a member of the Schlaraffia, a social organization with headquarters at Prague and branches in all parts of the civilized world. He is vice president of the company publishing the California Journal, the first German newspaper published after the war.

On February 22, 1903, he married Miss Dorothy Mohns. She was born at Alameda, California. Her father, the late Henry Mohns, came to San Francisco in the early sixties and for fifty-seven years was engaged in the importing and exporting business and was also founder and treasurer of the Alameda County Loan Association.

J. Dabney Day is president of the Citizens National Bank and Citizens Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, the former with resources of approximately $50,000,000, and the combined resources of the two institutions are over $101,000,000. Mr. Day has had a phenomenal rise in the financial world of the Southwest, having come to Los Angeles in 1920. For several years he was a banker in Dallas, Texas, and while there became an authority on cotton financing, his reputation in that direction being the immediate cause of his coming to Los Angeles to handle a peculiarly difficult and delicate situation affecting the cotton growers of the Southwest.

Mr. Day was born at Ladonia, Texas, November 19, 1872, a son of Colonel Samuel Day, who was a veteran of the war with Mexico and the Civil war, and long a conspicuous figure in Texas. J. Dabney Day was reared and educated in Ladonia and Waco, Texas, and acquired his first banking experience there, helping organize and becoming a director of the Ladonia Branch. In 1904 he removed to Dallas, where about 1910 he organized and became cashier of the Traders State Bank, and three years later, when it was consolidated with the First State Bank of Dallas, he was made cashier of the combined institutions, and when the First State was absorbed into the City National Bank of Dallas he became first vice president of the larger institution. Mr. Day was chairman of the Dallas committee that secured the Federal Reserve Bank for Dallas.

In September, 1920, Mr. Day was called to Los Angeles as vice president of the First National Bank. It was primarily to assist in its program to finance a portion of the cotton business that this bank invited Mr. Day to the vice presidency. His knowledge of conditions and his keen analysis of the situation aided greatly in saving the cotton industry in California and Arizona from financial distress. Mr. Day's first work was to take charge as chairman of the clearing house committee of the financing of the 1920 cotton crop in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Because of the general industrial and trade slump of that year the cotton growers were unable to dispose of their holdings and the resources of numerous banks were strained to their utmost. Through the unselfish efforts of Mr. Day and his committee the members of the Los Angeles Clearing House, of which the late Arthur J. Waters was president, came to the rescue, advancing $4,000,000 to cotton growers through the cooperation of the Valley Bank, and thus enabling the ranchers to readjust themselves and

affording a kindly assistance that has permanently cemented the tie between the agricultural interests of that section and Los Angeles business community. Since then all the loans advanced by the associated banks in Los Angeles have been paid back with interest. The successful handling of this transaction brought the Texas banker into favorable attention and he has since been regarded as an expert upon cotton and commodity loans. However, personally Mr. Day is a modest and unassuming banker and gentleman.

In 1923 he was elected by the board of directors of the Citizens National Bank as president of that institution to fill the office vacant through the death of its former president, Arthur J. Waters. He is also president of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank. The Citizens National Bank has recently enlarged its quarters, having taken over the Fifth Street frontage half way to Broadway in order to meet the growing requirements of a bank with its great resources and clientele.

The rise of Mr. Day to the position he now holds has been due in the opinion of his friends and associates to marked ability in his chosen field. He has served the highest interests of both the First National Bank of Los Angeles and the Citizens National.

Mr. Day is actively interested in the religious, philanthropic and civic development of Los Angeles, being a member of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church, a member of the state executive committee of the Y. M. C. A., the State Sunday School Association. His favorite recreations are motoring and golf.

It was Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National Bank and a national and international figure in finance and economics, who invited Mr. Day to Los Angeles in September, 1920, Mr. Robinson being familiar with the unique service Mr. Day had rendered the cotton growers of the Southwest. The cotton growers in Arizona had previously appealed to the San Francisco banks for a loan of $4,000,000, a request that was denied, and it was as a last resort that they had applied to the Los Angeles banks. These banks chose Mr. Day to solve the difficult problems and put the burden of responsibility upon him, a responsibility that was discharged in a way to bring him the handsome recognition that has since been accorded him as a leader in the financial life of the Southwest.

Mr. Daly assumed his position as president of the Citizens National Bank on April 1, 1923. It was an occasion for hearty congratulations and expressions of esteem and confidence from many sources, including all the prominent men in Los Angeles's financial circles. One token of love and honor to the new president was the single rose on his presidential desk, presented by Mrs. Day, whose picture stood on the desk just back of the rose. Mr. Day in 1902 had married Miss Nancy Adams Hayden, daughter of Dr. S. A. Hayden. Their companionship has been one expressive of the perfect flower of affection and harmony, and she has been invaluable to him in all his progress as a banker. Her father, Samuel Augustus Hayden, was an educator, being for two years professor of Latin, Greek and higher mathematics at the Woodlawn Collegiate Institute, and at the breaking out of the Civil war helped raise a company that became part of the Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry. He was made captain of the company and was in service at New Orleans and after the battle of Shiloh, was appointed brigade judge advocate.

Mr. Day is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club and University Club. He is an able talker, has written a number of articles on banking subjects, and is a

banker who has made his career a constructive force in the industrial and business world. He has been interested in the building up of trade relations between Los Angeles and the Hawaiian Islands, and he and Mrs. Day were members of the Chamber of Commerce party which made the trip to Hawaii in November, 1923. During the World war, while he was a resident of Dallas, he was appointed chairman of the Dallas and vicinity Red Cross Committee, handling various drives and campaigns.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. Probably no publisher in the history of American journalism of his age has created as great a sensation as has the famous son of a great family, who recently established two morning tabloid newspapers in San Francisco and Los Angeles. His plans call for thirty such publications in the big cities of the United States.

Mr. Vanderbilt is the only son of General Cornelius Vanderbilt, of 640 Fifth Avenue, New York City. His father is known as Cornelius Vanderbilt, being a great-grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt. General Vanderbilt was commissioned brigadier general in the National Army in 1918, after twenty-two years' service in the New York State National Guard. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., of Los Angeles, was born on April 30, 1898. He first attracted public attention when he virtually ran away from home to enlist for service overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces. In April, 1919, the young millionaire entered his career in the newspaper world as cub reporter on the old New York Herald, signalizing his inexperience in the service by securing the first interview with the Prince of Wales when the latter paid his first visit to Canada. Then followed a grueling training on the New York Herald and later the New York Times as a courthouse reporter, writer of small happenings of the day, and later as legislative correspondent at Albany.

He had first fallen in love with the west coast while an overseas instructor at Camp Lewis, Washington, during the war. When he married, on April 29, 1920, Rachel Littleton, daughter of the late Thomas Littleton of Chattanooga, Tennessee, he and his bride started at once for the West, and during a tour of several months in California Mr. Vanderbilt decided to enter the publishing field here. Before attempting an independent venture he continued his schooling in the East, gaining his greatest fame as a reporter when he covered the Armistice Conference for the Universal Service.

His first newspaper, the Illustrated Daily News of Los Angeles, came out on the morning of September 3, 1923, with a world's record circulation of more than 130,000. On December 10, approximately three months later, the Illustrated Daily Herald of San Francisco was launched with a circulation of more than 125,000. Now the combined circulation of the two newspapers exceeds 300,000.

Clean journalism is Mr. Vanderbilt's hobby, and the standard he has set will always give him well merited fame in the profession. By his decree no divorce articles, no scandal news nor gruesome details of sensational murder cases fill the columns of his newspaper. The fact that there is a psychological demand in America for a press of Mr. Vanderbilt's doctrine is demonstrated by the tremendous circulation of the first of his publications. Mr. Vanderbilt is president of the Vanderbilt Newspapers, Incorporated, and of the C-V Newspaper Service, Incorporated, is vice president of the V-C Advertisers Service Corporation, of the Street Railway Advertising of the World and of Barron G. Collier, Incorporated, and is a director in the United Hotels of New York, Folks and Facts

Publishing Company, Payne, Burns and Smith, G. Logan Payne, Incorporated, Guaranty and Loan Association, National Air Transport Service, Cosmopolitan Bank of New York.

His clubs include the New York Yacht, Manhassat Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Sewanika-Corinthian Yacht, Newport Yacht, Conanicut Yacht, Seattle Yacht, Union, Knickerbocker, Newspaper, Press, Coffee, Explorers, Auto, Army and Navy, Commercial, Civitan, City, all these are in New York and also the Racquet, Metropolitan, Riding and Hunt, Press, Overseas Correspondents, and Congress Gallery of Washington, District of Columbia; the Rainier and Arctic of Seattle, the Union of Victoria, British Columbia, and the Jonathan and City of Los Angeles.

His residence is at Beverley Hills, Los Angeles, and his publishing office is at Pico and South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles.

Jonathan Sherman Dodge. A member of the California bar twenty years, Jonathan Sherman Dodge is better known as banker and financier than as an attorney. For many years he has been an executive official of some of the prominent financial institutions of Southern California, and is former state superintendent of banks.

Mr. Dodge was born and reared in a rugged district of Southern Ohio frequently called the Hanging Rock iron region. His birth occurred in a log house on a farm in Scioto County, Ohio, seventeen miles from the county seat of Portsmouth, April 9, 1867. His parents were George Lyons and Sarah Louisa (Tibbs) Dodge, and they repersented some of the thrifty pioneer stock of that section of Ohio. Mr. Dodge after completing his common school education continued his training under the direction of one of Ohio's most brilliant educators, Professor Holbrook, in what is now known as the National Normal University at Lebanon. He was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1890, and in 1892 completed his law course in Cincinnati University, winning the first prize for scholarship in the class of 1892. Admitted to the Ohio bar in 1892, he practiced seven years at Portsmouth.

The ill health of his wife caused Mr. Dodge to leave Ohio and come to the Southwest. His home from 1899 to 1904 was El Paso, Texas, and in the latter year he came to California and his home for twenty years has been in South Pasadena. He began his active connection with banking in South Pasadena, serving as president of the First National Bank there from 1907 to 1916, and as president of the South Pasadena Savings Bank from 1908 to 1915.

In 1922 Mr. Dodge became president of the Commonwealth Trust Company of Los Angeles, and held that office until 1923, when the company was merged with the Bank of America. Since 1923 he has been president of the California Building Loan Association, chairman of the Board of the Union Mortgage Company, and since 1913 has been president of the Cawston Ostrich Farm and formerly chairman of the Board of Los Angeles County Supervisors. Governor W. D. Stephens appointed him superintendent of banks of California in 1921, and he served until January 31, 1923.

Mr. Dodge in 1890 was raised a Master Mason, and in 1895 was chosen worshipful master of Aurora Lodge No. 48 in his home town in Ohio. In 1905 he demitted to South Pasadena Lodge No. 367, and he is also affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter, the Knights Templar Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, the Advertising Club of Los Angeles, and is president of the

Edward J. Lynch

Men's Club of Oneonta Park and a member of Calvary Presbyterian Church at South Pasadena.

Mr. Dodge married at Arcanum, Ohio, January 17, 1892, Miss Mary Amelia Fritz. They have two daughters and one son. Alice Cora is the wife of Franklin Padan, an attorney-at-law and now assistant public defender of Los Angeles County. Anna Louise, the second daughter, married Fred C. Liebhardt, a resident of Fresno, California. The son, Charles Anderson Dodge, is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy of Annapolis and is now serving as an ensign on the U. S. S. Idaho.

Edward J. Lynch, who in 1924 was honored with election as grand president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, was born in San Francisco and for a quarter of a century has practiced law in his native city. He has participated in politics and public affairs, and is one of the enthusiastic sportsmen of the Bay district.

Mr. Lynch was born in San Francisco August 19, 1877. His father, Michael M. Lynch, a representative of the old Lynch family of Galway, one of whom was lord mayor of the town in the fifteenth century, came to California from New Zealand in 1863. For ten years he followed the occupation of mining and engineering in the Grass Valley mines, after which he engaged in the mercantile business at San Francisco for four or five years, and the last part of his active career was given to the service of the Southern Pacific Railway. He married Cecilia McFarland, also a native of Ireland.

Edward J. Lynch acquired his early education in the public schools and under private tutors. For some years he was employed in the law department of the Southern Pacific Railway, and while there he used his spare time in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1901, and since then has engaged in a successful practice, the greater part of his practice consisting of damage, probate and admiralty law cases.

Mr. Lynch was attorney for the public administrator in 1906-07 and for several years acted as special assistant to the city attorney of San Francisco. He is now lecturer on medical jurisprudence at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco. He is a member of the San Francisco Bar Association and is vice-president of the Dutton Dredge Company, a reclamation and farming enterprise.

Active in republican politics, he has attended many state and county conventions, being chairman of his delegation at the state convention of 1906. He has served on the State Central Committee. Mr. Lynch received some military training as a boy with the High School Cadets. He is a member of Lodge No. 3, B. P. O. Elks, San Francisco Council No. 5, Knights of Columbus, the Presidio Golf and Country Club, Commonwealth Club, Public Spirit Club, and is a past president of Pacific Parlor No. 10, Native Sons of the Golden West. He was a grand officer of the Native Sons for seven years and was elected grand president in May, 1924. He joined this order in 1900, when its membership comprised 10,210, and today the total membership is 30,000. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Lynch married at San Francisco, November 19, 1907, Miss Bonecenuta Grady, who was born in San Francisco, Daughter of John H. and Ellen Grady. Her father and mother were born in San Francisco, children of California pioneers. The three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Lynch are: Helen, Barbara and Patricia, the first of whom attends the

University of California and the second the Academy of the Sacred Heart in San Francisco.

For many years Mr. Lynch was a familiar figure in athletics and sporting events in the San Francisco Bay district, being interested in sports of all kinds, particularly football, handball, swimming and equatic sports. He is a life member of the Ariel Rowing Club, was stroke of the champion senior crew of that club, and for a long time was president of the Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen and president of the Pacific Athletic Association. He has served as amateur rowing commissioner and amateur boxing commissioner.

Leroy Holt, president of the First National Bank of El Centro, is one of the outstanding figures in business and financial circles of Imperial County, and a man who has played a most important part in the development of this favored section to which he has been instrumental in bringing so much capital and many settlers. It would be difficult to name a man who is more enthusiastic about the county than he, and his arguments in its favor are convincing because they are so sincere.

Born in Mercer County, Missouri, Leroy Holt is a son of James Holt, born in Southern Missouri in 1841, a son of John Holt, descended from fine old Virginia stock, who founded the family in Missouri. His wife belonged to the notable Williams family, and they had several sons in addition to James Holt.

James Holt served as a soldier in the Union army, and following the close of the war, developed into a prosperous farmer, stockman and banker, and now, although long past eighty, enjoys excellent health, and is as active as a man twenty years his junior. He married Miss Permelia C. Brantley, a daughter of Richard Brantley, a farmer who came to Missouri from Indiana. Mrs. Holt died in November, 1919, at the age of eighty years, having been the mother of two children, the elder being Mrs. Grayes of Chillicothe, Missouri. The first wife of James Holt was a sister of his second, and by her he had two children, so that he has had four children born to him.

Growing up in his native state Leroy Holt attended the local public schools, and the Chillicothe Normal School, an institution established by Mr. Moore. His boyhood and youth were spent on a farm, but after he had completed his studies, his father took him into a private bank he had established at Newtown, Missouri, and there he remained for nine years, becoming in the course of time its cashier. Excellent as were his surroundings, the ambitious young man was not satisfied with his opportunities, and in the early part of 1901 came to Imperial County, California, arriving in the valley before later developments had made it a paradise. He filed on a tract of desert land near El Centro, and the summer of that year saw him merchandising a stock of goods he put in at Imperial, then in the throes of birth. In the fall of this year he disposed of his stock, at a profit, and organized the First National Bank of Imperial, the first bank of the Imperial Valley, with a capital of $25,000. A. H. Heber was its first president, and Mr. Holt cashier. Mr. Heber was one of the pioneers in the water development of the valley, and was then serving as vice president of the California Development Company, the parents of subsequent water and development companies of the Imperial Valley. Later Mr. Holt succeeded him as president of the First National Bank of Imperial, and continued in that office until he consolidated that bank with the First National Bank of El Centro, in 1923. The second bank of the

valley was also organized by Mr. Holt and it was the First State Bank of Calexico, of which he was president until he sold it, and it was subsequently reorganized as a national bank. Mr. Holt then organized his third bank, the First National Bank of El Centro, with a capital of $25,000, which has been increased from time to time until it is now $200,000, with a surplus and profits of $100,000. Still another bank which owes its existence to him is the First National Bank of Holtville, which has a capital of $50,000, and a surplus of $40,000, of which he is still president. The town of Holtville was named in honor of his brother, W. F. Holt.

Active as he has been in financial circles, Mr. Holt has not confined himself to this one branch of business, for he is also recognized as one of the leading stockmen of the valley. He shipped the first trainload of cattle into the Imperial Valley, having gathered them from the ranges of Arizona. For several years he supplied the farmers of this region with their feeding cattle, but more recently has abandoned this line of endeavor. Until Water Company No. 1 was absorbed by the Irrigation District No. 1, Mr. Holt served it as treasurer, and in this connection did much valuable work in water development for his was the first company organized in this section. After its organization, he served the irrigation board as chairman and director for three years, carrying the district through its initial period, and while a member of it, secured and signed the contract from the government for the building of the All American Canal. A man of large means and great faith in this region, he has invested heavily in different local enterprises. He is vice president of the Bank of Italy and a director of the Bank of Italy Corporation, and chairman of the advisory board of the San Diego branch of the Bank of Italy.

While he is a staunch democrat, he has not been very active in politics. He has also been very active in educational matters, being a member of the board of trustees of the first district and high school at Imperial. Mr. Holt was made a Mason in Missouri, is a charter member of the Blue Lodge at Imperial, is a Scottish Rite thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Los Angeles, California. During the late war he was appointed a member of the advisory board of the War Finance Corporation for the district of Southern California. Since the war he has been chairman of the county committee for the Citizens Military Training Camp.

In 1893 Mr. Holt was married at Newtown, Missouri, to Miss Anna Williamson, a daughter of Martin Williamson, and two children have been born to them, namely: Jessie, who married T. G. Cook, and died without issue; and James M., who is a graduate of Leland-Stanford University, and a Phi Beta Kappa of that institution. During the World war he served for a year in the United States Navy. At present he is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of El Centro, and prior to its absorption with the former bank, was cashier of the Imperial National Bank. Fraternally he is a Blue Lodge Mason. The Holt family is one of the most representative in the valley, and its members are held in high esteem by their associates and the public generally.

Joseph Francis Sartori was educated for the law, practiced it for a time, but during his residence in Southern California covering a period of over thirty-eight years has become best known as a banker. He was one of the founders and for over thirty years has been president of The Se-

curity Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, one of the strongest banks on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Sartori is a recognized authority on many phases of financial affairs, and has been a prominent figure in the California Bankers Association, and as a member of the legislative committee helped draft the California Bank Act, adopted in 1909, of which body he has been a member ever since, and at present is its chairman. In 1914 he was president of the Savings Bank Section of The American Bankers Association, and for a number of years was a member of its currency commission. He is a director of the Los Angeles Branch of The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

Mr. Sartori was born at Cedal Falls, Iowa, December 25, 1858, son of Joseph and Theresa (Wangler) Sartori. After attending the public schools he acquired a liberal education, at first in Cornell College in Iowa, and then abroad. He graduated Bachelor of Science at Cornell College in 1879, and in 1881 received his law degree from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. While abroad he was a student in the University of Freiburg. From 1882 to 1887 Mr. Sartori practiced law at Le Mars, Iowa. His law partner was an Iowa congressman.

On coming to Southern California in March, 1887, Mr. Sartori located at Monrovia, where he became associated with others in the organization of the First National Bank. He was cashier of this bank and subsequently for a number of years vice president. He left Monrovia and removed to Los Angeles in 1889, and was the primary leader in founding The Security Savings Bank, which later became The Security Trust & Savings Bank. He was cashier until 1894, when he was elected president. The Security Trust & Savings Bank is a departmental bank, a member of the Federal Reserve System, and has forty-two banking offices in Los Angeles and adjacent cities and suburbs. The bank has had a tremendous growth in recent years, and its total resources now aggregate over two hundred million dollars. The officers and directors include some of the best known men in Southern California.

Mr. Sartori is a republican, is a member of The California Club, of which he is a former president; also charter member and for the past twelve years president of the Los Angeles Country Club. He is also a member of the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Midwick Club, The Crags Country Club, director of the Automobile Club of Southern California, member of the University Club of Los Angeles, and of numerous business corporations.

Mr. Sartori married Miss Margaret Rishel at Le Mars, Iowa, in June, 1886. Their home is at 725 West Twenty-eighth Street, Los Angeles.

Edward Elliott, a vice president and director of the Security Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, has been a Californian for twelve years, and has long been a scholar of distinction and authority in the realm of politics and economics. While he now gives his time to the practical side of banking, as an executive officer in one of the largest banks in the state, he holds a doctor's degree from a German university, and was a former professor of Princeton University and later of the University of California.

Edward Elliott was born at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, August 3, 1874, son of William Yandell and Margaret Graham (Johnston) Elliott. He earned his own way (in part only) and made his own opportunities. He completed the full classical course at Princeton University in 1897, graduating with the Bachelor of Arts degree. The following year he was a

Yours Faithfully

teacher at Bolton, Tennessee. Then in 1898 he returned to Princeton as a post graduate student and was also instructor in Latin there until 1900. The two years from 1900 to 1902 he spent abroad, a student in the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, and received the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Heidelberg in 1902. He then returned to Princeton University as instructor in jurisprudence, and from 1905-1909 was preceptor in the Department of History, Politics and Economics and from 1909 to 1915 was professor of Politics. From 1909 to 1912 he also held the office of dean of the college.

Doctor Elliott before his resignation from Princeton joined the staff of the University of California as lecturer on International Law and delivered courses at intervals from 1913 to 1916. In 1916 he was formally installed as professor of International Law at the University of California and held that post until 1920. In the meantime in 1913 he was admitted to the San Francisco bar. From 1917 to 1920 he was a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and in 1921 he came to Los Angeles as a vice president of the Security Trust and Savings Bank.

Doctor Elliott has been a contributor of numerous articles to financial and technical magazines and has been a member of many learned societies. He is author of a book published in 1919 on "The State Bank Membership in the Federal Reserve System." He is also author of "Die Statslehre John C. Calhoun's," 1903; the "Biographical Story of the Constitution," 1910; "Selected Documents in International Law," 1914, and the "American Government and Majority Rule," 1915. Doctor Elliott is a member of the California, Los Angeles Country and Sunset clubs. His home is near Beverley Hills, California. On September 8, 1910, he married Miss Margaret Randolph Axson of Georgia.

William Baurhyte for twenty years has been one of the executive officials of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation. His early business career was in San Francisco, and he is a native son of California. His father had an interesting career as a pioneer of the Pacific Coast.

William Baurhyte was born in San Francisco October 1, 1859, son of Robert H. and Isabella Baurhyte. His parents were both born in New York State, his mother in New York City. Robert H. Baurhyte was a marine engineer, and about 1850 came to California on one of the first steamships to come out to the coast. He was an engineer on that ship, and for many years was in service with the Pacific Mail Company between San Francisco and Panama and San Francisco and China. Later he became assistant to the chief engineer of the California Steam Navigation Company, operating between San Francisco and Sacramento. His last years were spent as a member of the firm of Baurhyte and McAfee, manufacturers of steam boilers at San Francisco. He died in the latter city in October, 1871, and his wife, in 1875.

Mr. William Baurhyte attended public schools in San Francisco, and in his early youth was clerk in a stockbroker's office. In 1878, at the age of nineteen, he went to Lake County, California, as bookkeeper at the Sulphur Bank Quick Silver Mining Company, remaining there four and one-half years. Returning to San Francisco January 10, 1883, he became bookkeeper for the Central Gas Light Company, and later for the Pacific Gas and Improvement Company, its successor, and remained with that institution as secretary until it was merged with the San Francisco Gas & Electric Company. Then, in September, 1903, he came to Los Angeles as second vice president of the Los Angeles Lighting Company and the

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Los Angeles Electric Company. These merged as the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation in 1904. In 1913 he became vice president and in 1921 the duties of general manager were added. With the retirement of W. B. Cline as president in February, 1924, Mr. Baurhyte was elected his successor.

A prominent man in public utility circles on the Pacific Coast, he is a past president of the Pacific Coast Gas Association, is vice president of the Pacific Electric Association, a member of the National Electric Light Association and the American Gas Association. While connected with San Francisco companies he was a resident of Alameda and served as a school director there.

Mr. Baurhyte is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Automobile Club of Southern California. He married Miss Elizabeth C. Grant, of San Francisco. She was born in the State of Maine, and as a child was brought to California. For several years she was active in club and church work in the northern part of the state, and is a member of the Ebell Club and the Friday Morning Club at Los Angeles, and in 1912 was president of the Los Angeles Federation of Woman's Clubs. She founded the Maternity Cottage at 127 South Utah Street, and has been its president for seventeen years. Mr. and Mrs. Baurhyte are members of the Unitarian Church.

Guy Brinton Barham. Few men through their character, daily life and accomplishments reach out and bring within the sphere of personal influence a larger number of prominent men than the late Guy Brinton Barham, who for a number of years before his death was president of the Evening Herald Publishing Company of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Barham died suddenly in London, England, June 9, 1922. When his funeral services were held at Los Angeles, they were distinguished by the presence of a group of honorary pallbearers, including the governor, the United States senators, and other representatives of public life, business and professions, that made the list almost a directory of prominent men in the state and the West.

When stricken with his final illness, Mr. Barham, accompanied by Mrs. Barham and their daughter Millicent, was a member of the William R. Hearst party which left New York May 14, 1922, for a tour of England. The late Mr. Barham was a Western man by birth and also by most of his prominent characteristics. He was born at The Dalles, in Oregon, March 21, 1864, son of Richard M. and Martha Medora (Arnold) Barham. In 1866 the family located at Watsonville, California, and seven years later moved to Anaheim, California, where his parents, who were pioneers of the Northwest and Pacific Coast, spent their last years.

Guy B. Barham acquired a public school education, attending the high school at Anaheim. In 1882 he became a resident of Los Angeles, a city that he called his home for forty years. At twenty-one he was a railway postal clerk, and in 1888 became a deputy collector of internal revenue. He resigned his office a few years later to establish a business as a custom house broker. This with many other interests continued until his death. He served a two-year term, beginning in 1898, as police commissioner in Los Angeles. From 1902 to 1906 he was president of the Board of Bank Commissioners of California. He was directing head of the Los Angeles Evening Herald from the time it became an after-

noon newspaper in 1911. He served at first as publisher and later as president of the publishing company and made this paper a power in the civic and political affairs of Southern California. His brother, Dr. Frank F. Barham, succeeded him as president and directing head of the Los Angeles Evening Herald. There are two other brothers, Harold W. and Albert D. Barham, the latter also being a member of the Herald organization.

Mr. Barham was affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks, was a member of the Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles Country Club, California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Bohemian Club and Family Club at San Francisco. Mr. Barham was a brilliant public speaker, a man of wit and genial good fellowship, and utmost loyalty to his friends.

At Detroit, Michigan, August 4, 1903, Mr. Barham married Miss Marie Humphrey Bâby, who was born in Canada. She and their only daughter, Millicent Marie, survive him and reside at 1209 South Arlington Avenue, Los Angeles.

Frank Forest Barham, M. D., president, treasurer and publisher of the Los Angeles Evening Herald, Los Angeles, California, gave up his practice as a physician and surgeon in 1911 to join his brother, the late Guy B. Barham, in the purchase of what was then an obscure newspaper with limited circulation, and has since made it one of the most successful papers in the country, both as a business enterprise and in respect to circulation and influence.

Dr. Frank F. Barham was born at Anaheim, May 24, 1879. His father, Richard M. Barham, was a California pioneer, having come across the plains from Charleston, in Coles County, Illinois, by wagon and ox team in 1849. At Cloverdale, California, he subsequently married Medora Arnold, daughter of Dr. John Arnold. Richard M. Barham about 1873 established a home in Los Angeles County, and became a widely known citizen, particularly through his efforts in behalf of the upholding of law and order in a time when many turbulent characters made such a condition uncertain.

Frank F. Barham was the third son of his parents. He was educated in public schools in Los Angeles, including the Los Angeles High School, and on June 6, 1906, received his diploma as a Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Southern California. Doctor Barham was engaged in a successful general practice for a number of years.

In November, 1911, he and his brother, Guy B. Barham, acquired the Morning Herald property, and brought out a new evening newspaper as the Los Angeles Evening Herald. The paper had a subscription list of not more than 1,000 names. During the first year the circulation of the Evening Herald grew to 70,000. The circulation is now nearing 200,000 daily and is larger than that of any other daily west of St. Louis.

The Evening Herald, in its infancy, had about 100 employes on its pay roll, and today the company employs more than 1,200 persons. To this organization, with its wonderful spirit of loyalty and co-operation and talent, Doctor Barham modestly attributes in great measure the success of his newspaper. The Herald is now housed in a new $2,000,000 plant, one of the finest in the world. In making a powerful and influential daily in such a short time Doctor Barham, who succeeded his brother, the late Guy B. Barham, as president, is credited by old newspaper men with having accomplished one of the most difficult feats in journalistic

history. Doctor Barham, on his brother's death, also acceded to the ownership and control of the Guy B. Barham Company, handling insurance, surety bonds, customs and ship brokerage.

Doctor Barham married, in 1908, Miss Jessica Viola Gorham, and they have a daughter, Patricia Ann Barham. Doctor Barham is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and is a director of the Community Development Association. He is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and other social organizations.

William J. Hunsaker. The practice of law and the business of the courts in Southern California still retained many pioneer features and personalities when William J. Hunsaker was admitted to practice at San Diego in 1876. His experience has covered almost half a century and has been made rich by contact with eminent personalities and notable causes. He is still active in his profession, being senior member of the law firm of Hunsaker, Britt & Cosgrove, of which firm his son Daniel M. Hunsaker is a member.

Mr. Hunsaker is a native of California, born in Contra Costa County September 21, 1855, son of Nicholas and Lois E. (Hastings) Hunsaker. His father came to California, crossing the plains, in 1847 and settling in Martinez. From Contra Costa County the family moved in 1869 to San Diego. The education of Mr. Hunsaker, acquired in the public schools of Contra Costa County, was supplemented in San Diego and he also had the advantage of that special training afforded in a newspaper office. For upwards of two years he was employed as a journeyman printer and otherwise in the offices of the Bulletin and World at San Diego. There he studied law under Major Levi Chase and A. C. Baker, the latter of whom later became Chief Justice of Arizona. Mr. Hunsaker handled his first cases while at San Diego, and for one year practiced law at Tombstone, Arizona. He was admitted by the California Supreme Court in 1882, and in the same year was elected district attorney of San Diego County, filling that office until 1884.

Mr. Hunsaker in 1887 became associated in the practice of the law with E. W. Britt, under the firm name of Hunsaker & Britt. This partnership was dissolved when in 1892 Mr. Hunsaker removed to Los Angeles, but in 1900 he and Mr. Britt again resumed their partnership association. For a number of years Mr. Hunsaker was the attorney in California for the Santa Fe Railway Company, but resigned this position to engage in the general practice of the law. He has handled many important cases in the State and Federal Courts, and has achieved leadership in his profession without more than casual identification with business or politics. He has served as president of the Los Angeles Bar Association, the California Bar Association and the Los Angeles City Club.

Seeley Wintersmith Mudd. The working experience and professional connections of Seeley Wintersmith Mudd have brought him high rank among America's mining engineers. His home has been in Los Angeles since 1903, but his professional engagements have covered many of the important mining districts all over the west and southwest.

Mr. Mudd is a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. He represents the eighth generation of the Mudd family in America. His first ancestor, Thomas

Seeley W. Mudd

Mudd, came from England and settled in St. Mary's County, Maryland, about 1665. The heads of the successive generations of the family were: Henry Mudd, born in 1680; Thomas Mudd, born in 1705; Henry Mudd, whose life extended from 1730 to 1810 and who married Alice Spalding; Henry Thomas, born in 1757 and died in 1810, married Mary Mahoney; Stanislaus Mudd, 1795-1833, married Eliza Marshall; Henry Thomas Mudd, who in 1841 married Sarah Elizabeth Hodgen, and they were the parents of Seeley Wintersmith Mudd, who was born at Kirkwood, Missouri, August 16, 1861.

His father, Henry Thomas Mudd, was born in 1818 and died in 1902 and was a man of prominence at St. Louis, Missouri. He was president of the Ozark Land Company in that city, also served as president of the Board of Assessors of St. Louis County, and was a member of the Missouri Legislature. His second wife, whom he married in 1884, was Catherine Lucinda (Woolfork) Brown. Seeley W. Mudd's brother, Harvey Gilmer Mudd, is one of America's foremost surgeons, and for a quarter of a century has been chief surgeon and director of St. Luke's Hospital of St. Louis.

Seeley Wintersmith Mudd was educated at St. Louis, graduating with the degree Engineer of Mines at Washington University in that city in 1883. He has been engaged in the work of his profession now for forty years. During 1883-85 he was essayer and superintendent of the copper department of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company. In 1885 he removed to Leadville, Colorado, and was identified with some of the important developments in that mining district. From 1887 to 1912 he was manager of the Small Hopes Consolidated Mining Company and the Boreel Mining Company of Leadville, and from 1879 to 1904 was manager of the Ibex Mining Company there. He then became consulting engineer in the west for the New Jersey Zinc Company, serving in that capacity in 1902-04, and during 1904-05 was consulting engineer for the Guggenheim Exploration Company. From 1904 to 1909 he was general manager of the Queen Esther Mining & Milling Company in California.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Mudd has devoted his talents and capital largely to private exploration and development work. He is a director in the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, the Mesabi Iron Company, the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, all corporations with headquarters in New York City; and is also a director of the United Eastern Mining Company of Oatman, Arizona, and president of the Cyprus Mines Corporation of New York.

Since 1914 Mr. Mudd has been engaged, with Mr. Philip Wiseman, in an interesting mining venture on the island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, where an engineer employed by them discovered an ancient copper mine once worked by the Romans and Phoenicians. The World war interfered with its immediate development, but drilling later was resumed on a considerable scale. Thousands of feet of the original slopes and drifts have been cleared, and there have been discovered a few lamps, made about the time of Christ, fragments of ancient potter, and a blacksmith's copper dollie. Development of this property has disclosed a very large tonnage of copper ore and copper bearing pyrites, and large shipments of the latter are now being made. With additional equipment, a deep water pier, and more complete development the output will be much increased.

During the World war as a technical engineer he rendered important service to the government. He was commissioned major of engineers,

Officers Reserve Corps, February 12, 1917, and on January 14, 1918, was called to active duty at Washington, serving as assistant director of the United States Government Explosives Plants. On May 24, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the United States army, and he received his honorable discharge January 20, 1919. He has been an interested and public spirited citizen of Los Angeles and for 1923-24-25 was an active member of the Greater Harbor Committee. He is a republican, a member of the Rocky Mountain Club of New York, the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, University Club and Sunset Club of Los Angeles, and is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, and the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of England. He belongs to the Congregational Church. He is vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

At Leadville, Colorado, February 24, 1887, Mr. Mudd married Miss Della Mulock, daughter of Eli Perry and Amanda C. Mullock. She was born January 10, 1864, and is a direct descendant of Edmund Greenleaf, who came to America in 1635, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. Her ancestry is detailed in a large volume "Greenleaf Genealigy," a record of the family from 1574 to 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Mudd are the parents of four children: Harvey Seeley Mudd, married Mildred Hardy Esterbrook, of New York, on March 12, 1913; Seeley Greenleaf Mudd, married Dorothy Dunning, of Pennsylvania, September 6, 1924.

William Brown Ide, governor of the Bear Flag Republic, pioneer of Tehama County and of Northern California, son of Lemuel and Sarah Brown Ide, was born in Rutland, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on March 28, 1796. His American ancestry is traced back almost to the days of the Mayflower, as a record is had of two Ide brothers who landed in Massachusetts about 1630. The family home for generations was at Rehoboth, Rhode Island, whence Lemuel Ide moved a short time before the birth of William.

William worked with his father at the joiner's trade until he was of age. His education was limited, his schools days being but two months per year in the common schools of the day. In 1820 he married Miss Susan G. Haskell, and nine children were born to them, as follows: James Madison, William Haskell, Mary Eliza, Sarah Elizabeth, Ellen Julia, Susan Catherine, Daniel Webster, Lemuel Henry Clay, and John Truman. Lemuel is still living on the Ide grant near Red Bluff. Sarah Elizabeth became the wife of Lucien B. Healey, a pioneer surveyor of Upper California, and she, too, lived until her death in Tehama County.

Soon after his marriage, William fell victim to the "Western Fever" and moved to Kentucky, thence to Ohio, and later to Illinois. Much of these years his health did not permit him to work at his trade during the winter, so he taught school in the neighboring districts. He took great interest in the local political life and wrote many articles for papers "back home." In 1845 he decided to move to Oregon, and sold his property. After traveling with many others as far as Fort Hall, he decided to come to California, and after a severe trip with his wife and children reached the "Golden State" in the fall of 1845. Driving down the American River Valley, they reached Sutter's Fort October 25. Here Ide met Peter Lassen, who lived on Deer Creek, in what is now Tehama County, and was by him engaged to build a saw mill.

Ide and family went at once to Deer Creek, where he was told to live in one of Lassen's houses and go right to work. Soon after, Lassen came home and wanted the house, so the Ides left and went to the Thomes Ranch, near the present town of Tehama. The following April they moved to the Ide Rancho near Red Bluff. In April or May of 1846 Mr. Ide left his home and joined the Frémont camp near Sacramento. Ide was one of the men who went with Merritt to Sonoma to take General Vallejo, and when the members of the party, since known as the Bear Flag party, became dissatisfied with their leader, Ide was chosen to command them. He drew up the famous declaration of independence in which the province was declared to be free from Mexico, and an independent republic was established with William B. Ide as governor. After several days Frémont arrived and Ide volunteered to go with him to the south. The relation between them was not wholly cordial, and Ide ever felt that he had not been treated fairly by Frémont.

It was Ide's belief that had his plan been followed the conquest of the state would have been accomplished without ill will or bloodshed, as his proclamation had already been sent to the Mexican forces and scores of them approved thereof. Late in 1846 Ide returned to his home, and in a few years he became prominent in the county affairs of Colusa County, of which the present Tehama County was then a part. Office holding then was not as popular as later, and many of those chosen either resigned, neglected their duties, or proved incompetent; so in 1851 Ide served as county judge, county treasurer, county surveyor, county clerk, county recorder, county auditor, and county commissioner. During this period some interesting conditions arose. Documents sworn to by Treasurer Ide, before Judge Ide, and attested by Clerk Ide, are upon record, recorded by Recorder Ide. In one instance Judge Ide had a case where neither prosecuting nor defending attorney was present, so he proceeded by taking both sides, questioning witnesses, objecting, ruling upon his own objections, and making both pleas for and against. He then instructed the jury. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged by the judge. Ide died December 19, 1852, at Monroeville, Colusa County, and was buried at that place.

J. D. Sweeney.

Joseph Spencer Cone, pioneer farmer of Tehama County, was born near Marietta, Ohio, August 26, 1822. He was the seventh of ten children. His father was Timothy Cone, a son of Joseph Cone, a naval officer of the Revolution. On his mother's side, Cone's ancestry could be traced to the Norman Conquest, when one of his forefathers was grand master of artillery under William of Normandy. The present house of Winchester is descended from this same baron.

Little more is known of the boyhood of Joseph. Although he aspired to the law, until his majority he worked on his father's farm, then he went on a trading expedition among the Cherokees. In 1850 he started for California, reaching Nevada City, where he engaged in mining without success. He then turned his hand to making shakes, at which he made a stake. This he invested in a freighting outfit, and for nearly three years he hauled supplies for the mines from Sacramento. Selling out, he soon went to Tehama County, settling on Elder Creek, where he lived for some years. In 1868 he purchased the famous Cone ranch, *Rancho de Los Berrendos,* across the river from Red Bluff, where he made his

home until he died, September 12, 1894. He had one of the first large Bartlett pear orchards in the United States.

In 1867 he married Anna, daughter of Colonel Reppert of Ohio, and to them three children were born: Douglas, who died not long after his father; Josephine, now Mrs. Sherwood of Washington; and Mary, now Mrs. E. W. Runyon of Los Molinos, California.

Mr. Cone was one of the founders of the Bank of Tehama County, and was senior member of the firm of Cone & Kimball Company of Red Bluff. He was one of the members of the first State Board of Railroad Commissioners under the Constitution of 1879. He never aspired to office, but for years was the chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Tehama County.

J. D. S.

Robert Hasty Thomes was born June 16, 1817, in Maine, and died on his ranch in Tehama County March 26, 1878. His ancestors were among the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth in 1620. Many of them were seafaring men; his father, however, was a farmer. Of his mother we know little.

In 1841 Thomes was a member of the famous pioneer party of which John Bidwell was a leader. Starting in May, they reached California in November. Going to San Francisco, Thomes entered into partnership with A. G. Toomes, who also was a Tehama pioneer, and engaged in building houses. While working at this trade in Monterey the two secured a large number of horses and cattle as payment for work, so they determined to go to farming. Going north, they with Bidwell and others explored the upper Sacramento Valley, and in 1845 Thomes settled on his ranch on the south bank of Elder Creek, while his friend Toomes settled just across the river. Here Thomes lived for over thirty years, building up one of the finest farms in the northern end of the state. At his death a large monument was erected over his last resting place, the Tehama Cemetery, on his own farm.

J. D. S.

Isham W. Fuqua is a native son of California, and for over a quarter of a century has been identified with the oil industry in this state.

He was born at Downey, California, July 13, 1879, son of John M. and Sarah Arminta Fuqua. His father's and his mother's people were California pioneers, coming from the southern states in or about the time of the discovery of gold. John M. Fuqua was born in San Diego County, October 3, 1853. His wife was born in Mississippi, December 25, 1857, and was a small baby when her parents started west for California. A band of Indians attacked the train, and the infant was deposited during the fight at the bottom of an old dug well, and in that way she probably escaped a fate that befell some of the members of the party. John M. Fuqua and his wife now reside at Pomona, California.

Isham W. Fuqua during his boyhood worked on a California farm, acquired a grammar school education, later attended business college, and at the age of eighteen went to work in the Fullerton oil fields. His experience in the oil business covers every phase of the industry from a laborer in the fields to executive of some of the largest producing corporations in California.

A concise summary of his connections with the oil business is as follows: Employed by the Graham-Loftus Oil Company at Fullerton,

A. W. Fuqua

June 12, 1899, to October 1, 1907; with the Fullerton Consolidated Oil Company, October 1, 1907, to October 1, 1908; assistant superintendent of the American Petroleum Company at Coalinga, October 1, 1908, to October 1, 1911; general field superintendent of the American Oilfields Company at Fellows, California, October 1, 1911, to August 1, 1917; assistant general manager of the California Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiary and affiliated companies, August 1, 1917, to May, 1918; and from May, 1918, to the time of his retirement in May, 1924, he was president and general manager of the California Petroleum Corporation and its affiliated and subsidiary companies at Los Angeles. During this period he built up the crude oil production of the corporation from about 8,300 barrels daily in October, 1917, to a maximum of about 68,000 barrels. Mr. Fuqua from May, 1918, to March, 1925, was vice president and general manager of the California Star Oil Company and the Coalinga Star Oil Company, and president and general manager of the Maricopa Star Oil Company, all with main offices in Los Angeles.

Mr. Fuqua for several years was a director and served as president of the Chamber of Mines and Oil of Los Angeles during 1921-1922. He was elected vice president and a director of the Pacific National Bank in January, 1924, from which he resigned in March, 1926.

Mr. Fuqua is a life member of Wilshire Masonic Lodge No. 445, A. F. and A. M.; Los Angeles Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Masonic Club of Los Angeles and is a republican. Without any important participation in partisan politics Mr. Fuqua has always been an earnest friend and supporter of efficient government in his home community, state and nation. While a busy practical man of affairs, he has studied economic and social problems as he has gone through life, and many of his interesting views and conclusions are set forth in two books, published largely for private distribution, the first being "Before and After Adam," copyrighted in 1925, and the second "Modernism and Fundamentalism," copyrighted in 1926.

Mr. Fuqua married at Fullerton, California, April 22, 1903, Miss Winnie May West, daughter of William A. and Eliza West, of Fullerton. Her people were of old English stock, were ship owners and traders, and throughout the nineteenth century members of her family were engaged in the operation of a fleet of some seventeen sailing vessels plying between Nova Scotia and the West Indies. Mr. and Mrs. Fuqua have two daughters, Neola and Arminta Fuqua. Neola was married June 4, 1925, to Louis Conrady, of Los Angeles.

Stephen J. Field. When Stephen J. Field, born in Haddam, Connecticut, February 4, 1816, came to California in 1849, the law of the land—developed from old Spanish codes, and complicated by the Mexican administration system that had been in force before the cession of California to the United States—was a chaos of confusion. Almost every man of the mixed mass which flooded the country after the discovery of gold had his own notions of what was law, and was prepared to fight to defend them.

Stephen J. Field, more than any other one man, worked for the unification of the codes and their just application to the new conditions. The mining laws were especially confused; constant disputes occurred over the ownership of the vast mineral wealth of the state. Elected to the state Legislature from Marysville, where he had settled in 1851, Field

began the work of reducing the crude laws of the mining camps to just and workable laws.

Later he was elected to the bench, a position by no means safe in those days. The disputants who came before him were accustomed to rely upon the law of force to hold what they considered their own. In the face of threats and bribes, Judge Field resolutely cut to the heart of every legal tangle, regardless of the unprincipled attacks made upon him.

Perhaps the most courageous fight, considering the temper of the time, was his legally sound and humanitarian defense of the Chinese members of the community. As justice of the California Supreme Court, Field handed down a decision that remains to this day a model of clear thinking and forceful, courageous opposition to race prejudice. At that time there was a strong waive of bitterness directed against the Chinese. Justice Field, standing virtually alone, unafraid of the mob's threats and demands, stemmed the tide of prejudice. He was subjected to abuse by the press and the public, but he disregarded attacks upon him and went on interpreting the law without fear or favor.

For one of his decisions, in a notorious conspiracy trial, he was assaulted by Judge David S. Terry, who was killed by a United States marshal delegated to protect Justice Field from his enemies.

In 1863, because of his unswerving justice and thorough knowledge of the law, President Lincoln appointed him a justice of the United States Supreme Court. By many he was considered presidential timber, and he might have won the Democratic nomination for the presidency and the unanimous support of his own state if he had taken a less heroic stand in judging some of the cases that came before him. But he refused to compromise.

Justice Field retired from the United States Supreme Court in 1897, at the age of eighty-one, after a service of thirty-four years and six months, the longest in the courts' history, and one of the most important. On April 9, 1899, he died in Washington, leaving behind a book of personal reminiscences of his early life in California and in his decisions a permanent inspiration to the lawyers and judges who came after him.—By Eric Howard.

John C. Fremont. No other American had quite so big a part in the making of the West as John C. Fremont. The results of his expeditions have been far reaching and important. The United States owes California largely to his military and administrative ability.

Fremont was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. His father died a few years after his birth, and his mother then moved to Charleston, South Carolina, where he entered college in 1828. In mathematics he was at the head of his classes, but inattention and frequent absences caused his expulsion. Then he taught school for two years on the sloop of war Natchez. Returning from that cruise, he was given his degree by the college that expelled him.

For some time he was a member of the United States Topographical Corps, surveying and exploring the mountain passes of North Carolina and Tennessee. While in Washington on duties connected with this service he met Jessie Benton, then a girl of fifteen, the daughter of the senator from Missouri. They fell in love and became engaged; because of their youth her parents opposed the match and Senator Benton contrived to have Fremont ordered to make a long examination of the Des Moines

River, then on the Western frontier. A true lover, Fremont hastened the work, finished it rapidly, and returned to Washington, where he and Miss Benton were secretly married, in 1841.

In 1842 Fremont was instructed to take charge of an expedition to explore the Rocky Mountains. His report of this journey was laid before Congress and attracted much attention to the new country. The following years Fremont, with a company of thirty-nine men, set out to explore the unknown region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific. Four months later, having traveled over 1,700 miles, he came to the Great Salt Lake. His report of this region cleared up many false impressions; it was the first accurate account of that part of the country and greatly influenced the settlement of the West. This report gave the Mormons their first idea of Utah as a place of residence.

Then Fremont explored the upper tributaries of the Columbia River, proceeded on to Fort Vancouver, and upon his return got lost in the mountains which even the Indians considered impassable in the middle of winter. Nevertheless, Fremont crossed the mountains and reached Sutter's Fort after enduring many hardships.

In 1845 he again set out to explore California, going first to Monterey to obtain the Mexican governor's permission. This was first granted, then denied. Fremont and sixty-two men successfully defended their right against the Mexicans. In 1846 he and his party were overtaken by some messengers who carried instructions for him from Washington. He was ordered to represent American interests in California. At this time the Mexican governor, Castro, was marching against American settlers. By superior military skill in less than a month Fremont freed northern California from Mexican control and was elected governor of the new district on July 4, 1846.

Then Fremont hastened to the aid of Commodore Sloat, who had seized Monterey; served under Stockton and General Kearny, whose private quarrel involved him in an unjust court martial and led him to resign his commission, although he was cleared of all charges made by Kearny.

In 1848 he again set out upon an expedition, this time fitting it out at his own expense, and arrived in California in the spring of 1849. He was California's first senator, taking his seat the day after the state's admission to the Union.

He was in Europe, a few years later, when he heard that Congress had appropriated money for a survey of routes to the Pacific. He hurried home and fitted out his fifth expedition. The party endured terrible hardships, living for fifty days on horse flesh and going for many hours without food of any kind.

In 1855 he moved to New York and a year later was anti-slavery candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. In 1858 he again came to California, planning to settle down. During the first part of the Civil war he saw active service as a major-general in the regular army, but his impetuous and independent tactics found disfavor and he was removed from his command. He waited for months in New York City for another command, but it was never granted him, probably because he had won too many political enemies.

Later he became interested in railroads, endeavored to promote a transcontinental line, and from 1878 to 1881 served as governor of Arizona. He died in New York City July 13, 1890, at the age of seventy-

seven, after a life of romance, adventure, heroism and supreme devotion to the task of opening the West for the thousands of settlers who came afterwards.—By Eric Howard.

William Lacy, Sr. It was men of great enterprise as well as magnificent natural resources that made California a great empire of wealth and culture. One of the men of the past who contributed in notable measure to some phases of the early development in this section of the state was the late William Lacy, Sr. He was one of the pioneers in the development of the great oil fields of Southern California, and was interested in a number of other business enterprises in Los Angeles.

He was born in London, England, June 11, 1835, was reared and educated there, and as a young man came to America in search of his fortune. For several years his home was in Indiana, where he met and married Miss Isabella Rigg. She was born in the historic city of Carlisle, in Northumberland, England. In 1863 William Lacy and wife set out for California, traveling around by the Isthmus and landing in San Francisco, and soon located at Bolinas in Marin County. William Lacy, Sr., was a general merchant there four years, and selling his business, moved to Southern California. For a number of years his home was at San Diego, where he practiced his profession as an architect. In 1874 he removed to Los Angeles, and for nearly a quarter of a century was closely associated with business in that city and surrounding territory. He was a hardware merchant, and was also interested in banking, serving as the first cashier of the old Commercial, now the First National, Bank of Los Angeles and afterwards serving as director of that institution. He became associated during the '80s with William Rowland in developing the second oil field in Southern California, the Puente Oil Company.

He was the chief mover in organizing this company, and after financing it started the prospecting and development of wells which for many years has made the name Puente synonymous with the petroleum wealth of Southern California. Mr. Lacy was president of the company for several years, but on account of other interests resigned that office and thereafter divided his time among many enterprises. He was interested in real estate, and laid out several additions to the East Side of Los Angeles, materially extending the corporate limits. He also had extensive mining interests in old Mexico, and his death occurred in Mexico, August 7, 1897, at the age of sixty-two.

He was a democrat in politics, and was always ready with his time and means to further any community projects, though never seeking personal recognition in public office. His widow survived him and passed away in Los Angeles in February, 1905. They were the parents of six children: William, president of the Lacy Manufacturing Company; Richard H., secretary and treasurer of the Lacy Manufacturing Company; Edward, who has extensive mining interests in Mexico; Fred G., who died when twenty-eight years of age; Sophia and Isabelle, both residents of Los Angeles.

William Lacy is a native son of California, and for over thirty-five years has been very prominently connected with the manufacturing, financial and civic interests of Los Angeles.

He was born in Bolinas, Marin County, California, November 12, 1864, son of William and Isabella (Rigg) Lacy. His father was born in London and his mother in the ancient city of Carlisle, England, the

former of Norman and the latter of Saxon ancestry. They were married in Urbana, Indiana, and in 1863 they came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, landing in San Francisco and settling close to the shore of San Francisco Bay, where their son William was born the following year. Their surviving children, two daughters and three sons, are all residents of Los Angeles, though James Edward spends a great deal of his time in Mexico. William Lacy, Sr., was one of the pioneers in oil development work in Southern California, being associated with W. R. Rowland in the fields near Newhall, California. William Lacy died August 7, 1897.

The son was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles, including the high school, and after leaving high school he attended business college, then served an apprenticeship in the sheet iron and hardware business. He knows that work from the technical as well as from the business office standpoint, and is president of the Lacy Manufacturing Company, plate and sheet steel workers, manufacturing steel pipes, steel well castings, oil storage tanks and other iron and steel products, most of which was used in the oil industry. When he and his brother Richard H. in 1887 started in business under the firm name of Lacy, Ward & Company, they manufactured all classes of sheet iron work, including well and water pipes, iron tanks. The office of this firm was at 121 Los Angeles Street and the factory at the corner of Buena Vista and Virgin streets. After about four years the brothers bought out the interests of Mr. Ward, and the firm became the Lacy Manufacturing Company, and under that title the business was incorporated in 1898. The brothers have continued their business always on a conservative footing, and consequently have passed through hard times and panics with unimpaired credit, and have kept their business growing with the phenomenal growth of the city until it is now one of the important manufacturing and distributing concerns of Southern California.

Mr. Lacy's only important pioneer or circulative work was a venture with his brother in developing oil wells in the Kern River fields. Mr. William Lacy is vice president and for about twenty years has been a director of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, is a director of the Mortgage Guarantee Company, is president of the Pacific Clay Products Company, is a director and for three years president of the Morris Plan Bank.

He has long been one of the prominent members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and served as president in 1924. He is a member of the Los Angeles Efficiency Commission, being associated on that commission with George I. Cochran. He is a republican, is affiliated with Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E., belongs to the Los Angeles Country Club, the Midwick Country Club, the Uplifters Club, the California Club.

When Mr. Lacy at the beginning of 1924 was chosen president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce he made an address containing an impressive program of work to be done through and under the auspices of the Chamber. The address attracted more than ordinary attention because of the prominence of its author. In the course of his remarks Mr. Lacy said: "For years the Chamber of Commerce has planned to make Los Angeles a great industrial city, and now we are within sight of the goal. It will be the policy of the Chamber during 1924 to emphasize the necessity of more industry, for the time is past when we need to advertise Southern California's climate. We want more people and we want to be in a position to offer them employment when they come

here. We must create new payrolls and utilize our tremendous wealth of natural resources such as wool, cotton, hides, copper and iron. Manufacture them here and other industries will follow. We have the markets and need only the skilled labor and the capital.

"The tremendous advantage offered Los Angeles commerce by the Panama Canal seems to be little realized by the majority of our people. With that avenue open to the eastern markets we can manufacture goods here and sell them in the east cheaper than they can be produced back there."

On February 2, 1892, William Lacy married Miss Emma L. Gordon at Los Angeles. She was born in Missouri, attended school in her native state, and came to Los Angeles when she was about sixteen years of age, finishing her education here. She is an active member of the Ebell Club. Mr. and Mrs. Lacy have a family of four sons and two daughters. The sons, William Gordon and Walter Purches, are both actively identified with the Lacy Manufacturing Company, the former as chief estimator or head of the engineering department and the latter as superintendent of the works. The son Roy is connected with the Pacific Clay Products Company, and the youngest son, Gordon, has recently finished his education. The oldest of the six children is the daughter Josephine, who is the wife of Edward Higgins, of Oakland. The youngest child is the daughter Elizabeth. All the children were born at Los Angeles, and there are also six grandchildren.

Mr. Lacy's success in business has been due to close attention to his work, but he has also had interest in sports and various forms of recreation. In younger years he did a great deal of yachting, and his present hobby is playing golf and hunting ducks.

Richard H. Lacy, a son of the late William Lacy, Sr., of Los Angeles, is a native son of California, and has been prominently identified with the commercial and manufacturing interests of Los Angeles for over thirty years

He was born at Bolinas, in Marin County, August 15, 1866, and was a child when his parents moved to San Diego, and was eleven years of age when the family located in Los Angeles. He finished his education in the Los Angeles public schools, graduating from high school at the age of nineteen. He soon afterward became associated with his brother William in the hardware business and in sheet metal manufacture, establishing the firm of Lacy, Ward & Company for the manufacture of steel pipes, tanks and other sheet metal work.

From this old partnership has developed the Lacy Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in 1898, and of which Richard Lacy has been vice president, and secretary and treasurer. The business has had several changes of location, due to the increasing demands upon its service, and for a quarter of a century has occupied a large tract of ground with a plant requiring the service of several hundred employes. The business is easily one of the largest industries in the Los Angeles district.

Richard H. Lacy was in former years a director in the Puente Oil Company, which was organized by his father. He has been a director in Los Angeles banks, is owner of real estate, and carries his share of the responsibilities in business and civic affairs credited to the Lacy family. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Los Angeles Athletic

P. H. Lacy

Club, the Midwick Country Club, the California Club, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He votes as a republican, and in 1913 was elected a trustee of the town of San Marino, when it was organized.

He married, February 27, 1893, Miss Maud Sullivan. Six children were born to their marriage: Richard, a mechanical engineer, Marjorie, Helen, Florence, Eleanor and Constance.

David Starr Jordan. When Leland Stanford asked President Eliot of Harvard and President White of Cornell to recommend a man to be first president of Leland Stanford Junior University, they both named a young and relatively unknown scholar—David Starr Jordan. Under his able supervision Stanford University was organized and developed. From 1891 until 1913 he was president; from 1913 to 1916 chancellor, and he is now president emeritus.

When Doctor Jordan came to California to take charge of the new university he found that it had been nicknamed "the red-tiled principality" because of its architecture and its rich endowment. He decided to make it a democracy of education, and he has done so.

Doctor Jordan was born in Gainesville, New York, January 19, 1851. He was educated at Cornell, Indiana Medical College and Butler University. Before becoming president of Stanford he was instructor in botany in Cornell, professor of natural history at Lombard University, professor of biology at Butler University, professor of zoology and president of Indiana University. He also studied with Agassiz, who had a profound influence upon him.

It was Agassiz's method, when a student came to him, to let him study anything that struck his fancy. If the student asked him for guidance Agassiz would toss him a herring and say, "Study that!" The student would then apply himself to learning all he could about the herring and would report what he observed to his teacher. The latter would keep him studying that one thing until he had exhausted it, knowing that all knowledge is related and that one thing well learned is the first step towards learning everything.

Doctor Jordan, applying Agassiz's method to Stanford University, introduced the elective system. "I don't care what you study," he told the students, "if you study it thoroughly."

His own specialty is ichthyology, the study of fish; his thorough knowledge of that one subject—he is America's greatest authority in that field—has given him an equally thorough grasp of other problems. His interests are keen and varied. In addition to his countless contributions to science he has written poetry, stories for children, passionate discussions of the futility and waste of war, articles and books on spelling reform, eugenics and a dozen other subjects.

Because of the diversity of his interests, his thorough scholarship and his unconventional approach to the problems of education, he was one of the greatest university presidents this country has ever had. He established and maintained intimate contacts with his students; he is quite devoid of that chilling aloofness one frequently meets in men of intellect and high position.

As assistant to the United States Fish Commission, as commissioner in charge of the fur seal and salmon investigation, and as director of fisheries in 1908-1910, he applied both his scientific knowledge and his executive skill in the interests of the whole country. From 1910 to 1914

Doctor Jordan was chief director of the World Peace Foundation. In 1915 he was president of the World Peace Conference and vice president of the American Peace Society. In 1909 he was president of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. Many honorary degrees have been conferred upon him by the universities of the world.

Besides his technical and scientific works, he has written many books of interest to laymen: "The Care and Culture of Man," "Footnotes to Evolution," "The Human Harvest," "Life's Enthusiasm," "The Religion of a Sensible American," "War and Waste," "War's Aftermath," and others.

As a great biologist and scientist, as one of America's greatest educators and as a bold leader in the movement for world peace Doctor Jordan has taken his place among the foremost men of our time. Every-thing he has done has revealed his many sided personality. He has humanized science and made education democratic and useful, without lowering the classic ideals. His test of truth includes and transcends pragmatism. "Will it work?" he asks, and adds: "Can you trust your life to it?" The workability of a truth is not enough; but if it works and if you can trust your life to it, then it is true indeed.

Because of Doctor Jordan Stanford students possess both practical wisdom and idealistic vision; in Doctor Jordan they have an inspiring friend and wise counselor.—By Eric Howard.

Norton Parker Chipman was born in Ohio, March 7, 1838, and died in San Francisco on February 1, 1924. He received his early education in Washington Collegiate Institute and Mount Pleasant Academy, Iowa. Later he graduated from the Law School of Cincinnati with the degree of LL. B. and began the practice of his chosen profession at Washington, Iowa. Soon afterward he was carried by the patriotic wave into the Union Army, enlisting in the Second Iowa Infantry in 1861. He shortly became a second lieutenant in Company H, and before long was advanced to the rank of major. He was with Grant in the famous Tennessee and Cumberland River campaigns and was severely injured in a charge by his regiment at Fort Donelson. He was promoted to a colonelcy on General Hallock's staff and subsequently was transferred as chief of staff of General Curtis, then commander of the Department of Arkansas.

His next move was being sent to the national capital on special duty, where he attracted the attention of Secretary Stanton, who refused to allow Chipman to return to the active field but retained him in the War Department, where he served with credit until the close of the war. He became a warm personal friend of Lincoln and often served the President as a special bearer of dispatches to field commanders. Twice during this service Chipman was almost taken by the Confederates. Once the celebrated Mosby Guerillas almost had him, and another time the retiring army of General Early all but captured the dashing young officer. He was advanced to the office of judge advocate, and as such one of his cases was that of the infamous Wirz, keeper of the Andersonville Prison, who was placed on trial and finally convicted for his atrocities to Federal prisoners.

Just a few weeks before the close of the war he married Mary Isabel Holmes of St. Louis, on January 30, 1865. When the war ended Chipman opened an office in Washington and was appointed secretary of the

District of Columbia by President Grant. When the district was given for a time a representative in Congress, he was chosen as such, to serve from 1871 to 1875. During the years 1868-69 he was adjutant general of the newly organized Grand Army of the Republic, and while such he wrote under the directions of Gen. John A. Logan the order which created Memorial Day. Failing health brought him to California in 1876 and he soon found his way to Tehama County, where for a time he acted as manager for the Sierra Lumber Company, one of the pioneer lumbering firms of the state. His headquarters were in Red Bluff, which city he called his home until his death. Later he entered the law practice with Charles A. Garter as his partner, and for some years they were among the leading attorneys in the north end of the state. He was always interested in farming, especially in fruit, and for many years made his home on his fruit farm three miles east of Red Bluff, where he grew many varieties of fruit. During this time and for many years he was president of the State Board of Trade

In 1897 he was made one of five new court commissioners of the State Supreme Court, which position he held until the organization of the appellate court system of the state, when he was appointed by Governor Pardee as the presiding justice of the Third District Court of Appeal. The following year he was elected to the same position for twelve years, and he was re-elected in 1918. In the spring of 1921 he became ill and had to resign the position he had filled so long and so well. For three years he suffered more or less, his last months being very trying, as he lost his sight and could no longer read. His wife preceded him to the grave by some years. They had no children, but two adopted daughters found a real home with the General and his estimable wife. Both were members of the Episcopal Church, the General being for many years vestryman of the Red Bluff Church.

J. D. Sweeney.

Robert H. Blossom. Following the great gold period of this state came the other period of golden grain. Many of those who became prominent in affairs were among that group of pioneers in this second field of golden output. Among these was Robert H. Blossom, in his day one of Tehama County's foremost citizens. Born in Ohio in 1829 into an old American family dating back far before the Revolution, he attended school until about fifteen, when he learned the trade of harnessmaker in his father's shop, where he served as an apprentice until he was twenty-one. Then he hired out to his father for another year, when his thoughts were turned toward California, which was then becoming a leading topic of conversation. Securing a job of driving some stock for a company, he fitted out his own steed, a mule, and started for the West. During his lifetime Mr. Blossom would often recall some of the incidents of that long overland journey, such as stampedes of the stock, brushes with Pawnees, deaths from epidemics, etc

At last California was reached and young Blossom sold his faithful mule, which he had ridden in Sacramento and started for the Auburn mines. For some time he and a partner, Sam Garvey, mined up and down, finally separating, each with a capital of $800. In 1853 he was buried in a cave-in and was almost killed. For several weeks he was unable to work, so went to a doctor in Sacramento, who told him he had broken four ribs. Not being able to work for a long period, he went to Oregon to visit an uncle who kept a store. He left his mine in charge

of others while away, and upon his return found that his claim was of no value and that the money he left to care for it had gone.

Because of his inability to work hard, he undertook to follow his old trade in Sacramento. He later became a clerk and then bought a hotel, which he conducted for two years. For a time he engaged in the making of soda water. In 1857 he came to Tehama County and began to farm, making good money. In 1871 he purchased the Dye grant, now a portion of the Los Molinos tract, where for many years he raised immense crops of grain, harvesting as many as 20,000 sacks of wheat at a time. He sold this farm in 1882 to J. S. Cone and purchased the farm still known as the Blossom Farm, west of Red Bluff, where he continued farming on a large scale.

In 1868 Mr. Blossom married Miss Caroline Hensley. Four children, three daughters and one son, came into their home. The son for some years followed his father's occupation of farming. The youngest daughter, Mrs. Mary R. Davidson, is now assistant dean of women in the State University.

Mr. Blossom, who was a republican, served as county supervisor for several years, during which he won the esteem of all for his ability and fair dealing. With the decline of wheat growing, his farm did not prosper as in former days, but he continued in the calling until his death. His wife still survives him, now residing in Berkeley. His son, Edward, is a resident of Red Bluff. The second daughter is married and lives in England. Miss Jessie, the oldest child, died several years ago. Mr. Blossom stood high in the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar.

J. D. S.

John F. Ellison, superior judge of Tehama County for over a third of a century, is one of the men who has helped make history. He was born in Virginia in 1853, of old Virginia stock, originally from England. After a course in a private school he entered college in Richmond and later graduated from the law school of the University of Virginia, one of the best law schools of the nation. This was in 1877, and within a short time Mr. Ellison arrived in Red Bluff, California, where he opened a law office and soon became known as one of the rising attorneys of the northern part of the state. He took an active part in the political life of the day, being an ardent republican and stumping the upper part of the state during the Garfield, Blaine and Harrison campaigns. In 1884 he was elected to the State Assembly, where he served his constituency with credit. In 1888 Mr. Ellison was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, favoring Blaine. Harrison won the nomination.

About this same time the people of Tehama County, regardless of party, urged him to run for superior judge. He accepted and was elected by a handsome vote. Since that time he has been continued in the same office, usually without any opposition. His record as a judge is one of the best in the state. He has a keen judicial mind and is held in high esteem by the legal fraternity of the entire state. During his many years on the bench he has conducted many noted cases, one being the famous Street Railway suit in San Francisco.

With E. W. Saunders he for a time engaged in the farm and stock business. As such they raised choice stock and cattle. During more recent years the Judge has not been interested in this line of business.

In 1880 Mr. Ellison married Miss Minnie Cason, daughter of a prominent Missouri family and sister of Dr. Cason, for many years a resident

David Blankenhorn.

of Willows. Judge Ellison is a prominent Mason and Elk, and is interested in everything pertaining to the development of the part of the State in which he has made his home for so long. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been a leader in the movement looking towards the construction of the Iron Cañon Dam by the Federal Government.

The Ellisons are leaders in Red Bluff social and literary circles, and have one of the finest homes in the city.

J. D. S.

David Blankenhorn, banker and real estate operator of Los Angeles and San Francisco, has manifested the genius for business organization and management. His initiative and enterprise, his clear judgment and executive forcefulness have been responsible for some of the largest business deals in Southern California in recent years.

A son of Louis and Lillian (Stevens) Blankenhorn, he was born at Pasadena, California, December 31, 1886. A brief record of the career of his father, long an honored citizen of Pasadena, follows this sketch. David Blankenhorn was educated in the grammar and high schools of Pasadena, and at the age of nineteen began his career in his own real estate office in his native city. His energy and talent rapidly brought him important business connections. In 1908 he incorporated and became president of the David Blankenhorn Company, conducting a real estate business in Pasadena. This was reorganized five years later under the title Blankenhorn-Hunter Company, capitalized at $300,000. In 1919 a new company was incorporated, the Blankenhorn-Hunter-Dulin Company, investment bankers, with Mr. Blankenhorn as president. He retired from this organization in 1921.

A few of the transactions that illustrate the broad scale of his real estate operations should be noted. In 1919 he conducted the reorganization of the Santa Catalina Island Company, and of its subsidiary, the Wilmington Transportation Company, becoming its president, with William Wrigley, Jr., as chairman of the board. This transaction included the purchase of Santa Catalina Island, with all improvements, such as hotels, docks, steamships, etc. Mr. Blankenhorn sold his interests to Mr. Wrigley in 1920.

Another large enterprise to engage his attention was undertaken in 1920, when, with associates, he purchased from J. P. Morgan & Company the properties of the San Diego Land Corporation, totalling 28,000 acres in and adjacent to the City of San Diego, comprising city lots, waterfront property, industrial property and farm and grazing lands. In the same transaction was included the purchase of the Sweetwater Water Company, serving the towns of National City and Chula Vista. The reorganization included the transfer of both properties to new companies, known as the San Diego Lands, Inc., and the Sweetwater Water Corporation.

The David Blankenhorn, Inc., of which Mr. Blankenhorn is president, concluded the reorganization of the Dollar Portland Lumber Company, owning large and valuable timber holdings in Oregon and a mill in Portland, Oregon. David Blankenhorn, Inc., also negotiated the sale to the Standard Oil Company of California of over 60 per cent of the Huntington Beach Company, for a consideration involving millions, the latter company owning one of the most valuable oil properties in the southern part of California.

Mr. Blankenhorn is one of the large land owners of the State of California, and has been a very successful developer of farm lands. He is today the head of a group owning approximately 25,000 acres of irrigated and developed farm lands on the Pacific Coast. Listed among these holdings are the famous Fitzwilliam Ranch, in Fresno County, California, comprising 7,500 acres; the Sierra Vista Ranch, near Merced, California, comprising approximately 3,500 acres, of which over 1,000 acres are planted to vineyards; and the Cudahy Ranch, in the Imperial Valley of Mexico, about twenty-five miles from Calexico and Mexicali, containing a total of 16,000 acres, of which about 10,000 acres are planted to cotton and alfalfa.

Mr. Blankenhorn has also been actively interested in downtown business property in both Los Angeles and San Francisco. He is a one-half owner in the Brockman Building Company, operating a twelve-story office building at the corner of Seventh Street and Grand Avenue, Los Angeles. He is also a part owner of the California Bank Building, situated on Spring Street between Sixth and Seventh streets. He is vice president and a part owner of the Mather Building, Inc., which owns a corner in the heart of the downtown district of Pasadena, California, occupied by the Mather Department Store.

The scope of Mr. Blankenhorn's activities and the diversity of his interests are perhaps as large as that of any other individual operator in California. In San Francisco he is one of the owners and a director of the Fairmont Hotel Company, and is also a part owner of "130 Montgomery Street." Mr. Blankenhorn is president of the Playa del Rey Heights Company, owning approximately 700 acres adjoining Palisades del Rey. He is also president of the Montecito Park Holding Company, which owns twenty acres in the heart of the exclusive Montecito district, with a frontage extending for one-fourth of a mile along the ocean and the boulevard, and upon which it is rumored an exclusive family hotel is soon to be erected.

In the diversity of his interests Mr. Blankenhorn has not overlooked industrial and water-front property, and acquired with other associates the Liberty Yard on the Estuary at Oakland.

In the reorganization and active management of the Arrowhead Springs Company Mr. Blankenhorn has undertaken one of the most interesting enterprises of his career. Associated in this company with Seth Marshall of Duluth, Minnesota, and Mr. Herbert Fleishhacker of San Francisco, Mr. Blankenhorn has acquired the world-famous Arrowhead Springs Hotel at Arrowhead Springs, California, and the bottling business in Los Angeles. The atmosphere created at this famous spa since these men have taken it over is most interesting to the people of Southern California.

During the World war Mr. Blankenhorn was commissioned and served as Ordnance Officer of the Chicago General Supply Ordnance Depot. In November, 1918, he was detailed for overseas service and was awaiting orders for embarkation at the time of the armistice. Captain Blankenhorn is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, deriving his title from the services of his maternal great-great-grand-father, Lieutenant Augustus Green of New York.

He is a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, the Crags Country Club of Los Angeles, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the Midwick Country Club and the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena, the Writers Club of Hollywood, the Tuna Club of Catalina Island, the Montecito Country Club of Santa Barbara and the Bankers Club of New York.

Louis Blankenhorn. One of the most impressive figures in the life and affairs of the City of Pasadena was the late Louis Blankenhorn, who died November 16, 1922, at the age of seventy-four. He had been a resident of Pasadena nearly forty years, and acquired many business interests in Southern California.

Mr. Blankenhorn was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1848. His father, Jacob Blankenhorn, came from Silesia in 1828, being a pioneer settler at Poughkeepsie. Louis Blankenhorn was reared and educated in the East, and for some years had an experience in business in New York City. Prior to coming to Pasadena in 1884 his home was in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. When he came to Pasadena it was to identify himself as an official with the old San Gabriel Valley Railroad, a line subsequently absorbed by the Santa Fe System. Mr. Blankenhorn served this road as general passenger agent. Subsequently he did some pioneer work in the development of the oil fields around Bakersfield, and for many years conducted a brokerage business in the City of Los Angeles. Throughout his long residence at Pasadena Mr. Blankenhorn held the loving confidence of a large number of friends and the respect of all who knew him. Quiet and unobtrusive in his daily life, his stalwart character won for him a high place in esteem of the community. As a citizen he assisted in all movements for the upbuilding of Pasadena.

For over twenty years he was a vestryman at All Saints Episcopal Church. He was one of the early members of Corona Lodge of Masons at Pasadena, and also belonged to the Pasadena Commandery of the Knights Templar.

While in Milwaukee Mr. Blankenhorn married Miss Lillian Stevens, who survives him. There are three sons, George Stevens, Mac and David Blankenhorn, and one daughter, Miss Barbara Blankenhorn.

Senator George Hearst was one of those rare individuals, a man of achievement and public prominence, who was at the same time a natural democrat. His vast wealth, the result of hard work and business acumen, left him utterly unchanged in his relations with his fellows. He was "Uncle George" to hundreds of oldtimers and pioneers, even after he became senator and took his place among the most prominent men of his day. A whole battalion of unsuccessful pioneers was pensioned by Uncle George and many a time he was seen to leave a party of important men in broadcloth and high hats to cross the street and shake hands with some ragged wreck of a pioneer whom he had known in the early days.

Quite devoid of affectation, he was unimpressed by the shams and pretenses of society. He preferred the friendship of his mining camp acquaintances, regardless of their financial or social status, to that of snobs and pretenders in high places. Utterly independent, his long gray beard gave him the appearance of a patriarch; he talked slowly, walked slowly and never allowed himself to be hurried.

George Hearst was born in Franklin County, Missouri, September 3, 1820, when that locality was the principal mining district of the United States. Missouri was then a frontier state, and consequently deficient in schools. He received only a common school education and when quite young became a miner. He operated lead and copper mines with some success near his home, and in 1850, interested in the discovery of gold in California, he came West.

He worked at Placerville until December, 1851, when he made use of his knowledge of mining for ore and discovered a ledge of rich gold quartz. The stamp mill erected on this claim was one of the first quartz mill in the state. Having made a small fortune, in 1852, he went to Sacramento and engaged in business. But he was primarily a mining man and soon returned to quartz mining.

He opened and developed a number of mines in Nevada County; he became known as one of the best mining men in the state, and won the respect for his associates; he was one of the first on the Comstock lode, where he bought an interest in the famous Ophir mine.

In 1860 he returned to Missouri, via Panama, to visit his mother who was ill. During his stay he met and married Phoebe Apperson. They returned to California in 1862, and in April, 1863, their son, William Randolph Hearst, was born.

In a few years George Hearst amassed a fortune of about $1,000,000, but the business failure of some associates caused him to lose most of it. By wise investments in San Francisco real estate he made up his losses and again returned to mining. From then on he was very successful, and as his interests grew he controlled mines in Utah, California, Nevada and the Black Hills gold district of Dakota. He bought thousands of acres of California land and developed a very large ranch in Mexico.

He loved thoroughbred horses and raced them for pleasure and not for gain. He was one of the last grand old men of the American turf. In politics a democrat, he served ably in the California Legislature and in 1887 was elected United States senator from California. Although he did not live to complete his term of office, during his four years in the Senate he achieved national prominence as a statesman and a public character. He worked wisely and devotedly for the good of the West. By reason of his knowledge of Mexico he was able to persuade President Cleveland against declaring war upon that country at a time when war seemed inevitable.

He purchased the San Francisco Examiner when it was supposedly on its last legs and in 1886 presented it to his son. That was the beginning of William Randolph Hearst's career as a publisher.

George Hearst died in his Washington home on March 1, 1891, sincerely mourned by everyone who knew him. The title of "Uncle George" pleased him more than that of senator; as a simple, unaffected democrat, as a man who never forgot a friend, as a philanthropist, who gave freely and without ostentation, and as a pioneer and statesman who contributed largely to the advancement of the West, he will be remembered. His personality and career symbolized the open-handed spirit and the unconventional independence of thought and action characteristic of early California.—By Eric Howard.

Gen. Wm. T. Sherman. If General Sherman had not become a great American for his important part in the Civil war his early life in this state would make him a great Californian. As a military leader he ranks second only to Grant, and his brilliant generalship is too well known to need repetition. His early life in California and the part he played in San Francisco's development are not so well known.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820. His father died when he was nine, his mother a little later, and he was brought up in the home of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, who secured

him an appointment at West Point, where he graduated in 1840 He was stationed in the South and devoted his spare time to studying law. When the Mexican war was imminent Sherman was sent by sea to California, and served at Monterey as assistant adjutant general. He was here from 1847 to 1850.

When gold was discovered he visited many mining camps on all the streams from the American to the Tuolumne to get first-hand information for an official report to the President. In 1848 he was one of the American army officers who survey Sacramento and laid it out in blocks and lots.

In 1850 Sherman returned East and was stationed at St. Louis and later at New Orleans. In September, 1853, he resigned from the army and came back to San Francisco as the manager of Lucas, Turner & Company's Bank, which he established at the corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets. On this trip to California the ship he was on went ashore at Bolinas Bay because of the lack of lighthouses on the coast. Sherman was one of the strongest advocates of adequate marine protection and also emphasized the necessity for an interocean canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

As a banker he was prominent in the busines affairs of San Francisco, and because of his experience as a soldier he was appointed major-general of the California militia. In that capacity he worked hard for the preservation of law and order, and if he had been given proper support he probably would have prevented many of the disturbances that characterized San Francisco in 1856. The governor, however, was indecisive and after a little Sherman resigned from the militia.

He lived in a small frame house in Stockton Street, near Green, during his banking days in San Francisco. He dealt with Henry Meiggs and was one of the few to anticipate the failure of that brilliant but too audacious financier. Business conditions became unsettled in California and in 1857 Sherman left San Francisco and returned to New York. Until the beginning of the Civil war he engaged in various activities—he was in business in New York, he practiced law in Leavenworth, Kansas, he was superintendent of a military academy in Louisiana, and the president of a street railway company in St. Louis.

In May, 1861, he reentered the army as colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry and in a few weeks was appointed brigadier-general. Grant said of him, after the battle of Shiloh, in which he played a conspicuous part: "To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle." Throughout the war he served brilliantly, and upon Grant's appointment as full general in 1866 Sherman was made lieutenant general. When Grant was elected President Sherman succeeded him as general.

In appearance he was a tall, spare man, with a fine featured, wrinkle-netted face. He was nervous, impatient, ever active; he had a great gift for expression, in both speech and writing. He was sometimes accused of talking too much, but what he said was well worth hearing. His memoirs are an interesting record of an active life in which failure occurred quite as often as success. His incontrovertible epigram, "War is hell!" is a characteristic example of his terse style.

General Sherman retired from the army in February, 1884, and died in New York February 14, 1891. Not only as a great general, but also as a man whose greatness was tried and trained in the turbulent California of the '40s and '50s we should remember him.—By Eric Howard.

Henry Meiggs. The life story of Henry Meiggs is more interesting than most novels; the personality of the man, not always heroic, is more fascinating than most heroes. His life is a record of repeated failure, recurrent enthusiasm, and eventual transcendant success; he was a bankrupt, a fugitive from justice, and great railroad and bridge builder and a public benefactor.

Born in Catskill, New York, July 7, 1811, at twenty-four Meiggs went to New York City and engaged in the lumber business. The financial crisis of 1837 ruined him, but he borrowed enough to establish another lumber yard and contracting business. After some success in 1842 he again met with reverses and in order to rebuild his business, began to ship lumber from New York to California, a hazardous enterprise, but one that paid greatly. In 1850 he came to San Francisco with a cargo of lumber, which he sold for twenty times what it cost.

With this beginning he soon built a fleet of sloops and schooners to bring lumber from various points on the coast and employed 500 men in felling trees for a sawmill in San Francisco. He made a large fortune, but his vision was even greater than his power. He bought a great deal of North Beach property, laid out streets and borrowed vast sums. Money was loaned to him without security, because of his magnetic personality, but the financial depression of 1854 and the failure of North Beach to develop as the center of trade caught him with an indebtedness of over $1,000,000. Everything he owned, including Meiggs' wharf, which he built at the foot of Powell Street, was mortgaged. In a desperate effort to carry on he forged warrants on the city's treasury for large amounts.

But the panic ruined him. Realizing that he had gone too far, he fled with his family in one of his schooners which he had loaded with everything the old Meiggs residence on the northeast corner of Montgomery and Broadway contained. For some months he cruised in the Pacific, touching at Tahiti and other points in the South Seas, while his creditors in San Francisco cursed and fumed. Then he went to Chile, where he first worked as a foreman over a gang of laborers.

Soon, however, his constructive vision found the opportunity that it sought, and he became a railroad builder. In 1855 he contracted with the Chilean government for the construction of railroads, from which he made a profit of $1,500,000. He became known as the greatest railroad builder of South America.

He next undertook to build six railroads in Peru, three of which he completed, and three he left at the time of his death in the course of construction. One of these, which connects the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans by a railway across the Andes, from Callao to the head of navigation on the Amazon, ranks among the greatest achievements of modern engineering. It ascends to a height within 131 feet of Mont Blanc; bends upon itself at sharp angles; pierces obstructing peaks, with thirty-two tunnels so close together that they seem continuous; and spans great gorges and torrents with bridges that seem suspended in mid-air. When the Peruvian government couldn't assist him he sacrificed his own means rather than let his enterprise fail.

He beautified the environs of Lima by laying out a park seven miles long. His South American success enabled him to meet his former obligations, which he paid with interest. Besides, he was a frequent contributor to charitable causes in the United States.

J. H. Haggarty

During his South American days he longed to come back to California. Finally the Legislature passed an act, at the request of his friends, that declared him unpunishable for anything that had happened before 1855. The governor vetoed the act, declaring it unconstitutional, but the Legislature passed it over his veto. It was a tremendous tribute to the personal popularity of Meiggs, but he felt that too many Californians would feel toward him as the governor did. So he never came back to the city he knew as home. He died in Lima, Peru, September 30, 1877—a splendid outcast whose ultimate achievements counterbalanced his very human frailty at a time when ruin threatened.

JOHN JOSEPH HAGGARTY, proprietor of the New York Store, has been a Los Angeles merchant since 1902. He brought with him to the Pacific Coast a wealth of thorough experience in merchandising, but his cash capital when he and his wife reached Los Angeles amounted to only $100. After working for others to accumulate the modest sum of $2,500 he engaged in business for himself, and has built up one of the largest cloak and suit houses on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Haggarty was born in London, May 25, 1864, son of John and Elizabeth Ann (Atkinson) Haggarty. His environment until he was grown was in England, where he was given thorough educational advantages and opportunities to perfect his knowledge of English merchandising methods. He attended public schools in London, a private boarding school at Richmond in Yorkshire, and in 1883, at the age of nineteen, began an apprenticeship in a large dry goods establishment on King William Street, London. During the next four years he availed himself of every opportunity to perfect his knowledge of merchandising, and his devotion to his work brought him many commendations from his employers. Then, in 1887, he came to the United States and for four years was employed by Nugent Brothers, dry goods merchants at St. Louis, being assigned special duties as buyer in the garment department. During the next two years he was assistant buyer for Scruggs, Vandervourt and Barney at St. Louis, and in 1893 became buyer for the Silverstein and Bondy Company of Duluth, Minnesota. Mr. Haggarty is well known in the Zenith City, where he was actively identified with business affairs for nine years.

Leaving Duluth, he came to Los Angeles in 1902, and for three and a half years was buyer and manager of the garment department of Jacoby Brothers. With the capital which he accumulated during that connection, as mentioned above, he started a small business of his own on Broadway, and subsequently incorporated the New York Cloak and Suit House, of which he has been president and chief stockholder. In a few years this business had exceeded a million dollars annually. From the New York Store he extended his interest to the control of the Paris Cloak and Suit House.

Mr. Haggarty among his friends and associates is accounted one of the most cultured and well informed men in the West. He has traveled a great deal for business and pleasure, it having been his custom for many years to go abroad annually for business purposes. In his travels he has kept in touch with world politics as well as business, and has also used his opportunities to satisfy his taste for literature, painting and music. He has a beautiful home in Los Angeles and a summer home in Long Beach that is one of the show places along Ocean Boulevard.

Mr. Haggarty married at St. Paul, Minnesota, August 24, 1901, Miss Bertha M. Schneider. Mr. Haggarty is a member of the Gamut Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the California Athletic Club, and the Beach Club and the Pacific Coast Club, Long Beach, California.

Solomon D. Schoenfeld, one of the oldest living (1924) pioneers of Tehama County, has been in his present place of business since he built the store in 1859, a record with few parallels. He was born in Germany, March 14, 1836, and is now approaching his ninetieth year. Landing in New York, a green Jewish lad, he soon engaged in business for himself with small capital. After a year in the great city he started for the land of gold and reached California in 1856. Meeting an old country friend they decided to go to Red Bluff and engage in the mercantile business, so in the same year of his arrival in California Mr. Schoenfeld opened up within a few feet of his present location on Main Street. Later his partner opened a branch store in Shasta County at Horsetown. In 1859, the brick building was built in which Mr. Schoenfeld has been located ever since. In 1861 he bought out his partner and ran the business alone for a time. One of his brothers came to work for him and later went to Star City (Nevada County) to take charge of a branch store. This venture proved to be most profitable, as it was in the heart of an active mining district. When the Idaho boom struck the county, the brother decided to go to Silver City and start another business. This was done but the venture proved to be a bad move, and in 1868 the Idaho business was sold at a loss.

In 1869, Mr. Schoenfeld paid a visit to his old home in Germany in company with a brother, and during this trip he purchased a large consignment of goods which upon its arrival the next year gave him one of the largest stocks in the state and his trade extended far and wide up and down the valley. More than once he bought heavily on trips to the east, the goods arriving at Red Bluff by boat. In 1876 he took another brother, Jerry, into partnership, and they conducted the business for two years, when Solomon bought out his brother's share; since then he has been alone until in recent years, when his youngest son, Abraham, has been with him. In 1878 Mr. Schoenfeld married Miss Helena Myer, a daughter of Nathan Myer of San Francisco, of which city Miss Myer was a native. Two sons and a daughter came into the family. The oldest son, David, died several years ago. The youngest, Abraham, is with his parents as is the daughter, Miss Golda.

During the wheat days Mr. Schoenfeld invested in grain land and still owns considerable land in Tehama County, which he leases. Mr. Schoenfeld is prominent in Masonic circles, having held many of the offices in the subordinate lodge and in the chapter.

Mr. Schoenfeld has a store of reminiscences regarding the days before the Civil war as well as those trying days in Red Bluff when the Yanks and the Johnnies of Red Bluff and vicinity indulged in many bitter clashes.

J. D. S.

Don Luis Antonio Arguello was born at the Presidio of San Francisco in 1784. He had limited opportunities for education but made the most of them. He soon showed himself to be intelligent, trustworthy and to possess great energy. He entered the military service as a cadet in 1799. In 1817 he became a captain of the army from which rank he

was promoted to the position of comandante of San Francisco. In this position he repaired the presidio. He found that the soldiers had not been paid for many months, and as there was no other way to obtain aid, called upon the missions to help maintain them.

One of the provisions of the government under the Mexican Republic was that the territories should be governed by a governor appointed by the president of Mexico and by a territorial legislature elected by the people but under the control of Congress. Luis Antonio Arguello was installed as governor when Sola retired from that office.

The new government was soon put to a test by the most extensive and serious Indian outbreak the country had ever known. It was led by the Indians in the missions of Purisina and Santa Inez and was soon joined by those in some of the other missions. Arguello sent troops under José Mariano Estrada to quell the disorder. The Indians surrendered and the conspiracy was settled.

Arguello had been against the revolution, but when the Mexicans won he took the oath of allegiance graciously as did his officers and troops. The padres showed their hostility from the first and in some missions went so far as to refuse to perform religious services in favor of the new constitution. Some officials wanted the padres removed, but Arguello counseled patience.

The new government was jealous of the foreigners and made many conditions which handicapped them, so few foreigners came. After the Russians began to trade the Californians became more liberal and permitted trade with English and Americans, which proved profitable. In spite of closed ports a collector of customs was appointed by Arguello to collect the duty which the foreigners agreed to pay for the privilege of trade.

He sent a report to Mexico in which he dwelt on the splendid prospects for its future development and urged attention and aid for California's needs. Escheandia, who had been appointed new governor of the two Californias, notified Arguello to meet him at San Diego in 1825 to turn over the government to him. Arguello left at once and failed to appoint any one to be in charge. His soldiers did this after he had left—placing J. M. Estudillo in charge. Thus there were three men claiming to be governor at one time. After turning over the government, Arguello returned to Monterey and to San Francisco to take his old position of comandante. He worried much over his troubles, and his death was due to his worry, coupled with the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. The new governor remained at San Diego.

Juan B. Alvarado was born at Monterey in 1809. He was anxious to learn and was encouraged by Governor Sola. In 1827 he was made secretary of the territorial deputation. In 1835 he was made the fourth member of the deputation and was its most active and influential member. He became governor of Alta California in 1836. In 1836 Los Angeles refused to adhere to him because of the location of the capital, he marched south and Los Angeles submitted.

During his administration California was divided into three districts. The foreign residents had greatly increased during his time. They were an unruly class but they had helped him in the revolution and placed him in charge. He failed to reward these men with lands as he had promised, and yet he dared not oppose them openly. Alvarado did not feel sure of himself amid the foreigners, his own nationality in the south

that opposed him, the threatening attitude of the Indians and Vallejo, his uncle and foe, who was military leader in the north.

The Graham affair—which involved the arrest of Graham, a foreigner who was accused of plotting against the Alvarado government, his forced voyage to Mexico for trial, his subsequent acquittal and release, his attempt to gain back his land—is an example of the Alvarado and Vallejo treatment of questionable foreigners.

The mission history during this time is the story of plunder. Alvarado authorized loans of mission cattle to foreigners or private individuals on condition that a like number be returned later. He had no authority to do this but defended himself, saying that it was the only way he had to reward men for patriotic service to the country. The real evil was that in most cases the property was never returned. There are other examples of injustice done to the missions.

In 1839 Alvarado attempted to check the disaster to the missions by issuing a series of regulations for the mission management. One of the purposes of these regulations was to require strict accounts of mission management in regard to the disposal of mission property. W. E. P. Hartnell, an old English resident and naturalized citizen, was made inspector of the missions by Alvarado. He was a man of good reputation and maintained it during the two years he held the position. He was given considerable power. He made many good suggestions which were carried out. He met opposition of Vallejo, who prevented him carrying out his authority at San Rafael. Hartnell was arrested by Vallejo, but was soon released. He was also opposed by Pio Pico in the south. He became disgusted and tendered his resignation. Several prominent foreigners came to California during Alvarado's time, among whom were Sutter and Bidwell. Sutter bought Fort Ross and all the Russians left California in 1842.

He learned in 1842 that a new governor had been appointed who was to have united in him both civil and military commands. He also learned that General Vallejo had been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regular army and that Alvarado was to receive the office of colonel of the auxiliary troops—a kind of militia. Alvarado was disappointed to learn of another man's appointment as governor, but made no public demonstration. Instead he issued a proclamation stating he had been relieved at his own request. He also paid complimentary remarks to Micheltorena. The newly appointed governor, Micheltorena, notified Alvarado that he would receive the governorship at Angeles. Alvarado did not wish the humiliation, so appointed a man to go in his place to deliver over the office. This was done and the new governor received the oath of office December 31, 1842. Alvarado retired to a ranch near Monterey. Later, in 1844, he was active in the revolution against Micheltorena.

Hon. Meredith P. Snyder, president and active managing director of the California Guaranty Corporation, with offices in the Citizens National Bank Building, came to Los Angeles in 1880, and has been one of the conspicuous men of affairs in the city for forty years. He was four times elected mayor and has derived his greatest satisfaction and pride from what he has been able to do in making Los Angeles one of the most prosperous and progressive cities of the continent.

Mr. Snyder has been a worker all his life, and enjoys the strenuous side of business or public affairs. He was born in Winston Salem, North Carolina, October 22, 1858, son of K. D. and Elizabeth (Hire) Snyder

Mercer H. Snyder

and grew up in a rural section of Western North Carolina and much of his youth coincided with the impoverished conditions following the close of the Civil war.

At the age of fourteen, he was in practical charge of the management of three plantations. He was educated in the common schools in Bethany and Shiloh Academy, and in Yadkin College, North Carolina. His father gave him $125 when he left college in 1880, and this money financed his coming to Los Angeles. Los Angeles in 1880 was a small town of 11,000 population, of which number only 5,000 were white people. Mr. Snyder for some years was clerk in local business houses. In 1891 he was elected police commissioner, in 1894 was elected a member of the city council, and in 1896 was first elected to the office of mayor, and in 1900 was again elected mayor and served up to 1905. The program of development and improvement that has been realized in recent years, and will continue to bear fruit, received great emphasis in the years while Mr. Snyder was mayor. The achievement with which his term of activities will be longest associated, was that of consolidating and annexing as an integral part of the municipality of Los Angeles the port towns of San Pedro and Wilmington. He was one of the most enthusiastic of the committee working for the success of this great objective.

Among other achievements while Mr. Snyder was active in politics, reference should be made to his activity in defeating the attempt of the Kessler Corporation to obtain forty year lease on the Los Angeles Water System. Through Mr. Snyder the distributing system of the old Los Angeles Water Company was acquired and he appointed the water commission which made and carried out the plans to secure a water supply from the Owen River through the aqueduct.

For fourteen years Mr. Snyder was president of the California Savings Bank. He was president and a director of the Lometa Land and Water Company and acquired extensive real estate and business investments, including the Meredith Office Building between Sixth and Seventh on Spring Street. He was president of the Home Telephone Company of San Diego until he sold out in February, 1919. He owns, directs and manages a large ranch property in the vicinity of Modesto; he subdivided and sold part of this tract in small farms, assisting in financing the purchasers in getting established on a permanent basis. He still retains a ranch of 700 acres, which he is improving. In June, 1919, he was again elected mayor of Los Angeles. For two years Mr. Snyder lived in San Francisco, where in order to have something to occupy his leisure he acted as secretary and treasurer of the American Druggists' Syndicate.

Mr. Snyder married at the Coronado Hotel in San Diego, February 14, 1889, Miss May Ross, a daughter of Major W. W. Ross. The only child of their marriage was a son, Ross Snyder, born at Los Angeles June 29, 1892. He was educated in a private school, the Harvard Military Academy where he graduated in June, 1913, as captain of Company B. With something like prophetic vision of the great war that impended, he enlisted in the regular army, spending three years as sergeant of artillery in the National Guard.

In 1916 he became a private of Troop D, in the United States Army. When America entered the war, he reported at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Army School and was graduated as a first lieutenant and attached to the Forty-seventh United States Regiment, and was immediately made captain of Company M. He was soon advanced to acting major of the

battalion of the same regiment and went to France with the command. He participated in the battle of the Marne, and on July 14, 1918, started for Chateau Thierry, and on July 30 was wounded but refused to go to the hospital, insisting on remaining with his battalion, and on the next day, July 31st, met death while leading his men in battle north of the Orcqu River.

Captain Snyder was brought home from France in 1923, and was buried with military honors, the funeral being held in Pershing Park in Los Angeles.

The death of his soldier son was a tragedy from which Mr. Snyder has never recovered. It was in the hope of finding some new interest that he accepted the office of mayor in 1919, and subsequently he removed to San Francisco. Late in 1923 he returned to Los Angeles with health and strength renewed and took an active part in the organization of and became president and managing director of the California Guaranty Corporation. This corporation is capitalized at $2,500,000, and is an institution designed to furnish the service of financing and managing mortgage loans and bond issues based on real estate in Southern California.

The spirit of his activities and his attitude toward life were well indicated in an interview Mr. Snyder gave the press at the time he returned to Los Angeles, and part of his statements may be quoted here: "I like a busy life, it is not a question of how much money I can make for myself. I don't have to have money. But I love to help young business men succeed in life. I get more pleasure out of that than anything else. I have been doing that right here in disposing of part of my ranch at Modesto in small tracts. I feel that in doing that I am doing something for deserving young people and that is where I get my pleasure. I am glad of the opportunity to come back to Los Angeles and into business here. It will be something to keep me busy. It would be impossible for me to live without being active. I found my attempt to lay aside business and do nothing was the hardest job I ever tackled. It nearly killed me."

Mr. Snyder is a member of the Wilshire Country Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, Jonathan Club, Lometa Gun Club, and is a member of all the Masonic bodies. He is honorary president and member of the Fourth Division Veterans of the American Expeditionary Forces, Southern California section, that being the division with which his son served. Mrs. Snyder is a member of the Friday Morning Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is a member of the Captain Ross Auxiliary of the American Legion, named in honor of her son who gave up his life in the war. She has attended four national conventions of Veterans of Foreign Wars. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder is the Biltmore Hotel.

John Augustus Sutter. To one man at least the discovery of gold in California brought nothing but disaster. That man was John Augustus Sutter, upon whose land the epochal discovery took place. Ironically enough, he lost rather than profited by the event that revealed to the world the richness of California.

Sutter was born in Kandern, Germany, February 15, 1803, of Swiss parentage. In 1834 he came to America and settled first in St. Louis. After a short time he proceeded on to Santa Fe, where he became a trader. He was a stalwart, hardy pioneer, with a zest for adventure. In 1838 he

crossed the Rocky Mountains, sailed down the Columbia River to Fort Vancouver and thence to the Sandwich Islands. There he bought a vessel, in which he ventured to Alaska.

Cruising down the Pacific coast from Alaska he was stranded at the site of San Francisco in July, 1839. Thus he was ten years ahead of most of the settlers in the new country. In the same year, proceeding inland, he established the first white settlement on the present site of Sacramento. This he called New Helvetia, but it became generally known as Sutter's Fort. In 1841 he obtained a large grant of land from the Mexican government, and because of his isolation and skill in dealing with the Indians he became wealthy. He was made governor of the northern district of California under the Mexican rule.

A few years later an adventurous American from New Jersey, James W. Marshall, was employed by Sutter. While engaged in building a saw mill on the north branch of the American River, in February, 1848, Marshall discovered gold. Sutter endeavored to keep it secret, but the news leaked out, and as soon as the actual metal was displayed in proof of its existence tremendous excitement swept the country.

At this time Sutter owned thousands of head of cattle, much land and other property. But his land was overrun by gold diggers, his workmen left him to dig gold and he couldn't get others. As a result, he was financially ruined. He appealed to the Supreme Court, but was not sustained, and all he ever got out of the discovery was a pension of $250 a month granted by the California Legislature.

Before this Sutter had incurred the enmity of the Mexican authorities by his friendly feelings toward the United States and by the aid he extended to Fremont, who for a time made his headquarters at Sutter's Fort.

In 1873 Sutter left the country where he had been the first settler and became a resident of Pennsylvania. During the rest of his life he endeavored to establish his legal right to the property he had owned, but without success. The work he had done in laying the foundation for American control of northern California went unrewarded except for the Legislature's pension.

Sutter died in Washington, D. C., June 17, 1880. To his adventurous spirit and to his work as a settler California owes much of its early development. Had he not established Sutter's Fort it is doubtful if the United States would have acquired control of California without a long and ruinous struggle. His name will always be associated with the earliest recognition of California's vast wealth.—By Eric Howard.

Mark Hopkins' part in the organization of the Central Pacific Railroad was that of a wise, poised counsellor. His associates deferred to his judgment in all thirngs. No plan of action was adopted until he had carefully considered it and given his approval. His mind was mature, judicial and trained both in business and the law.

Hopkins was born at Henderson, New York, September 1, 1813, and came of New England stock. His namesake, Mark Hopkins, was a noted educator. At sixteen his father died and he went to work. For some time he was employed in a store, and later studied law. Then he became a salesman for a new type of plow which a friend had invented, and in this work traveled extensively and gained wide commercial experience.

When it became a certainty that gold had been discovered in California he came by way of Cape Horn and arrived in 1849. After some

months in San Francisco, studying the commercial possibilities of the new country without any of the fever or excitement characteristic of most pioneers, he purchased a large boat, with a few associates, loaded it with supplies and started up the Sacramento River. It took more than three weeks for the party to reach the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, in Shasta County, which was farther than any boat had gone before. Because conditions there did not look promising, Hopkins returned to Sacramento.

For some time he was engaged, humbly enough, in hauling supplies from Sacramento to Placerville. From that begining he progressed to the ownership of a store in Placerville, and later became a merchant in Sacramento. He was very successful and invested in real estate. Later he became the partner of Collis P. Huntington, and both men became prominent in public life. After the fire of 1852, which destroyed Sacramento, they were active in relief work and rebuilding the city.

It was in the Hopkins & Huntington store that many important meetings were held. The building of the Central Pacific Railway was first discussed there, and Hopkins is credited with testing each step in its organization with his logical and legal mind. Huntington was the financial genius; Leland Stanford, the politicial spokesman and diplomat; Crocker the superintendent of construction; but Hopkins was the judicious counsellor without whom the work of the others would have been ill-directed.

As a man Mark Hopkins hated injustice of all kinds. He was an ardent abolitionist at a time when that cause won more enemies than friends. Throughout his life he gave freely to the emancipation and education of the slaves. During the last years of his life he suffered from continual illness. Hoping for relief, he went to Yuma, Arizona, where he died March 29, 1878.

His widow carried on his extensive philanthropic work, and some years later married a Mr. Searles, of New Hampshire. Upon the death of the former Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. Searles founded the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art in the old Hopkins residence, in California Street. The institute was richly endowed and made a part of the University of California. Many of the best Western artists receiving their training there, and San Francisco benefited greatly from the impetus it gave to art activities. Besides, it was an altogether fitting memorial for one of the great empire builders who helped to develop the West.—By Eric Howard.

James Lick. When James Lick arrived in San Francisco in 1847 the population of the city was barely one thousand. In those days the waters of the bay reached Montgomery Street; what is now Market Street was a high barren sand ridge. Telegraph Hill was dotted with tents and shanties.

With the discovery of gold most San Franciscans rushed to the mines. James Lick was one of the few who visualized the future growth of the city. He remained here, carefully calculated the logical direction of the city's expansion and invested a large part of his capital in sand dunes and chaparral covered dunes. His first purchase in San Francisco was a large lot and adobe house at the corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets.

Before coming to California Lick had acquired a moderate fortune in South America. With the influx of the '49ers his San Francisco holdings naturally increased in value. In 1852, near San Jose, he built an

M. H. Herman

elaborate and expensive flour mill, which was commonly called "Lick's Folly." It made him world famous, for it produced the best flour in the West.

He was an aloof, simple, individualistic man, who cared nothing for the opinion of others. His manner of living and some of his eccentric habits made him known as a miser, although he was equally known for his extravagance along certain lines. He had unusual ideas about the culture of fruit trees, believing that bones made excellent fertilizer. Therefore, without explaining himself, he went about gathering up stray bones in restaurants and markets, which he carefully buried at the roots of his trees. Many wild tales sprang up regarding his use of bones. He was regarded as "queer," as a miser and a misanthrope. But his philanthropies will be remembered long after his eccentric habits are forgotten.

He imported, at prodigious expense, rare and beautiful trees and shrubs from all parts of the world. His faith in the future of San Francisco caused him to build a magnificent and palatial hotel, the dining room of which was copied from that of the palace at Versailles. Its floor was made of thousands of pieces of inlaid wood, its walls mirrored and decorated with panels bearing the paintings of celebrated California artists. At the time it was the most magnificent hotel in the world, yet it was soon surpassed in the city of amazing growth.

Business man that he was, James Lick's chief interest was in science. After some difficulty in selecting the best site the observatory that bears his name was erected at Mount Hamilton, near San Jose. It contained the largest telescope then made, and was the gift of James Lick to the community he loved.

Though he was considered a misanthrope by his contemporaries his will revealed countless bequests to charities and educational institutions. He was probably quietly amused by his reputation for miserliness; it served as a shield to protect him from the gregariousness for which he had no liking. He never resented it; yet all his life he was busy working that he might give what he had gathered to the world.—By Eric Howard.

General M. H. Sherman. During his residence in the Southwest for more than half a century General Sherman has busied himself with a great diversity of activities. A man of his energies and abilities has experiences with men and affairs and accomplishes such a volume of work that his career might properly be subject for extended book or biography. However, for the purpose of the present publication his career must be sketched briefly, and particularly on the outstanding features of his work in California. These are primarily his interest in developing and building a modern transportation system in and around Los Angeles.

Moses H. Sherman was born at West Rupert in Bennington County, Vermont, December 3, 1853. The record of his life indicates the possession of many of the typical New England virtues of character. Like many other successful men of affairs he was a school master in the years of his early manhood. He completed his own education in the Oswego Normal School in New York. He taught school in the country districts in New York State, and at the age of twenty, after paying a brief visit to Los Angeles, located at Prescott, Arizona. He was one of the pioneer teachers in that territory, and in 1876 the governor of the territory selected him to represent Arizona at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. On returning to Arizona he traveled by ship, which was wrecked

near Cuba. His companion on that voyage was his sister, who later married his chief business associate in railroad building in Southern California, Mr. E. P. Clark.

About the time he returned to Arizona General John C. Fremont, a distinguished character in the early history of California, and one of the leading Union generals of the Civil war, was made governor of Arizona Territory. The new governor appointed Mr. Sherman superintendent of public instruction, and which in that office he organized the first real public school system for the territory, and showed a wise choice of the limited resources at his command in providing educational opportunities for the scattered population of the territory. The office of superintendent of public instruction becoming elective, he had the distinction of being the only republican elected on the territorial ticket in that year. At the request of the Legislature he rewrote the school laws of Arizona. This code of school law remained the standard for over thirty years. The governor next made him adjutant general and he was reappointed. In two terms he affected a complete organization of the National Guard of Militia of the territory.

The first chapter of his career in construction enterprise was written in the year 1884, while still a resident of Arizona. In that year he built the Phoenix Railway and also established the Valley Bank of Phoenix, serving as first president of what later became the largest bank in the territory. He extended in 1910 the Phoenix Railway to Glendale, Arizona, connecting it with the Santa Fe system.

General Sherman, though living in a remote section of the country, was keenly interested in the early experiments to apply electricity to public transportation. The first successful street railways had been put in operation during the late '80s, and with his mind filled with these experiments he recognized during a visit to Los Angeles in 1889 a great opportunity for the use of electricity as a motive power in that city. Los Angeles at that time had a cable tramway system and also some horsecar lines. The last horsecar line did not disappear from the streets until 1897. General Sherman with his brother-in-law, E. P. Clark, raised capital, secured a franchise, and in 1890 built an electric street car system or line. This was known as the Los Angeles Railway, General Sherman being president of the system and Mr. Clark vice president and general manager. The company gradually absorbed the cable railway and other lines and in 1896 they laid the foundation of the present unequalled electric interurban car system, when they supplanted the steam power with electric motor power on the railroad between Los Angeles and Santa Monica and also built the electric railroad to Pasadena. These electric railways were subsequently sold to Mr. H. E. Huntington and Mr. E. H. Harriman. Following that General Sherman and Mr. Clark organized the Los Angeles Pacific Railway, and many of their holdings became the nucleus of the electrically operated transportation system that covers all the outlying territory of Los Angeles.

General Sherman in later years has retained his interest as a director in the Pacific Electric Company, the Union Terminal Company and several transportation companies, and in many other corporations in California and Arizona. He has served as president and director of the First National Bank of Niland, vice president and director of the First National Bank of Calexico, vice president and director of the First National Bank of Van Nuys, vice president and director of the State Bank

of Owensmouth, director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, president of the M. H. Sherman Investment Company and vice president and director of the Los Angeles Steamship Company.

He has been identified with a number of social and business organizations, including the California Club, the Jonathan Club, the University Club, and the Los Angeles Country Club. He married in 1885 Miss Harriet E. Pratt, whose father, R. H. Pratt, was one of the builders of the Central Pacific Railway. The three children of General and Mrs. Sherman are Robert, Hazeltine and Lucy.

Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was made military commander of the northern frontier in Figueroa's time, in 1835. He founded the Pueblo of Sonoma. He continued in this position during Alvarado's time. He was very jealous of Alvarado and was a great trouble maker in his demands upon Alvarado. It seemed as if he were scheming against the government. In 1836-40 he was placed in charge of the Indians in the north. His policy was an excellent one. He treated them kindly and succeeded in allying himself with chiefs of seven tribes who later aided him. In 1837 he suggested moving the custom house from Monterey to San Francisco, to prohibit coasting trade by foreign vessels and to require them to land at San Francisco and pay duty. He urged this and finally a bill was passed prohibiting foreign vessels to engage in retail trade but permitting wholesale trade.

Vallejo retained his post during Micheltorena's term but complained much over using his own funds to support the garrison at Sonoma. He was given lands by Micheltorena and then contributed money and supplies for support of government. He remained neutral during Micheltorena's troubles over the revolution. He was still in charge of the garrison when Frémont entered Sonoma.

Jose Figueroa was *gefé politico superior* of Alta California. He arrived at Monterey January 14, 1833, to take possession of his command. He was a Mexican by birth with Aztec blood in his veins. He had an active part in the revolution against Spain, where he had shown much ability. He had performed other notable services and in reward had received the appointment as governor of Alta California. He sent abroad a proclamation which stated that he was looking forward to a condition of peace and order. He urged them to fulfill their duties, to maintain harmony and respect for authority, and assured them that their rights and liberties would be respected. He was sensible, industrious and popular. He did not create trouble where none existed. Echeandia, leader of faction against the government, readily submitted to Figueroa and rendered valuable aid to the governor in his preliminary investigations of the missions. He was required by orders from Mexico, which Figueroa had brought with him, to report at Mexico. He left California never to return.

During Figueroa's administration the missions were secularized under the Mexican law of 1833 and by Figueroa's *reglamento* of 1834. By the end of his administration sixteen missions had been secularized. Figueroa's plans were wisely conceived, but the trouble came in getting wise and honest men to carry out his plans. He was sympathetic with the Indians and issued orders for their humane treatment. He put the *ayuntamiento* system into good working order in each mission pueblo.

During the early part of his administration Vallejo was sent to inspect the movements of the Russians in the north. After his investigation, he suggested the establishment of a post near San Rafael. In 1835, by his direction, the town of Yerba Buena was founded, which later became San Francisco. He complained of poor health and asked to be released. This was done and he retired from office. He died in August, 1835, and was buried with great military honors.

Mariano Chico was appointed governor to succeed Figueroa in April, 1836. His appointment was due to the influence which he had with the president of the Republic of Mexico. He issued a bando, or bill, which provided that there was to be no retail trade on board any foreign ship but that ships must land their cargoes and sell them there at wholesale prices. Chico claimed that it would take the monopoly of trade out of the foreigner's hand. Its only effect was to offend the foreigner. It was never carried out. He brought law from Mexico to stop secularization of missions. This law was never obeyed. Chico had trouble with the padres. He mixed in small quarrels and showed little self-control. He was intensely disliked and embarked in July of the same year, 1836.

Manuel Micheltorena was an adjutant general in the Mexican army and had distinguished himself in other services for his country. He was rewarded for this service by the appointment as general and inspector of Alta California in 1842. He was given extraordinary powers and was also instructed to encourage internal improvements, education of youth, civilization of Indians. He was promised troops, 1,000 in number. He succeeded in getting 200 regulars from the government and 300 convicts from the prisons of Mexico. He took the oath of office at Los Angeles, where he remained the first half of 1843. He received no aid from Mexico, his troops received no pay and his "Cholos" or convicts stole every eatable thing the south had. They were fond of Micheltorena but were glad to see him go with his badly disciplined soldiers. He moved to Monterey, where he devoted his attentions to restoring twelve of the missions to their old systems. Part of his plan was carried out. He made an attempt to cut down expenses of government and weak attempts to catch horse thieves. Alvarado and Castro were leaders in a revolution to drive his troops from the country. Foreigners in California aided him owing to gifts of land which they had received from him. Revolution was carried on against him in district of Los Angeles. After much deception and breaking of promises, which he had made to send troops from the country, he was sent from the country himself in 1845.

Jose Carrillo was a member of the territorial legislature or deputation of 1833, during Figueroa's administration. He believed that the state should administer the affairs of the missions. He made a great effort to make Los Angeles the capital of California and to place his brother Carlos as governor. He was caught in the battle of San Buenaventura, and then sent to Sonoma as prisoner where Vallejo did not treat him very kindly. During Alvarado's rule in 1840 he was elected second minister of justice. He publicly abused the government and by a special junta was sentenced to prison as a bad citizen. After two years he was released and his name was cleared.

Waldo M. York

Hon. Waldo M. York, who for thirteen years was a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, came to California in 1876, and his work as a lawyer links his name prominently with the bars of both San Francisco and the southern city where he has had his home now for thirty-five years. Recently he announced his formal retirement from practice, giving up his down-town office, but found it necessary to open an office in the rear of his home and is kept busy with demands upon his counsel.

Judge York was born in Dixmont, near Bangor, Maine, January 18, 1846, only son of David P. and Sarah (Vinal) York. His father was the son of a Baptist minister and was a Penobscot County farmer. Judge York's mother's relatives were sea faring people, including the father of Sarah Vinal, his mother, his grandfather Vinal having been a sea captain. One of her brothers was a Philadelphia physician, another a judge in Connecticut, and another for over forty years was prominent in public life in Maine. Judge York's mother died in 1890 and his father in 1896.

Reared and educated in his native state, Waldo M. York from the years of seventeen to twenty-two taught school, worked on his father's farm, continued his own education in private schools and at the age of twenty was principal of a high school. When he was twenty-two, in 1868, he was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Maine.

While his first experience as a lawyer was gained in the East, Judge York's career has been identified with the Pacific Coast for more than half a century as a lawyer. In the spring of 1871 he went to Seattle, Washington Territory, and became one of the pioneers in that then new community, where in 1872 he was elected judge of the Probate Court of King County. He was re-elected, but before the close of his second term resigned, and in 1876 moved to San Francisco, where he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, John M. Whitworth. The firm of York and Whitworth gained high standing at the San Francisco bar. They handled many important cases of litigation, and one in which Judge York was interested involved property worth over a million dollars. Hon. Charles A. Shurtleff, who has since served as justice of the Supreme Court, became a member of the firm, when the name of the firm was changed to York, Whitworth and Shurtleff. Judge York made his home in Berkeley, acquired some real estate interests there and was active in local affairs, serving four years as city attorney. In addition to his labors as a lawyer, Judge York has always been more or less of a publicist, exercising his effective power as a public speaker, and also wielding a vigorous pen in behalf of various reforms that have attracted him. At Berkeley he wrote a number of articles on international politics on municipal reform, and one of his articles in 1877 announced the then novel doctrine advocating the abolition of the Indian Reservation System and the policy of treating the Indians as American citizens.

Judge York practiced law in San Francisco for twelve years. On account of overwork and desire for a change of climate he came to Los Angeles in 1889. Almost immediately an extensive practice was presented to him, and he had a volume of work that taxed his full powers until quite recently. In 1892 he was appointed chief deputy district attorney under James McLachlan, and for two years handled much of the civil litigation for Los Angeles County. Among other cases was a railroad tax case, in which Judge York successfully contended that the railroad franchise assessed was a state franchise and subject to taxation, a number of

bank tax cases, and he secured court judgment ordering a shipment of orange trees infested with scale insect pests to be destroyed. Following the experience in the district attorney's office he and Mr. McLachlan established the firm of McLachlan and York. This firm did a large private practice and represented some of the state and county public officials.

Following the death in 1893 of W. P. Wade, a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, Governor Markham appointed Waldo M. York to the vacancy. He took his seat on the Superior Bench in January, 1894, and in the fall of the same year was nominated by the Republican Convention and elected for a full term of six years, beginning January, 1895. In November, 1900, he was re-elected, his second term expiring January, 1907, after thirteen years of judicial labor. After retiring from the bench he resumed his private practice.

Judge York was a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education in 1915 and 1916. He has always been identified with the republican party in politics, and is a member of the New England Society, the State of Maine Society of California, the Proximo Club of Los Angeles and of various professional organizations.

While living at Seattle Judge York married the oldest daughter of a prominent Presbyterian minister, Rev. George F. Whitworth, D. D., one of the best known missionaries in the northwest and founder of Whitworth College in Washington. Judge and Mrs. York on September 19, 1923, celebrated their fiftieth or golden wedding anniversary. Both children, Miss M. Jessie York and Judge John M. York, have gained notable distinction in Southern California. Jessie York was at one time head of the department of oratory and physical culture in Occidental College, has been a leader in women's suffrage, temperance and educational causes, and in 1919 was elected a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education and was once selected and served in all four years. The son, John M. York, has served twelve years as judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, and was chosen presiding judge of the court for the calendar year of 1924. He received a majority of all the ballots cast at the primary election in August, 1924, and was elected for another six year term.

In conclusion is given two of Judge York's poems—

ASPIRATIONS

The youth dreamed dreams of wealth and fame—
Of man's esteem, of man's acclaim:
He struggled toward his earthly goal
And near forgot he had a soul:
Neglected soul! ambitious strife!—
A soul submerged in mortal life!
Good deeds he did, but fondly dreamed
That he by men would be esteemed!
And so he struggled, bravely fought,
And many deeds of valor wrought!
And much he did for common weal!—
For people's rights made loud appeal.

He helped in making better laws,
But thought the while of men's applause.

But when old age came creeping on,
He saw the bauble he had won
Inane within its mortal clay!
But living still there was a ray
Of light, of hope, beyond the stars!—
Where naught, a billion miles away,
A billion years one joyous day!
An atom on this little sphere,
Man lives and has a short career
As mortal tenant of a clod
Of earth; his soul lives with his God.

The greatest of earth's famous men,
Mere pigmies, little dwarfs have been!
The humblest, simplest of earth's ken,
Their souls, triumphant, great have been!
And so, the Youth's ambition gone
He feels an aspiration dawn—
An aspiration of a life
Above ambition's mundane strife!
O, Goal of Youth! O, Sun of Age!
Emerging from earth's brief stage—
How little does he live whose soul
Is tethered to a mortal goal!
How oft' ambition's strife and zeal
Are nothing to the common weal!
But clouds now clearing from the sky
Reveal a light can never die!
How great, sublime, eternal truth,
As fade away the dreams of Youth!

Written by Waldo M. York on his seventy-seventh birthday, January 18, 1923.

### Mission Bells

The dawning here of Christian Light
Was ushered in from out the night
Of hopeless years by rhythmic thrills
Of Mission Bells. The echoing hills,
In soft concordant sounds, replied!
In sympathetic cadence wide,
Responses came from souls that then
Awoke to Brotherhood of Men!
The clouds o'er silent ages broke!
The Padres to the Wild Men spoke
With Mission Bells! O Mission Bells!
Of valiant deeds your story tells!
Of Junipero Serra, when
He reached in love benighted men!
Of how they listened in that day
Then bowed with him in awe to pray:
Of how they joined with him to sing
Of Jesus Christ, the Heavenly King!

Old Bells! Peal forth this Christmas Day!
Break other clouds athwart our way!
Ring out discordant, senseless Strife!
Ring in a nobler, happier Life.

WALDO M. YORK.

Los Angeles, December 25, 1924.

Miss M. Jessie York, a daughter of the distinguished California attorney and jurist, Judge Waldo M. York, has herself been a significant figure in the educational and civic affairs of Los Angeles. Miss York's maternal grandfather was Rev. George F. Whitworth, the founder of Whitworth College in Washington, and was known as the father of Presbyterianism, and was one of the best known missionaries in the northwest.

Miss York is a graduate of the Pasadena High School, of the Cummock School of Oratory, and she also attended the University of California Summer School and Stanford University. For several years she did work on the public platform as elocutionist, gave private lessons in physical culture and elocution, and drilled the students for debates and oratorical contests. She was head of the department of oratory and physical culture in Occidental College. For several years she was a member of the hospital board of the Christian Endeavor Society of Los Angeles County.

While her dominating interest has been social welfare work, she has from girlhood been a student of politics in general and an enthusiastic suffragist. Her graduating high school essay was on the subject "Why Women Should Vote," which was afterwards awarded first prize in a contest conducted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union for Southern California. One version of the essay in the French language was published in a newspaper in Geneva, Switzerland. Miss York on general issues has been affiliated with the republican party. On June 3, 1919, she was elected a member of the Board of Education at Los Angeles, being one of the twenty-two candidates at the primaries, and standing ninth in the list of the fourteen nominated. She received the fourth largest vote in the election, and in June, 1921, was re-elected by the largest vote ever given a candidate in Los Angeles for a contested office. The four years she was in this office constitutes a record of which her friends and supporters are justly proud. At all times she put the real interests of the schools and the people foremost, and it was probably due to her refusal to recognize or yield to factional or special interests that she was defeated by a very small vote for re-election June, 1923.

Judge John Marvin York, for several years presiding judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, has spent twelve years on the Superior Court Bench. In August, 1924, there were twenty-four judges to be nominated, twelve to be elected for the six year term, in which Judge York led in the primary election, receiving about 117,000 votes, which was considerably more than a majority of all the ballots cast, and more than 2,500 more than were cast for any other candidate. His professional record supplements the distinguished career of his father, Judge Waldo Marvin York, who recently retired from practice as an attorney in Los Angeles, though from his office maintained at home he still looks after the interests of numerous clients. The career of the senior Judge York is sketched elsewhere.

John Marvin York was born in Berkeley, California, January 29, 1878, son of Waldo Marvin, and Clara (Whitworth) York. His mother's father was a character frequently referred to in the early history of the northwestern country, Rev. Dr. George F. Whitworth, an early missionary in the northwest and founder of Whitworth College in Washington.

John Marvin York has spent most of his life in Southern California, attended the grammar and high schools of Pasadena, and Throop Polytechnic Institute in that city, and finished his education in the University of Virginia. On examination by the Supreme Court of California he was admitted to the bar April 18, 1899, and on November 6, 1905, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. As an attorney he handled an extensive general practice until 1912, when he was first elected a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. In 1918 he was re-elected for a second term of six years, which expired at the end of 1924.

Judge York was for seven years a member of the Signal Corps of the National Guard of California. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Native Sons of the Golden West. May 29, 1906, Judge York married Miss Louise Bashford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Coles Bashford, of Los Angeles. Mrs. York's grandfather Bashford was the founder of Prescott, Arizona. Judge and Mrs. York have one son, John Marvin York, Jr.

With his reputation as a capable and experienced jurist, not the least of his many virtues is his quality of human kindness and courteous consideration for the rights of his fellowmen.

Adolph Sutro. The story of Adolph Sutro, whose name is forever linked with many landmarks in San Francisco, is the story of a strong individual's hard-won fight against corporate greed and corruption.

Adolph Sutro was born in Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, April 29, 1830. He received a good education in the polytechnic schools and at sixteen went to work for his father, who was a successful manufacturer. The latter died in 1847, leaving a large family of young children, and in the revolution of the following year his business was ruined. His mother brought her family to the United States at a time when the country was wildly excited over the discovery of gold in California. Adolph Sutro established his mother and the younger children in Baltimore and then embarked for San Francisco, arriving here in 1850.

His first nine years on the Pacific Coast were spent as a trader. His great opportunity did not come until the discovery of the Comstock lode, in 1859. Sutro then went to Virginia City and looked over the prospect. He had studied minerology in Germany, and he saw at once that the old-fashioned mining methods then in use were inadequate and expensive. He observed, too, that the Comstock mines, situated on Mount Davidson, sloped towards the Carson River valley. The shafts of the mines were very deep; some of them 1,500 feet; in the lower levels the temperature was dangerously high; great volumes of water were often encountered and had to be pumped out at a prohibitive expense. Sutro studied the situation and said to himself: "Why not drain and ventilate these mines?"

His idea later took magnificent form as the Sutro tunnel—ten feet high, twelve feet wide and over five miles long, making it possible to work the mines more thoroughly and cheaply. But the tunnel was not completed until 1878, nor was it accomplished without a heart-breaking

struggle. At first Sutro was considered a mad, impractical dreamer. But as soon as it became apparent that he knew his business and that he would reap millions in royalties if he successfully completed the tunnel, business enemies who wanted those millions for themselves fought him with every weapon at their command. They attacked him through the bought press; they fought him in Congress and in Legislature by bribing legislators and hiring lobbyists; they destroyed his credit with important banks.

Virtually the single-handed Sutro won out against them. He exposed their corrupt methods before the miners, revealed the manner in which the miners were constantly exploited and held his own as a lawyer and an engineer before the Congressional committee which was appointed to investigate the situation.

But Sutro was a builder rather than an exploiter. Soon after the tunnel was completed he sold out to his associates and retired to San Francisco. Arriving at a time when the people of San Francisco were depressed about the future of the city, he expressed his own belief in its destiny by purchasing thousands of acres of land, including Sutro Heights and the Cliff House. He built Sutro Baths and planted Sutro Forest. Then he began the collection of one of the finest private libraries in America, which he generously placed at the disposal of students. In the large garden of his home in Sutro Heights he exhibited rare pieces of statuary collected from all parts of the world.

As a citizen of San Francisco he fought for the five-cent street car fare to the beach with free transfers, and was so highly esteemed that he was elected mayor. During his term of office he served the public well, for he was in every way a thorough-going democrat. He was a prominent leader in the fight against the funding bill of the Central Pacific railroad; by helping to defeat that bill he also helped to save the people of the United States $100,000,000.

A true builder, a genuine democrat and a real public benefactor was Adolph Sutro. When he died, on August 8, 1898, San Francisco lost a man who had unbounded faith in the future of the city, and California lost a citizen who brought honor to the state.—By Eric Howard.

Bert Williams. The man who became the most noted comedian of the present-day American stage had a life that was almost as tragic in its enforced limitations as it was triumphant in achievement. Egbert Austin Williams was born in New Providence, Nassau, in the British Bahamas, in 1876. His grandfather was a Danish shipmaster who had married a quadroon, and from his grandmother Bert Williams inherited the strain of negro blood that enabled him to express the humor and the philosophy of the colored people, and at the same time barred him from the supreme achievements he might otherwise have attained.

At the age of two his father, a papier mache maker, took him to New York. Soon afterwards the family moved to Riverside, California, where Bert Williams attended public school and graduated from high school. For a little while he was a bell boy in the Hollenbeck Hotel, in Los Angeles. Then he came to San Francisco to begin his studies as a civil engineer.

Soon afterwards he was asked to join a mountebank minstrel company about to venture forth on a tour of the lumber and mining camps. On his return from that first tour he appeared for a while at a cheap vaudeville house in San Francisco. In 1895 he became a partner of George

Walker, and the name of Walker and Williams gradually became famous throughout the English-speaking world. The partnership lasted for many years. After Walker's breakdown, Bert Williams regularly contributed to his support and saw that he was comfortable during the last years of his life.

Booker T. Washington, for many years his friend, wrote of him: "His fun seems to flow spontaneously and without effort, as if it came from some deep natural source in the man himself. There is a quality and flavor about Williams' humor which indicates that it is the expression of a thoughtful and observing mind. He is a tremendous asset to the negro race."

No man in the theater could tell a story as well as Williams. He was a master of the technique and the art of humorous narration. In his humor there was a depth of feeling and a suggestion of pathos that were genuinely artistic. In the face of race prejudices and professional jealousy he won a success that none of his many imitators could approach. But for the stupid prejudice against the blood in his veins he might have been another David Warfield, appearing in plays worthy of his fine artistry.

Bert Williams was too big for bitterness, but as an artist he was sensitive to the prejudice about him. In England there was no such prejudice; he was entertained by the aristocracy and accepted as a man and an artist. The late King Edward VII he found to be a most democratic man; the present Prince of Wales, as a child, was fascinated by Williams' dances and songs and tried to learn them all. Upon his return to this country, Williams said: "There is food for thought in the fact that in London I may sit in open lodge with a premier of Great Britain, and be entertained in the home of a distinguished novelist, while here in the United States, which fought four years for a certain principle, I am often treated with an air of personal and social condescension by the gentleman who sweeps out my dressing room or the gentleman whose duty it is to turn the spotlight on me."

In spite of that, there was no comedian on the American stage so successful as Bert Williams. His famous songs, like "Nobody" and "I May Be Crazy But I Ain't No Fool," were triumphs of comic art. The public made him sing "Nobody" for seven years, long after he had grown tired of it.

Personally, Bert Williams was a charming, modest man; a loyal friend and a star who was always considerate of the members of his company. While appearing in Detroit in his great success, "Under the Bamboo Tree," he collapsed on the stage. He was at once taken to his home in New York, where it was found that he was suffering from pneumonia. Blood transfusion was ordered, but Williams failed to react. He died on March 4, 1922.

At his death the American stage lost one of its great personalities and California one of her justly famous adopted sons.—By Eric Howard.

Jack London. It is doubtful if any man ever crowded so many adventures—of the body and of the mind—into the short space of forty years as Jack London. His energy, both physical and mental, was prodigious; his vitality overwhelming; his endurance incomparable. He was, like many of his characters, a veritable superman, and yet, personally, he was as sweet, as unspoiled, as wholesome as a boy.

There is something gloriously youthful in everything he did and wrote. His thirst for adventure, his passionate propaganda for socialism and

human justice, his exuberant and sometimes extravagant—but supremely vital—writings are the very essence of healthy, impetuous, idealistic youth.

His whole life centered about San Francisco Bay. He was born in San Francisco, January 12, 1876. At four he lived on a truck farm in Alameda; at seven on another farm in San Mateo County; then at Livermore, and finally his parents settled in Oakland, where he went to school, sold newspapers, explored the water front and the underworld, drank and adventured as a small boat pirate, became a soapbox Socialist, studied and wrote.

Before he was nineteen he made a long voyage before the mast, tramped across the continent and back again in real tramp style, suffered and struggled as a common workman at the hardest labor, and then, settling down for a time, in three short months of study prepared himself to enter the University of California. But he was off again in 1898 to the Klondike, following the lure of adventure and hoping for a little gold. Of adventure he found aplenty; of gold none. Stricken with scurvy, he made a 1900 mile trip down the Yukon in an open boat, and then returned to Oakland, determined to picture what he had seen in stories.

The Overland Monthly bought his first story in 1899. An Eastern magazine followed suit soon after. His brilliant stories of the North announced a new writer of power, and "The Call of the Wild," published in 1903, made him famous. It remains today his most artistic book, and the one that will probably live longer than anything else he wrote.

He went on adventuring after he had arrived. He was correspondent for the Hearst papers in the Russo-Japanese war; in 1906 he set out in a small boat, the Snark, on a voyage around the world; he lived among the poor in the slums of London to study social conditions; he was a correspondent in Mexico in 1914; he fought with a passionate recklessness for Socialism; in one of the last of the sailing ships he went around Cape Horn from Baltimore to Seattle.

All of the time he was writing. His literary productivity was greater than that of any man of his day. He left more than forty published books at the time of his death, and whatever criticism may be brought against them—it is chiefly that of critics who shrink from strength because of their own weakness—there are pages in each of his books, paragraphs in each of his stories, that any writer would be proud to sign, and that no one but Jack London could have written.

When he died, November 22, 1916, at his ranch in the Valley of the Moon, the European papers devoted more space to him than to Emperor Franz Joseph, who died at the same time. In Sweden 230,000 of his books sold in less than nine years. His name is known and loved in all the Scandinavian countries, and in Russia he was idolized as the greatest of all Americans.

His books are so many chapters from his own biography, each revealing some phase of his personality. "Martin Eden" records his struggles as a writer; "The Sea Wolf" and "The Mutiny of the Elsinore" are based upon his life as a sailor; "The Road" and "John Barleycorn" tell, with unusual frankness, his experiences as a tramp and a drinker. In all of them are brilliant, unforgettable passages; in all of them the glorious youth and strength of the author himself.

He was a great companion, an incomparable friend. He trained, helped and encouraged scores of struggling young writers. In his personality, life and style he has had a greater influence upon the young

N. D. Hollingsworth

writers of America than any other man. In their work, as well as in the best that came from his own hurried and exuberant pen, he will live and be remembered. The blood of the pioneers was in his veins; in him the last frontier had its supreme spokesman—young, questing, adventurous and prophetic.—By Eric Howard.

W. I. Hollingsworth. Los Angeles was in the last days of its great boom in 1887-88 when W. I. Hollingsworth arrived on the scene. Probably no one has a better knowledge of the growth of the city since that time, a knowledge based on accurate observation and long continued experience in the real estate business. Los Angeles thirty-five years ago contained perhaps 30,000 people, mostly pleasure seekers and fortune hunters, who had been attracted partly by the salubrious climate, and also by the great boom the coast has known since the days of '49. It was a city without important industries, the principal business being the selling of town lots. The entire business district lay north of First Street; the leading hotels, the St. Elmo and Pico House; the two outstanding banks, the Farmers and Merchants, and the First National; the Boston Store, Coulter's and Hamburger's, all being around Main Street, north of Commercial.

The boom collapsed. Thousands of people left Los Angeles thinking their investment worthless. San Francisco, with its 350,000 inhabitants, apparently dominated the trade of the entire Pacific Coast, then and for many years to come. That Los Angeles did not, as so many expected it would, revert to its former character of a Mexican town is due in some measure to the quality of faith, far-sighted vision and enterprise of just such men as W. I. Hollingsworth. Mr. Hollingsworth did not leave Los Angeles. He had been impressed by its favorable location with respect to land and sea. Location, he was convinced, has always been a primary factor in the destiny of all great cities. Time has justified this decision and prophecy, perhaps in even greater measure than he foresaw.

Few men realize and shape their activities according to the fundamental propositions, that the welfare of the individual is bound up in the welfare of the entire community. This is perhaps a more vital consideration in the real estate business than in other lines. In all the thirty-odd years of his experience, W. I. Hollingsworth has regarded every development, near or remote, as having an indirect influence on his own success and conversely that all his individual enterprises must in some way contribute to the essential good of the larger community.

In his earlier career he laid a number of subdivisions in and adjacent to Los Angeles, and financed and built several small communities in the suburbs which have grown in wealth and importance. His greatest activities have been in the development of downtown city property. Seventh Street has come in for most of his attention, especially as he assisted in locating J. W. Robinson & Company (The Boston Store). Through his influence the Hamburgers chose and developed the present site of their present store at Eighth, Broadway and Hill streets, later acquired by the May Company. He was financially interested in the purchase and development of the Athletic Club and the Philharmonic Auditorium. These, at the time of their location, were considered "ventures," since they were so far south of the active business district. A positive demonstration of Mr. Hollingsworth's faith in the future of Los Angeles was made in 1912, when he erected the limit height Hollingsworth Building at

Sixth and Hill streets, considered to be one of the finest structures in the metropolitan district.

A specialist and expert in city growth is a term that might strictly be applied to Mr. Hollinsworth. What he knows about this subject has not been acquired alone from his experience in Los Angeles. He has visited every city of any importance both in the United States and Europe, everywhere with a view to studying the causes and influence affecting their extension and development.

A charter member of the Los Angeles Realty Board when it was organized in 1902, Mr. Hollingsworth has held important offices in that board and also in the state and national associations. His membership in the organizations is not a routine affair, but has called for the expenditure of a great deal of his time and energy. Mr. Hollingsworth is a Shriner in Masonry and a member of many of the leading clubs of Southern California.

During the World war, when the cry of the nation was for "ships and more ships," he became one of the founders of the Los Angeles Ship Building and Dry Dock Company. Other movements requiring cooperative action on the part of the city's leading men have brought liberal response from him. He has been an ardent worker and supporter of the republican party, a member of its local and state councils, though never willing to accept a public office. He was the member of the Electoral College of the State of California appointed in 1921 to carry the California vote to Washington, and cast it for the late President Harding. Possibly Mr. Hollingsworth's bent for politics may be attributed to the fact that he is a cousin of the Hon. Uncle Joe Cannon of Illinois.

His Quaker ancestors arrived in this country on the same ship with William Penn, settling at Chester, Pennsylvania, and their later descendants have been members and supporters to the present time of what is known as the Friends or Quaker Church. His father, Milton Hollingsworth, and mother, Elizabeth Binford, were born and married in the State of Ohio, but in 1857 moved to Indiana, locating on the Wabash River near the Tippecanoe battle ground made famous by the victory General Harrison gained there over the Indians. William I. Hollingsworth during his early youth lived in Indiana, later went to Iowa, and finished his education in the Penn College at Oskaloosa, a sectarian school under the direction of the Friends Church. In 1903, at Lexington, Kentucky, he married Miss Hattie G. Hord, of an old Southern family and possessing an ancestry running back to the landing of William the Conqueror in England in 1166. The old Hord Manor House may still be seen in Bampton, near Oxford, England. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth have two children, William Irving, Jr., and Flora Elizabeth.

By nature W. I. Hollingsworth is an optimist. Friends and acquaintances know his happy specialty of buoyant good humor and cheer on all occasions. A business man who has worked incessantly, he has also found time to travel, not only in all parts of the United States, but has made a number of trips to Europe, Mexico and Central America. He also has an acquaintance, begun in youth and renewed constantly, with literature and politics. Regarding the former, it is noteworthy to record as a matter of interest an article he recently wrote for the Los Angeles Times, and which was the second published in a series of 100 articles written by some of the most prominent capitalists and business men of the city.

WHAT IS THE STRENGTH OF LOS ANGELES?

"The strength of Los Angeles can best be measured by the three standard rules—Citizenship, Location, and Opportunity.

"In our citizenship we have a distinct advantage and the odds in our favor seem to be accelerating as we advance in numbers. To a great degree we are all of the first generation. We are all pioneers who have been drawn together in a great adventure, and each has made a special contribution to its strength. New England has given a conservative and cultural element; New York has sent a representation of its great business spirit; the South has added an element of chivalry and warm-hearted hospitality; the Middle West has delivered to us a type of hardy and straightforward sons of the soil, willing to work and without fear of adversity; the mountaineers, whom we have gathered from the adjoining states, like California argonauts, are ambitious men, daring and ready for new adventure, and, steadfastly refusing to be exclusive, we have been continually drawing upon the best man power, experience and talent of the Old World. All these coming together form a citizenship that is strong and sane, with an ever-abiding faith and determination which carries forward any project to which it is committed.

"Great cities have always sprung from locations which met the needs of the civilization of the period. Since the beginning of time there has been a continuous growth or evolution, which is evidenced by mental, physical and material development. Each cycle, as it may be called, marks the rise of some great world movement. The major idea in each new period, whether based on religion, government or industrial progress, has found its chief expression through the expansion of power of the city whose location gave the best chance for the practice of the new methods or the realization of the new ideal. Rome, London and New York might be cited as fairly representative of this principle.

"The last fifty years has given us a greater evolution of civilization than was accomplished during the whole preceding period of recorded history. Man has mastered the forces of nature and the hard primitive conditions of life have been forever abolished; the wealth of the world and of America especially has been multiplied many times; education and culture have been made available to all; and millions who under former conditions would never have been released from the stern struggle for existence have become economically independent. It is only natural that this period now being ushered in will find its expression in a location where nature offers the minimum of handicap and the maximum of advantage for industrial and social achievement. There a city will be built which will be a beacon light for all time to come and a true representative of a new era. May we not believe that our location, at the crossroads of the Pacific, the open door to South America and the Orient, tempered by ocean breezes and protecting mountains, where nature has released the strain and lightened the load, has been chosen for the favored city which will attract to itself from all portions of the globe the disciples of the higher civilization.

"The conditions outlined above have been among the voices which have called our citizens to this location. The opportunity to engage in enjoyable work and to build for a future has been the force which has held them here. Opportunity is more or less conditional but it always rests on the chance for real achievement. Los Angeles offers this opportunity in unlimited quantities; opportunity to conquer the desert; oppor-

tunity to harness the mountain streams; opportunity to delve into the earth and make available the vast resources of oil and gas and minerals which nature has so lavishly deposited in Southern California; opportunity to promote industry and develop our foreign trade till we take our proper place as a leading world port. Add to these material advantages the opportunity for higher culture and for the development of the arts; and the opportunity to plan and build a city which Arthur Brisbane assures us will be the home and work shop of 15,000,000 people—and who will say that Los Angeles does not offer this Great Opportunity?

"Therefore, may I say that Citizenship, plus Location, plus Opportunity, constitutes the strength of Los Angeles."

Pio Pico was a primer vocal or first member of the deputation which met in Los Angeles in 1831 on call of Echeandia. Echeandia was kept away on business and Vallejo in great haste gave Pio Pico the oath of office as governor of California. In 1832 Echeandia appeared and demanded Pio Pico to give him the office. Pico refused. They resorted to arms but there was no fighting, due to a counter revolution in the north. This occurred between the time of Victoria and Figueroa. Later he was made governor after Micheltorena and remained to American period. He quarreled with his associates both civil and military. After Micheltorena's plans for missions failed, he decided to dispose of the whole matter by the sale by auction of the mission lands and personal property. The Indians were freed by proclamation in 1845. The Americans kept coming. Pio Pico flees country in 1846.

Benjamin F. Mathews was born in Tennessee, April 16, 1819, and was the son of Thomas and Jane (McDavid) Mathews. His parents were natives of South Carolina. His father in his youth went to Tennessee, where he married Miss Jane McDavid.

In 1820, when Benjamin was one year old, they moved to Marion County, Alabama, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

Benjamin F. was reared on a farm and when he was twenty years of age he married Miss Temperance Weeks, by whom he was the father of eight children, six girls and two boys.

In 1840 he moved to Mississippi, where he followed farming (mostly in cotton). On March 12, 1846, he left Mississippi with his family in company with a small party of emigrants with ox teams, bound for California. On arriving at the Lead Mines in Missouri the party was enlarged with more emigrants, and they traveled on until they came to the Osage River, which was about one mile wide and was crossed with great difficulty. The wagons were taken to pieces and ferried across in small boats, and the Osage or Pawnee Indians were hired to drive the cattle across.

About five or six days travel from the Osage River the company fell in with another party of emigrants under Captain Donner. By this time the company was having trouble with the Indians. It was necessary to put out a strong guard to keep them from stealing their cattle.

The next place of any note was the Cheyenne Indian Village, where they found the Indians very saucy and bold, all painted and singing their war songs and dancing their war dance. About this time there came into camp William Rashaw, William Janes, and Louis Myers (mountaineers). They could speak the language of several different tribes, and they said

the party of Indians were mad and claimed the party was destroying their buffaloes and did not want them to go farther. The mountaineers said there must be a feast given to them or they would not let the company proceed, that they would massacre the men and take the women and children prisoners—so the feast was given, which left the camp almost without provisions. The next day they resumed their journey, having more or less trouble with the Indians, they following the train for three days.

The next trouble was with the Arapaho tribe. They would stampede the cattle at night and shoot arrows into the camp, and often of mornings would be found arrows sticking in the wagon beds and in the oxen. This tribe wanted to buy the white women, and when they found they could not buy them, they said they would fight for them. Then there was a great deal of trouble with them.

One day they stopped on a creek for the purpose of resting their teams and washing their clothes, and a party of men went hunting. The women were at the creek a short distance from the camp busily engaged in washing when they were terror stricken, finding Indians creeping in the grass near them. They ran and left tubs, kettles, buckets, clothes and everything; then the Indians tried to get between them and the camp, but the women made good their escape. A few minutes later the hunters came running for life towards camp with a crowd of Indians behind them.

Rashaw piloted the train over the prairies to Fort Pueblo on the Arkansas River, where the party commenced making preparations for the winter, and a hard winter it was. There they traded cattle to the Spanish people for corn which was ground in a hand mill for bread. Shortly after their arrival in Mexico soldiers from the Mexican War came and wintered with them.

Early in March, 1845, the party again started on their journey with John Holiday as captain of the company. And at Independence Rock, Thomas Mathews of Colton was born, eldest son of B. F. Mathews. As soon as circumstances would allow, they resumed their journey, crossing the mountains to Salt Lake, and arriving July 29. As it was getting late in the season and their teams jaded, it being almost five months they had been on the road, the party concluded they would pass the winter there and recruit their teams. All hands went to work making adobes. Old Brigham Young's company were there too, they having arrived July 24, and were camping near the Mississippi party. The adobes were made and a ten-acre fort built. Everybody moved inside where they passed a hard and troublesome winter with the Indians.

As there were no shoes to be had at any price, all wore moccasins. In the spring of 1848, not being able to resume their journey, the party decided to stay and raise a crop that year, which they did, though it was a small one on account of the scarcity of seed.

In 1849 they raised a good crop of corn and wheat, which was traded to emigrants for cattle and clothing.

Early in March, 1850, the party under Captain Orr started again for California, going the northern route. All the way down the Humboldt River the Indians were very troublesome. At the sinks they stopped a few days to rest their teams for the crossing of the desert from the sinks to the Trucky River. On the desert there was great destruction of stock and wagons, there being the carcasses of horses and mules with harness on and still hitched to the wagons. About the 15th of June they crossed the mountains into California; then they separated, B. F. Mathews, going

to Sacramento and getting supplies for starting a hotel in the gold mines on the North Fork of the American River, where he was very successful.

In 1851 he sold out and moved on the road between Auburn and Sacramento, kept a hotel there till January, 1852. He then moved to Barton's Bar on the Yuba River, where he was very successful at butchering and keeping hotel. In July of the same year the cholera raged on the bar and his losses were heavy. He then left and on March 30, 1852, he arrived with his family in San Bernardino.

On November 3, 1854, he started back on business to his old home in Mississippi, and was gone two years, returning to San Bernardino November 7, 1856, bringing with him a company of emigrants from Mississippi.

On April 19, 1859, he lost his wife with whom he had lived very happily. In 1863 he was elected sheriff of San Bernardino County, and while in office he passed through many dangerous adventures, the county at that time being infested with outlaws.

In 1866 he was married to Mrs. Mahala A. Williams (widow of George Williams), by whom he was the father of five children, four boys and one girl. In 1867 he bought the flour mill near Colton, and he ran it through 1868 and 1869. About 1869 he was elected justice of the peace of the Township of Augua Manza. In 1872 he sold the mill at Colton, moved to the City of San Bernardino, built the Southern Pacific Flouring Mill, situated on the corner of Fourth and B streets. In 1875 he was elected justice of the peace of San Bernardino, where he served one term.

In 1887 he sold his property in San Bernardino and bought a place from Doctor Huff at Urbita, where he quietly passed the remainder of his life.

(Written by his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Hewitt, Riverside, California.)

Peter Hardeman Burnett, the first governor of the State of California, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1807, the oldest son of George and Dorothy Hardeman Burnet. His father was a carpenter and farmer and an early settler in Tennessee. It is interesting to note the differences in temperament between his maternal and paternal families. The Burnets were sober, pious, hard-working people, while the Hardemans were easy going, pleasure loving people. The name had been Burnet, spelled with one "t" for generations, but Peter Hardeman added the second "t" in order that, as he thought, the name might be more complete and emphatic. The brothers immediately followed his innovation.

In 1817 his father and mother moved to Missouri, and for nine years he lived very humbly due to the straightened circumstances of the family. In 1826 he accompanied an uncle back to Tennessee and obtained a position first as hotel clerk and later as a clerk in the general merchandising store of Parson Peck. In 1828 he married Harriet Rogers, the oldest daughter of Mr. Peter Rogers, and to this union six children were born—Dwight J., Marthal L., Rometa J., John M., Armstead L. and Sallie C.

In 1832 he and his family moved to Clay County, Missouri, where he engaged in the mercantile business. During his younger days in Tennessee he had studied law at night, and not being satisfied with the mercantile business he spent a few months in reviewing his law and then entered the profession. His practice flourished for a time and he received much publicity through his defense of the Mormons, although they were later driven from the state. In the winter of 1839-40 the governor of the state appointed Burnett to fill the unexpired term.

In 1843 he decided to go West, for two reasons: First, in search of a milder climate for his wife's health, and secondly, in search of a new field of endeavor that he might cancel the debts he had contracted while in the mercantile business. Late in the year of 1843 he arrived in Oregon, having come overland with his wife and family. During the next five years he took a somewhat active part in the political life in Oregon and engaged in the private practice of law. It was during his sojourn in Oregon that he took a step that to him seemed of very great importance —he became a Catholic. None of his family for generations had been members of the Catholic Church and in his early life he had joined the Disciples, or better known in Missouri as the Campbellites. He gives as his reason for the change that he believed after careful study that the Catholic Church had the true theory.

In 1848 he heard the call of gold and organized a party who came south to the vicinity of Sacramento. At first he worked in the mines, then he moved to Sacramento and engaged in the practice of law. His ability and integrity were soon brought to the notice of John A. Sutter, Jr., and he was employed as his lawyer and agent. Mr. Burnett became interested in the preconvention discussions of the plans for organizing a state government in California, and since the campaign was more or less open for many months he entered somewhat informally into politics.

Feeling that San Francisco was the real center of political life, he moved there in 1849 and was a member of the legislative assembly during its ineffectual struggle for recognition. In the first campaign for governor candidates were not nominated by formally called conventions but Col. J. D. Stevenson called a democratic meeting on Portsmouth Square and nominated Peter Hardeman Burnett. He was elected by a large majority and was inaugurated in December, 1849. In his inaugural address he mentioned several things which showed not only his political affiliations but also his conservatism both in matters political and financial. He recommended a direct tax which was an innovation to those who had held land during the Spanish régime and that gold bullion should be accepted at $16.00 per ounce. He further advised that negroes should be excluded. This was a hobby of his and the same suggestion had been made a part of the constitution of the State of Oregon, where it remained a dead letter on the statute books. With reference to slavery he writes in "Recollections and Opinions of an Old Pioneer:" "For years I had been opposed to slavery, as injurious to both races. While I was in Tennessee and Missouri, there was no discussion upon the subject of manumitting the slaves in those states. I was not then in circumstances that made it proper to discuss the question. But when I arrived in Oregon, the first opportunity I had I voted against slavery while a member of the legislative committee of 1844."

In January, 1851, he resigned, and for this act several reasons have been assigned. One was that he was too wordy and slow and probably too conservative for the politicians of that day, but he, in his "Recollections," states that the reason was that he might again enter the private practice of law. Late in 1852 he paid the last dollar of the debt to his former partners in Missouri.

In 1854 he gave up the practice of law and his last two public speeches were in opposition to the Vigilance Committee of 1856. In 1857 he was appointed supreme judge by Governor Johnson and filled an unexpired term of nearly two years. In 1863 he organized the Pacific Bank and was its president for many years. During his later years, after his

retirement from the bench, he found time to take three ocean trips to New York and to do considerable writing. Among his books are the following: "The Path Which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church" (1860); "The American Theory of Government Considered With Reference to the Present Crisis" (1861); "Recollections of an Old Pioneer" (1879); "Reasons Why We Should Believe in God, Love God, and Obey God" (1884).

Peter Hardeman Burnett died in May, 1895, leaving a valuable estate to his three surviving children: John M. Burnett, Mrs. William T. Wallace and Mrs. C. T. Ryland.

Mabel L. Wright.

Isaac Milbank. During the twenty years of his residence in Los Angeles, the late Isaac Milbank exercised a quiet but remarkable influence in the financial and business affairs of the southwest. He was an example of the rugged, practical type of business executive, possessing initiative, great energy, foresight and intuition, so that he proved his conspicuous worth in every position he held.

In financial affairs he was best known in the group of men associated with the Union Oil Company and the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a brother-in-law of Gail B. Johnson, long prominent in the affairs of the Pacific Mutual, and was one of the four prominent directors of that great corporation who were summoned by death within a few years.

Mr. Milbank was born on a farm at Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, June 27, 1864, and died at his home in Los Angeles August 13, 1922, when only fifty-eight years of age.

He was reared on a New England farm, had the limited advantages of country schools, and the training in industrious habits imposed by the discipline of a farm. He often referred to the fact that growing a crop of onions enabled him to pay for a course at the Yale Business College during the winter of 1880-81. On October 13, 1881, he arrived in the City of New York, where he found his first employment with the New York Condensed Milk Company, now The Borden Company. He gave that corporation twenty years of service, beginning as office boy at a salary fixed at five hundred dollars a year. He was first employed in a branch office, and soon instituted some changes in the bookkeeping, which for the first time enabled the office to show daily and monthly balances of accounts. This led to his promotion, being made responsible for the accounts of several branches, with double salary. The system of accounting which he introduced and perfected was used by that great corporation while its business increased from about 25,000 customers to 300,000. Eventually he rose to the position of vice-president and general manager of The Borden Company. This was a striking individual achievement, but he gave himself so completely to his work that his health was undermined, and in 1902 he had to resign and come west.

Mr. Milbank located in California in 1905. From that time until his death he was more or less active with many interests, becoming a stockholder in a number of companies. On June 27, 1906, he was elected a director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and held a place on the board until his death, being always active in the company's interests and serving frequently on committees of the directors, particularly as a member of the special examining committee, which annually checks over the company's business and verifies the annual statement.

Isaac Milbank

Soon after coming to California he also became a stockholder in the Union Oil Company, and in 1918 was elected a director of that corporation. Subsequently he became a member of the executive committee, and his last important achievement, one of more than ordinary interest and importance, was in protecting the stockholders from the outside influences that were jeopardizing the American interests in the company. As a result the Union Oil Associates was organized, a holding company made up of a majority of stockholders in the Union Oil Company. Mr. Milbank was elected president, and before his death had accomplished the arduous task of saving the company as an American concern. Mr. Milbank was also president of the Country Club Park, vice president of the Pacific Finance Corporation, a director of the Security Trust & Savings Bank, formerly the Guarantee Trust & Savings Bank, California Delta Farms, Inc., Chino Land & Water Company, Bouldin Land Company, and other business organizations. He belonged to the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Country Club,Wilshire Country Culb, the Bolsa-Chica Gun Club, was a member of the Society Sons of the Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars.

His home was at 3340 Country Club Drive. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Virginia L. Milbank, and two children, Lee B. Milbank and Mrs. Lyman Ross McFie.

An unusual tribute, expressing more than the formal facts of biography, was that prepared by some of his former associates on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange under the title "Isaac Milbank, *Friend.*" This tribute reads as follows:

"Almighty God may stamp nobility upon the brow of man, but his reaper pauses not.

"A Life—it had not reached the allotted span, yet was filled with good works which make eloquent the summing of a fine and useful life.

"A Name—high upon the immortal scroll of industrial pioneers, he made two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

"A Record—his moments were prized jewels; no sunset shadow fell upon a misspent day; no circling year but crowded with benevolence and a thousand mercies.

"An Epitaph—he lived for others.

"A Requiem—the soul's melody, a benediction and a prayer.

"A Memory—unselfish devotion, considerate regard, loving kindness, true friendship, fidelity and honor.

"His own loved him; his friends trusted him; the world respected him. The needy and afflicted turned to him and never fruitlessly; he was rich in probity and scattered goodness with a lavish hand.

"We may not fathom the mysteries of the infinite, but such as he lived not in vain."

Nichols Milbank for many years was identified with Borden's Condensed Milk Company of New York City, since 1907 has been a resident of Los Angeles, where he has made many connections with the financial and industrial interests of the southwest. He has his business offices in the Pacific Mutual Building at Los Angeles.

Mr. Milbank, a brother of the late Isaac Milbank, who was also prominently connected in Los Angeles, was born at Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Connecticut, February 21, 1867, and is of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry. In the paternal line he is a descendant of Robert Milbank who was born in England in 1742, and died in that country in

1780. Robert Milbank married Mary Watkinson, also a native of England. Their son, Samuel Milbank, founder of the family in America, was born in England, in 1775, and died in New Jersey in 1853. He married Elizabeth Wall, who was born in England in 1777, and died in New York in 1860. Their son, Isaac Morris Milbank, who was born in New York City, October 9, 1810, and died at Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, March 25, 1889 was the father of Nichols Milbank of Los Angeles.

Mr. Milbank's mother was Mary Eleanor (Nichols) Milbank. She was descended from Sergeant Frances Nichols, who was born in England in 1590, and died in Connecticut in 1650, having become identified with some of the early settlers in Connecticut. His son, Isaac Nichols, was born in England, died in Connecticut in 1694, and married Margaret Sherman. The next generation was represented by Ephraim Nichols, who was born in Connecticut in 1657, and died in that colony in 1690. His wife was Esther Ward. Their son, Ignatius Nichols, born in Connecticut in 1685 and died in 1758, married Abigail Staples, who was born in 1688 and died in 1745. Ephraim Nichols II, born in Connecticut about 1708, lived out his life in that state and married Rebecca Gold, a daughter of Governor Nathan Gold. Ephraim Nichols III was born in Connecticut in 1758, and died in that state in 1853, his early live having coincided with the Revolutionary period in American history. His wife was Miriam Bradley, who was born in Connecticut in 1760. They had a son, Charles Nichols, born in Connecticut in 1789, and died in that state in 1862, his wife being Polly Wakeman Banks, who was born in Connecticut in 1795 and died there in 1859. Mary Eleanor Nichols, who married Isaac Morris Milbank, was a daughter of Charles and Polly Nichols, and was born in Connecticut, at Greenfield Hill, April 30, 1831, and died at Greenfield Hill, February 11, 1918 at the age of eighty-seven.

Nichols Milbank was reared in the ancestral home at Greenfield Hill, receiving his education in the local district school. Like his brother, he early sought the commercial opportunities of New York City, and in October, 1886, at the age of nineteen, entered the service of the Borden's Condensed Milk Company. He was with that corporation in active service until October, 1906, for a period of twenty years, during which time he filled positions from office boy to general manager of the route department (fresh milk department), both city and country divisions.

In January, 1907, Mr. Milbank came to Los Angeles to make this city his permanent home. Since then he has acquired valuable investments in real estate, oil properties and in a number of business organizations. Mr. Milbank is governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in California, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and belongs to the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Beach Club at Santa Monica, and is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

At Yonkers, New York, February 22, 1898, he married Frances Barnes Blake, daughter of Frederick D. and Sarah Frances (Barnes) Blake. To this marriage were born three children: Morris Milbank, Nichols Milbank, Jr., Miss Mary Frances Milbank. Morris Milbank married Margaret F. Willey, of Santa Cruz, and Nichols Milbank, Jr., married Dorothy B. Kinney, of Berkeley, California.

Francis Doud, the subject of this sketch, was one of the prominent pioneers of Monterey County, and a Mexican war veteran. He was born in Ireland in 1820, and came to New York in 1835. He joined the regular United States Army to fight the Indians and served the govern-

ment through the Seminole war (1835-42) which was the fiercest of all wars waged by the United States against the Indians.

He continued in the government service, entering the Mexican war, and was wounded first at Vera Cruz and then at Cerro Gordo, in consequence of which he was honorably discharged in 1847. For gallant and meritorious service he was presented by the Mexican War Veteran Association with a bronze medal made from the metal of brass field pieces used at Vera Cruz.

He became a private citizen after the close of the Mexican war and came to Monterey in 1849, where he opened the first meat market in the Town of Monterey. He built the first butcher shop with lumber which came around the Horn in one of the sailing vessels. He also engaged in farming and stock raising, leaving at his death, in 1910, very valuable ranch property in the Salinas Valley, and a stock ranch of more than five thousand acres along the sea coast south of Monterey.

He was married in 1845, and six children were born to this union—Frank, Nellie, Mary, Thomas, Martin and Edward, and all are living except Martin. Nellie was married to Samuel Pardee, a merchant of Monterey, and had one daughter, Miss Anita Pardee, who resides with her mother in Monterey.

A. G. A.

Charles Henry Garoutte was fortunate in being born on a big stock ranch at the foot of the Coast Range Mountains, in the western part of Yolo County, California. His father was a pioneer of 1849, a native of Ohio who left his home in Indiana to take part in the great adventure of crossing the plains and participating in the gold rush. His mother came in a covered wagon with her parents in 1852. The two met several years later, married and founded one of those pioneer homes where the weary, sick, destitute or dying found a haven of rest and where unbounded hospitality was freely bestowed upon all.

Charles Garoutte was educated in the public schools and at Hesperian College, a denominational institute, no longer in existence. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and almost immediately thereafter was elected district attorney of Yolo County at the early age of twenty-two years. He served two terms and then became superior judge. In 1890 he was elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court, serving a term of twelve years. He was also at one time bank commissioner. Once or twice the nomination for governor was offered to him, but he refused the honor, preferring to follow his judicial career.

He traveled extensively in Europe and the Orient. A very interesting account of his European experiences was published serially in one of the San Francisco papers. A man of unimpeachable integrity, of fine intellectual attainments, a consistent and indefatigable student, he won the admiration and love of a host of friends whose loyalty to him was at times remarkable.

He wrote many notable decisions; the one in the Thomas H. Blyth case brought him an international reputation. Letters of commendation were received from many parts of the world.

Judge Garoutte was a president of the Native Sons of the Golden West and stood high in the Masonic order. His death occurred July 17, 1910. A wife and two daughters survive him.

E. G.

Samuel Greeley Hilborn was born in Minot, Androscoggin County (then Cumberland), Maine, December 9, 1834; was educated in the common schools, Hebron Academy, and Gould's Academy, Bethel, Maine, and Tufts College, in Somewell, Massachusetts, from which latter institution he graduated in 1859. The acquisition of education gave him a desire to impart it, and he became principal of the Oak Grove Academy in Falmouth, Maine. He read law in the office of William Pitt Fessenden in Portland, Maine, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of that state in 1861.

He immediately went to California, located in Vallejo, Solano County, and engaged in the practice of the law. He was the recipient of many city and county honors. For several years he was city attorney of Vallejo and afterwards served five years as a city trustee. He was elected, too, as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Solano County, but before the expiration of his term he was called to fill the position of state senator for the Nineteenth Senatorial District. He served here from 1875 to 1879, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1879. He enjoyed the somewhat singular distinction of being the only member of the last State Senate elected to a seat in the Constitutional Convention.

He was appointed United States district attorney for the district of California in 1883, and removed to San Francisco, where he resided while filling the office. He changed his residence to Oakland in 1887, continuing the law business under the firm name of Hilborn & Hall in San Francisco; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a republican to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Joseph McKenna, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress. He was elected again to the Fifty-fourth and reelected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a republican. He passed away in Washington, D. C., at the Garfield Hospital on April 19, 1899, and was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery.

He left a daughter to survive him. After his death she took her mother, Mrs. Hilborn, on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. After visiting Europe, they returned to Ross, Marin County, where Mrs. Hilborn passed away. A life of devotion to both parents and since then coming to the rescue of motherless and fatherless children, doing good to all who know her, is the record of this daughter, now Mrs. Grace Hilborn Webster.

Ella Sterling Mighels.

David Jacks. Noteworthy among the citizens and pioneers of Monterey County is David Jacks, a native of Scotland, who in course of time became the largest landowner of the county. Mr. Jacks was born in 1822 and came to New York in 1841, where he engaged as a clerk in a store, first at Williamsburg, and then at Fort Hamilton, where he remained until 1848.

At this time Mr. Jacks read a letter in the New York Herald from the Rev. Walter Colton, the provisional alcalde, or mayor, of Monterey, giving definite information regarding the discovery of gold in California. Mr. Jacks concluded to invest his earnings, amounting to $1,500, in goods which he thought would sell in California.

In December, 1848, he sailed from New York for San Francisco with a company of the United States Army which had been ordered to California, and which had engaged Mr. Jacks to come in a clerical capacity. He arrived in San Francisco in April, 1849, and was employed as in-

spector in the Custom House with a salary of $1,000 a month, where he remained until the end of the year.

In January, 1850, he came on the steamer California to Monterey, where he made his home until his death in 1910. Monterey in 1850 was the headquarters of the Tenth Military Department, which included all of California and Oregon, and which was under the command of Brig.-Gen. Bennet E. Riley. Mr. Jacks obtained a position as clerk in the grocery and dry goods store of James McKinley, a Scotch pioneer of 1834. His salary was $2,000 a year.

In the latter part of 1851 Mr. Jacks engaged in farming, planting potatoes, beans, and barley, which brought excellent prices, clearing the sum of $8,000 at the end of 1856.

He then began to loan money or carry on one line of a banking business without actually having a banking house. His policy was to get the interest and principal, and not the land, but he was often compelled to take the land which he did not want. In spite of being averse of obtaining land, however, in the course of years he became the largest landowner of the county and its richest man.

In 1861 he was married to Maria Christina Romie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frohn, natives of Germany who had come to Mexico in 1835, where Mrs. Jacks was born in 1837. With her parents she came to Monterey in 1841.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacks: Janet, Louise, William, Mary, Margaret, Romie, and Vida. The eldest daughter, Janet, was married in 1891 to Allan C. Balch, and has since resided in Los Angeles. William was married in 1912 to Miss Bertha Wilcoxen of Salinas, and they reside in the palatial home built by Mr. David Jacks in the Town of Monterey. Louise, Margaret, Vida and Romie also reside in Monterey, and Mary, who is married to N. I. Thomas, resides in San Francisco.

In 1874 Mr. Jacks was instrumental in building the first narrow gauge railroad in California, The Monterey & Salinas Valley Railroad. This road was built by farmers and landowners of the county, but it is to the untiring energy of Mr. Jacks and Mr. Carr S. Abbott of Salinas that the success of the road was due.

The cost of the road when completed and ready to be operated was $360,000, and Mr. Jacks borrowed the sum of $75,000 on his two ranches, "Los Zanjones" and "The Chualar," putting into the company $25,000 and loaning the balance to the stockholders, who put that amount in the project. The road was sold to the Southern Pacific Company in 1879, which converted it into a broad gauge, connecting it with the main line to San Francisco.

Mr. Jacks is also honorably and generously connected with the founding of the Town of Pacific Grove. In 1875 the presiding elders of the San Francisco Methodist Episcopal Conference conferred with Mr. Jacks in regard to a suitable location for holding the Methodist annual camp meetings. Mr. Jacks suggested the site where the Town of Pacific Grove now stands, and which was owned by Mr. Jacks at the time. The Pacific Grove Retreat Association was then organized, for the purpose of holding camp meetings and starting a seaside resort. In preparing the grounds and erecting buildings much labor and expense was necessary, for which Mr. Jacks advanced personally $30,000, and the following year he spent $3,000 in improvements. In 1883 Mr. Jacks sold the land, including the

site of Pacific Grove, to the Pacific Improvement Company, with the understanding that the Pacific Improvement Company should have the financial management of Pacific Grove, but the Pacific Grove Retreat Association should continue to have the moral and prudential control of the grounds.

In 1868 Mr. Jacks purchased what is known as the Monterey Pueblo Lands, for the sum of $1,000.50. The United States Land Commission confirmed these lands according to metes and boundaries in 1856, and Delos R. Ashley, an attorney, was employed to prosecute Monterey's title to these lands before the United States Court and the Land Commission. Having successfully prosecuted this case, the City of Monterey became indebted to him for such services, and in order to pay the indebtedness of $991.50, the trustees of the City of Monterey proceeded to sell the pueblo lands at public auction to the bidder who would take the least amount of land necessary to clear the indebtedness. The least amount bid was all of the pueblo lands for $1,000.50, and said pueblo lands were transferred to D. R. Ashley and David Jacks. In 1868 Mr. Ashley conveyed all of his interest in said lands by deed to Mr. Jacks.

In religion Mr. Jacks was a Scotch Presbyterian, but he generously assisted in maintaining the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Monterey, and also the public schools of the town, as he believed that churches and schools were the most effective agencies for doing good. In politics he was a republican.

His excellent financial talent and tact in the management of affairs won for him the confidence of the community, and gave him a high place in the regard of all with whom business or social relations brought him into contact.

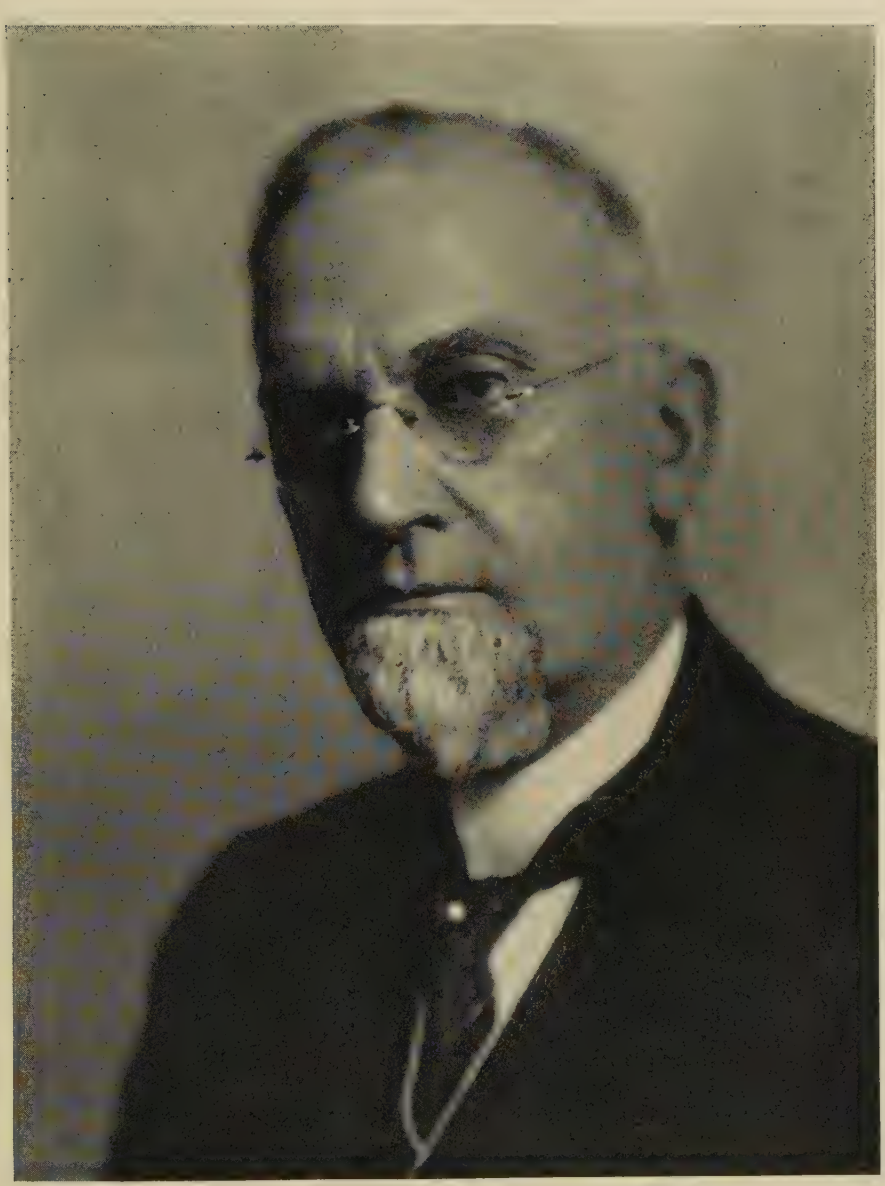
Anna G. Andresen.

J. Wiseman Macdonald, distinguished by over thirty years of practice as an attorney at the Los Angeles bar, has at the same time assumed many responsibilities in the civic and religious life of his community.

Mr. Macdonald, of Scotch and English ancestry, was born at Mazomanie, Wisconsin, January 17, 1866, son of Allan and Eleanor (Wiseman) Macdonald. His ancestors allied themselves with the Stuart cause and many gave active service during the Jacobite wars between 1715 and 1745, with corresponding material disadvantage to themselves.

Allan Macdonald, who was born in Scotland in 1827, came to the United States in 1854, locating in Wisconsin, where he acquired extensive tracts of land. He engaged in farming on a large scale. Leaving his home and property in 1861, he went to the war as a first lieutenant in the Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry, participating in many battles and campaigns, rendering such arduous services as to shorten his life. He died March 8, 1869. After his death, his widow and her children returned to England.

James Wiseman Macdonald was very young when his mother went to England and he received his educational advantages there. He attended the Grant School, conducted by W. M. Grant at Burnley, Lancashire, and received other liberal advantages. After the death of his mother, he came to California, and has lived in Los Angeles since 1891. Mr. Macdonald in 1892 was admitted to the bar, and since that time has been an able lawyer, with a large general practice. For a time he was lecturer on corporations in the law school of the University of Southern California and served two terms as trustee of the Los Angeles Bar



J. Kiernan Macdonald

Association. He has been president of the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission, is a member of the California Club, Newman Club, the Knights of Columbus and other organizations.

In the spring of 1924 Mr. Macdonald was one of the two prominent men of Los Angeles specially honored by Pope Pius in recognition of their devotion to religion and humanity. Mr. Macdonald was awarded the Order of Pius, being the first Californian so decorated and as far as known is the only Catholic in the United States to hold that order. The Order of Pius was designed as a reward for faithful and devoted service to the state and church, and intended to influence men to greater virtue and spiritual endeavor as well as to a more intensive cultivation of the arts and sciences. For many years Mr. Macdonald has been closely associated with Catholic activities in Los Angeles, serving in the capacity of legal advisor of the bishops of the diocese, and devoting himself as president of the Central Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society; to the welfare of the poor and sick. It was in recognition of this service to the church and community that the papal honor was conferred upon him.

Mr. Macdonald married at San Francisco, June 23, 1902, Miss Jane Boland. The three children of their marriage were: Allan, born in 1905; Eleanor Wiseman, born in 1906; and J. Wiseman, Jr., born in 1909. The mother of these children passed away February 4, 1919.

General Beale. The activity of Edward Fitzgerald Beale in California was many-sided and constructive. Born in Washington, D. C., February 4, 1822, he graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1842 and at the beginning of the Mexican war was assigned to duty under Commodore Stockton on the California Coast. He arrived in Monterey aboard the Congress as a midshipman, but because of his ability and courage soon became a lieutenant.

During the Mexican war he distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry. With the celebrated scout, Kit Carson, Beale volunteered to carry dispatches through the lines of the enemy—a dangerous enterprise that required cool nerves and calm courage. All night they crawled and crept through the country held by the enemy, succeeded in reaching the American forces and saved the lives of their surrounded comrades. In honor of his courage Beale was presented with a sword by his brother officers, whose lives he and Kit Carson had saved.

At the end of the war he resigned his commission and was almost immediately appointed superintendent of Indian lands for California and New Mexico. He was especially qualified for that position, for as soon as he came to California he had interested himself in the welfare of the Indians. Their condition at that time was deplorable, to say the least, and they suffered constantly from the injustice of their masters. General Beale was one of the first Americans to protest against the enslavement of the Indians, and to him largely credit must be given for the improved condition of the Indians of the West and Southwest. In 1853 he established the Tejon Reservation near Bakersfield, the forerunner of others in this state, Arizona and New Mexico.

During the decade preceding the Civil war General Beale conducted many important explorations in the Far West, and his reports to Congress had a great influence upon legislation affecting this part of the country. At the outbreak of the Civil war he at once enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the war with brilliance and gallantry.

After the war he returned to California and for a number of years

engaged in the cattle business near Los Angeles. In 1876, however, he was again recalled to public service, when President Grant appointed him United States minister to Austria, an honor richly deserved because of his many contributions to the development of the West.

His son, Truxtun Beale, has also become a distinguished diplomat. General Beale died at the age of seventy-two, on April 22, 1893. As a soldier and a hero, as an explorer and a friend of the Indians, as a man and a diplomat, he was a famous citizen of California.—By Eric Howard.

Admiral John D. Sloat. The life of Admiral Sloat is a record of adventurous activity at a time when America was young. Romance and combat and great deeds were thick on every coast, and Admiral Sloat participated in many of the most stirring events of the time, among them the occupation of California by the United States.

He was born at Stoatbury, New York, July 26, 1781. As a youth he entered the navy, becoming a midshipman in 1800. During the War of 1812 he served as a sailing master. Because of his part in the capture of the British frigate Macedonian he was cited for bravery. The British fleet blockaded him in the Thames River, Connecticut, until the end of the war. In 1813 he was promoted to lieutenant, and after the war he was on leave for several years.

In 1823 he was recalled to active service, and for two years he cruised about the West Indies suppressing piracy, then a rampant scourge of the sea. During this time he was the hero of many exciting adventures, for in the war against pirates there was no code but courage. It was a fight of extermination. In 1824 Sloat became commander of the pirate hunter Grampus, and a little later he assisted in the capture and destruction of the town of Porto Rico, where the pirates made their headquarters.

Frequently promoted for valor and service, in 1840 he became the commandant of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1844-46 he was in command of the Pacific Squadron, during which time he occupied Monterey in anticipation of a similar attempt by the English admiral. Sloat arrived at Monterey Bay July 2, 1846, in the flagship Savannah. The Portsmouth, another ship of the Pacific Squadron, had proceeded on to San Francisco. On July 7 Sloat landed at Monterey with 250 men, raised the American flag over the town and issued a proclamation assuming command of California.

As soon as he knew positively that the Mexican war had begun, he secured possession of San Francisco and other ports in California, which he held until he was relieved by Commodore Stockton. Sloat has been criticised adversely by some historians for being indecisive and irresolute at the time of the occupation of Monterey, but he was an old man, cautious by nature, for too many years accustomed to navy discipline to indulge in reckless acts on his own initiative.

After he had been replaced by Commodore Stockton, Sloat returned to Norfolk. From 1847 to 1851 he was in command of the Norfolk navy yard. Subsequently, when he was past seventy, he was retired and promoted to commodore and then to rear admiral. He died at New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, November 28, 1867, at the age of eighty-six.

Admiral Sloat was one of the grand old men of the American navy. But, more important than that to us of the West, he was the man who officially took possession of California in the name of the United States. —By Eric Howard.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED was "Uncle" Joe Cannon's picturesque predecessor in the position of speaker of the House of Representatives. It was he who by his strict rulings and czarlike attitude raised that office to a position second in power only to that of the President of the United States.

Reed was born in Portland, Maine, October 18, 1839, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860. The following year he came to California and became a teacher in a school in Stockton. A little later he moved to San Jose, where he was also a school teacher. It was in San Jose that he first began the study of law. Up to this time he was undecided about his profession, but in 1863 he was admitted to the California bar. He began to practice law in this state, but his early struggles as a lawyer were relieved by his appointment as assistant paymaster of the United States Navy.

On his discharge from the navy he went home to Maine on a visit, and when the opportunity offered again began the practice of law. In a short time he became a prominent member of the Republican Party in Maine and was successively elected to the State Legislature and Senate and then to Congress. He had been a member of Congress only a few months when he won fame as a debater. From 1885 until 1889 he was the acknowledged leader of the republican faction in the House.

It was in 1899, with the return of a republican Congress, that Reed was made speaker. His rulings against the filibusters of the democratic minority resulted in the sobriquet of "czar." All the democratic cartoonists throughout the country delighted in caricaturing the speaker, but his rulings were sustained, not only by the House, but also by the decision of the Supreme Court. He exerted a powerful influence in constructing and guiding legislation, and he was largely instrumental in defeating the free silver bill of 1900.

As a republican he made a strong advocate of a protective tariff, but he consistently opposed the imperialism of the administration after the Spanish-American war. In 1896 he was a strong candidate for President, second only to McKinley in the fight for the republican nomination.

In 1896 he returned to California for a short time. During his previous stay in this state in letters to his family he had described the City of San Francisco as it struggled to grow among the sand hills that then seemed to prohibit its expanse. On his return he saw paved streets and tall buildings where the sand hills had been, and expressed regret that chance had prevented his participation in the growth of the state where he had hoped to make his home.

Thomas Brackett Reed will long be remembered as the editor of "Reed's Rules of Parliamentary Procedure," but he should also be remembered as a humble California school teacher, a struggling young lawyer and as one of the most picturesque politicians of the nation. He died in Washington, D. C., December 7, 1902.—By Eric Howard.

FLORENCE E. DOLPH, of 2021 Ocean View Avenue, Los Angeles, has been a resident of California for eighteen years.

She represents an old American family of Colonial stock. Her father, Edward Dolph, was born in Blakely Township, near the City of Scranton, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1814, and died April 4, 1890. He married Elizabeth Wadhams Kocher. The name Dolph is a contraction of the name DeWolf. Her father was a prominent anthracite coal operator at Scranton, where both of her parents lived out their lives.

Miss Dolph has a brother, Edward Stanley Dolph, a Scranton attorney and coal operator. This brother has two sons, Stanley Edward and Harold, Princeton graduates, both of whom served in the World war with the rank of colonel. There is a sister, Mrs. N. Josette, who married W. G. Robertson, and they became the parents of one son and three very talented daughters: Florence E., a church and concert singer; Anna, a pianist; Josette D., a harpist. The son Louis J. is a civil engineer who resides in Chicago, Illinois.

Florence E. Dolph was educated in public schools at Scranton and attended a college at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. She and her sister, Blanche L., came to California eighteen years ago and have since acquired property, showing extremely keen judgment in their investments. When they bought their home on Ocean View Avenue, eighteen years ago, only a few houses were on the street. This property itself has become very valuable with the passing of years. The sisters own large tracts of valuable land at La Guna and other beach points, and negotiations have been made for its purchase by representatives of the Rothschild Financial House of England. Blanche Dolph is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Florence Dolph reared a nephew, Charles, who is now in the stock and bond business at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

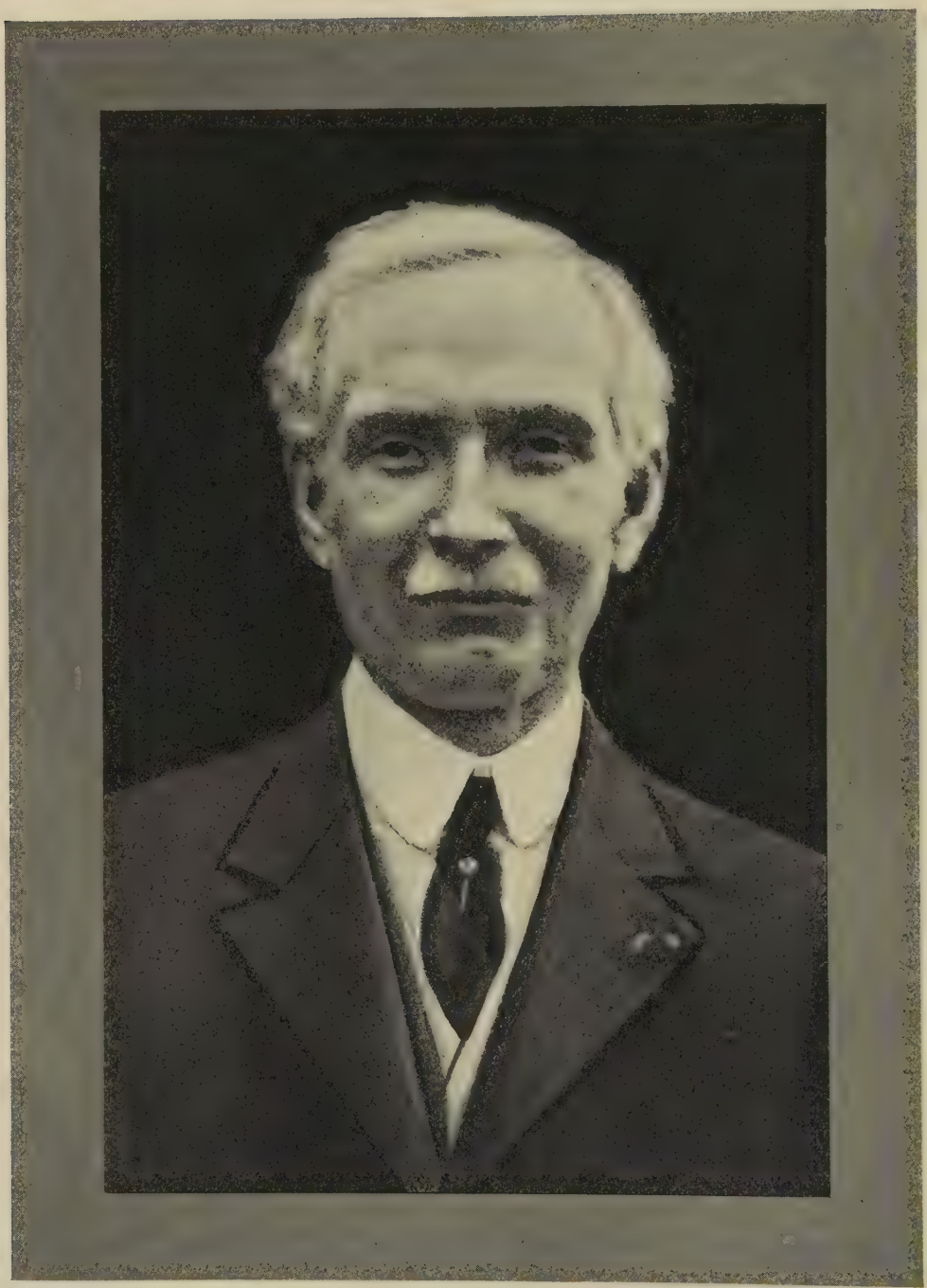
Mary Austin. The career of Mary Austin is an excellent lesson for those eager young writers who imagine that one must be in the midst of hectic city life in order to write. Mary Hunter Austin was born in Carlinville, Illinois, September 9, 1868. She was a small-town, Middle Western girl. Aside from small-town life her only contact with the outside world occurred during her college days at Blackburn University, a small fresh-water college.

Then, at nineteen, she came with her parents to California and settled at Tejon Pass, on the edge of the Mojave Desert. When she married her husband took her farther into the desert, and for seventeen years she lived, as she says, "absorbedly and deeply in the life of the desert." There she worked "like an Indian woman," with little time for the writing that had always been her ambition. But in that desert outpost she was learning more than she realized; from the desert she was absorbing clarity, vision, bigness and stark simplicity.

Except for a few short stories and a little verse, she did not begin to devote herself to writing until 1900. In her own life there was nothing to write about; that is, there was nothing to write about that was like anything that had ever been written. So she wrote what had never been written—she wrote the desert. At the time she was living in a California desert town of three hundred inhabitants. In her whole life she had seen only two plays; she had never seen an opera, nor a good picture, nor heard any good music. But she had lived deeply, close to the earth, and she had breathed the air of the Mojave.

After an illness she wrote, practically without revision, that American classic, "The Land of Little Rain." It was published in 1903 and achieved an immediate success. In it, as in no other book, the heart of the desert is revealed. It was followed by "The Basket Woman," "Isidro" and "The Flock," in which Mrs. Austin made the land of little rain her own distinctive literary possession.

After seventeen years on the desert Mrs. Austin lived for some time at Carmel, which resulted in "Santa Lucia," a romance of the Santa Lucia mountains south of Carmel. In 1909 her play of Indian life, "The



Samuel Crumpacker

Arrowmaker," was produced at the New Theater, New York, and won an artistic, though not a popular success. "Fire," another Indian play, has been produced at the Forest Theater in Carmel, at the Greek Theatre in Berkeley and in natural settings on Mount Tamalpais and in the desert near Palm Springs.

In addition to her desert born books and such novels as "Outland," "The Ford," "The Woman of Genius" and "26 Jayne Street," Mrs. Austin has written scores of magazine articles upon sociology, politics and literature. In everything she writes there is the clear, sane wisdom of one who has lived amid the austere beauty of the California deserts.

As a novelist Mary Austin is world famous. All her work is of a high and uncompromising worth, and in her desert stories she has achieved a unique and permanent place in American literature.

In her personal life she has accomplished a rare combination of solitude and multitude. Happy in desert solitude, she likewise lives "deeply and absorbedly" in the midst of the throng. Her pen is always active in the cause of human freedom, and much of her time is now given to the study of social and economic conditions. At present she is traveling in Europe, investigating the unrest and suffering that is the aftermath of the war.—By Eric Howard.

Capt. Samuel Crangle. A few years ago, Captain and Mrs. Samuel Crangle came to live in Los Angeles, eventually establishing their home at 1616 Ogden Drive, where Captain Crangle passed away and where Mrs. Crangle still resides.

Capt. Samuel Crangle was one of the masterful men of his generation and leader of business activities. He was a builder of steel freight steamers for both ocean and lake traffic, being the first man in Canada to build steel boats. Most of them were built in Dundee and Sunderland, Scotland. Some of them were launched from the ways in Canada. The first boat he owned was named the California, a wooden boat for passengers and freight. It foundered on Lake Erie, his nephew, the purser, going down with it.

He was one of the founders of the St. Lawrence and Chicago Steam Navigation Company, other associates being E. B. Osler, D. W. Matthews, James Carruthers, J. H. G. Haggarty and Captain Crangle. They built a large number of boats, including such well known steel freighters as the Algonquin, the Iroquois, the Osler, the Matthews, the Crow and the Carruthers. The Carruthers finally went down after a teriffic cyclone on the upper lakes, in 1913, attended with great loss of life. Nearly all the men who founded and built up this company have passed on and the company has long since ceased to exist by name, having been merged with the Canadian Steamship, Ltd., of Canada. Mr. Haggerty and Captain Crangle sat at desks facing each other for twenty-five years. The officers of the company were in the Board of Trade at Toronto, Canada. His first steel freighter, the Rosedale which he had built in Sunderland, Scotland, was sunk in a collision in the Irish Channel, the day Captain Crangle was buried, April 21, 1919.

Samuel Crangle was born November 15, 1838, at Hillsborough, Hallidays Bridge, County Down, in the north of Ireland and was six years of age when his parents came to Canada. They died soon afterwards, and he was left practically alone to fight the battles of the world, getting his education through experience and contact with men and affairs rather than in schools. He had all the abilities of a really self-made man. He

was a notable figure in Toronto and at the time of his death, many of his old friends in that city paid tribute showing their deep respect for his character and achievements. He was a man of the old school, honest, upright and a gentleman in word and in deed. He was a life member of St. Andrews Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 16 G. R. C., the oldest Masonic lodge at Toronto.

Captain Crangle married first Harriet Pollard of Whitby, Ontario. For his second marriage he took Harriette (Ayers) Stephenson, a daughter of William Ayers, of Woodstock, Canada, where she was reared and educated. Her father had come from Devonshire, England, and was the young man that fired the royal salute on the arrival of the Prince of Wales, the late King Edward. When the present Prince of Wales visited Woodstock Mr. Ayers was not forgotten although he was in his eighty-seventh year. He was given a seat of honor on the platform and the prince gave him a hearty greeting.

Captain and Mrs. Crangle moved to California twelve years ago, buying a home on North Wilton. In the fall of 1918 they built their present home and there Captain Crangle died April 12, 1919. Mrs. Crangle had an uncle, Walter Clark, who came to California in the days of '49. He paid three visits to Los Angeles, acquiring a large amount of land in Southern California, but not liking Los Angeles he settled in San Francisco and later Oakland. On one trip he brought with him Colonel Griffith, the same Colonel Griffith who afterwards proved a great benefactor to the city as doner of Griffith Park. Mrs. Crangle is a member of Hollywood Chapter of the Eastern Star, the Order of the Amaranth. She has three children: her two daughters being Mrs. C. W. Worth and Mrs. Edith Bowslaugh, while a son lives in the East.

Ina Donna Coolbrith is the only surviving member of that brilliant coterie of early San Francisco writers which included Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Charles Warren Stoddard and Joaquin Miller. For many years her personality and high poetic ideals have exerted a fine influence upon the literary workers of the West.

Miss Coolbrith was born near Springfield, Illinois, but as a very young girl she came with her parents across the plains. The journey was a thrilling experience, for her party passed through all the hazards that attended transcontinental travel in those days. After being attacked by Indians, almost starving and losing their way, they were rescued by Jim Beckwourth, the famous scout and white chief of the Crow Indians, who guided them to safety through Beckwourth Pass—the trail afterward followed by the Western Pacific.

Since then Miss Coolbrith has lived most of her life in California. Her early verses were published in the Californian, to which Bret Harte also contributed. Later, when Harte became editor of the Overland Monthly, he asked Ina Coolbrith to contribute. In the old files of the Overland one may find her delicate, musical lyrics.

For twenty years, from 1874 to 1894, Miss Coolbrith was the librarian of the Oakland Public Library. Later she occupied the same position with the Mercantile Library in San Francisco, and from 1900 to 1906 she served as librarian for the Bohemian Club and was honored by being the only woman elected to the club's membership.

Her home at the corner of Washington and Taylor streets was called "the poet's corner." Harte and Stoddard and Joaquin Miller and many others went there; to them Miss Coolbrith was a rare inspiration and a

gracious hostess. It was she who suggested the Joaquin, which the poet immediately adopted in place of his cumbersome given names, Cincinnatus Heine.

In 1895 her best known book, "Songs From the Golden Gate," was published. "A Perfect Day and Other Poems" had previously appeared and had made her name known to all lovers of poetry. "Songs From the Golden Gate" carried her fame abroad. In England she was immediately recognized as a possessor of the authentic gift of song. George Meredith and others of the great Victorians were enthusiastic admirers.

No other California poet has sung so musically of the charm and beauty of the Golden State. Though her work is uneven in content, all of it possesses that rare music which is the authentic sign of the true singer. Consider, for example, these lines from her long poem entitled "California," written for the commencement day exercises of the University of California, in 1918. California is speaking, and thus she sings:

"Tawny of limb I roam,
The dusks of forests dark with my hair;
The far Yosemite,
For garment and for covering of me,
Wove the white foam and mist,
The amber and the rose and amethyst
Of her wild fountains, shaken loose in air.
And I am of the hills and of the sea:
Strong with the strength of my great hills, and calm
With calm of the fair sea, whose billowy gold
Girdles the land whose queen and love I am!"

Officially, as well as by her work, Miss Coolbrith is California's laureate, her appointment having been ratified by the governor. She is a member of many California clubs and societies, was formerly president of the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association and in 1915 president of the Congress of Authors and Journalists at the Exposition.

Recently Miss Coolbrith has been living in the East, but her name, as well as the place of her poetic inspiration, is beside the Western sea. No one else has so lyrically captured the unique charm of California.—By Eric Howard.

Milton Eaves Phillips. In an active career of nearly half a century devoted to educational work, it was the fortune of the University of Southern California to have the late Dr. Milton E. Phillips as dean of the College of Liberal Arts for a period of six years, when his resourcefulness and high ideals as an educator meant much to an institution then laying the foundations of solid work. The career of Milton E. Phillips is one that may be properly described in any history of California.

He was born at Millville, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1843, and died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 7, 1909. His body was laid to rest in the family plot in Rosedale Cemetery in Los Angeles. His parents were Allen H. and Sarah (Eaves) Phillips. He represented the sixth generation of the Eastburn family in America, being in the direct line of Sarah Eastburn and Thomas Phillips. The family came from the ancient town of Eastburn, England, colonized by the Anglo Saxons in the eleventh century. The names Eastburn and Phillips are associated from then till later than 1707 when part of the family became friends and the branch from which Milton Phillips comes, immigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania.

Milton Eaves Phillips was educated in the Greenwood Seminary in Pennsylvania, graduated with the Master of Philosophy degree from Simpson College, Iowa, and received the Doctor of Divinity degree from Baker University in Kansas. For a quarter of a cenutry from 1860 to 1885 he taught as city superintendent of public schools and principal of high schools in various communities of the middle West. From 1885 to 1891 he was professor of mathematics at Simpson Centenary College at Indianola, Iowa. In 1891 he accepted the post of president of the Southwest Kansas College at Winfield, where he remained four years, accomplishing a work regarded as wonderfully successful by the authoritative heads of the church amidst conditions when Kansas and other states were suffering from the prostration of general financial panic. During 1892-95 while president of Southwest Kansas College he was also a member of the State Board of Education of Kansas, the reputation of his successful work in Kansas preceded him to California, where he came in 1895 to become dean of the College of Liberal Arts in the University of Southern California. In little more than a year the attendance at the University had been trebled, and a new and modernized course of study had been put into operation. At the same time new life and enthusiasm was enthused into all departments of the University, and under him the school reached those standards that brought recognition from outside educational institutions and authorities. He continued his labors at Los Angeles until 1900. Then for two years he returned to Kansas as chancellor of the Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina, and in 1902 became educational director of the Rutherford Institute at New Haven, Connecticut, and at the same time preached in the Whitneyville Congregational Church in New Haven. In this work he continued until his death seven years later.

Doctor Phillips has been well characterized as a master in the art of pedagogue, a reputation due not only to his long experience in the field, but to qualities of mind and heart with which he was endowed at birth. His success was largely measured in the tremendous influence for character growth and development that he exerted over the thousands of young people who came under him in his varying capacities as a teacher, superintendent and college administrator.

He was a staunch republican in politics and often spoke during political campaigns. In whatever city he lived he became an active member and worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married at Lena, Illinois, January 27, 1867, Magdalena Wetzel, daughter of Paul Wetzel, who was a minister of the Gospel. To their marriage were born two sons and one daughter: Orville Paul, who married Gertrude Bishop; Llewellyn Allen, who married Catherine Coffin; and Grace Darling, who married Walton McGean.

William M. Armstrong is president of the Armstrong Company, with offices in the Pacific Finance Building at Los Angeles, a company of engineering experts known all over the world through their operations in the oil districts.

The president of the company, William M. Armstrong, was born at Oakmont, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1883, was educated in public and private schools, graduated Bachelor of Science from Princeton University in 1907, and almost immediately became identified with oil production in the Oklahoma fields at Muskogee and Tulsa. Three years later he went to Kansas City, and was connected with the acetylene gas indus-

John Parkinson

try. In 1913 his interests took him to Wyoming, where he was identified with the economic geological survey of oil territory, remaining there until 1916, then in similar work with headquarters at Billings, Montana, for one year, and in 1917 he located at Los Angeles. In addition to being president of the Armstrong Company he is president of the Fuel-Lube Company.

Mr. Armstrong is a member of the California Club, University Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, the Wilshire Country Club, the Tuna Club, the Ensenada Beach Club, and Chamber of Commerce. He married Miss Dove Wadley, daughter of William Wadley, of Los Angeles. She was born in Shreveport, Louisiana. Mr. Armstrong has one daughter, Helen E.

The treasurer of the Armstrong Company is H. Howard Armstrong, brother of William M. He was born in Pittsburgh, March 31, 1882, and is also a graduate of Princeton University, taking his Bachelor of Science degree in 1905. His experience identified him with the Aluminum Company of America as a research engineer in the pressed steel business and in the chemical engineering that specialized in oxy-acetylene gas work until 1914. The scope of his work extended to natural gas and its by-products for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and in April, 1917, he entered the United States Navy, having charge of all new explosives and poison gases in the Bureau of Ordinance, being commissioned a lieutenant of the junior grade.

In February, 1919, coming to California, he has since been associated with his brother William M. in the Armstrong Company, and has done much work as a development engineer in the petroleum industry.

Since 1923 Mr. Armstrong and his brother have been interested in developing mineral products, including the chemical treatment of oils, and they have been particularly successful in a chemical development for treating ores. During the past year they have developed and acquired patents called "The Rankin-Armstrong Process" for the universal treating of complex ores. This process is now convincingly successful and will prove to be a great boon to the mineral development of California.

John Parkinson. Many of the buildings of the business section of Los Angeles were designed by the eminent architect, John Parkinson. Mr. Parkinson has been a resident of Los Angeles for thirty-one years and his achievements in that time give him rank as one of the foremost men in his profession in the West.

He was born in England, December 12, 1861, and acquired both his literary and technical education there. In 1882 he received his diploma in architecture and building construction at Mechanics Institute at Bolton. Soon afterward coming to the United States, he located at Napa, California, in 1885, and from January, 1889, to March, 1894, was in practice at Seattle. His home has been at Los Angeles since 1894.

A partial list of the structures of which he was the architect or associated as architect that represent the scope of his powers, and his method of treatment of business architecture includes the following: Currier, Laughlin, Grant, Johnson and Hibernian buildings, Angelus Hotel, Maryland Hotel, California Club, Security Building, Title Insurance Building, Central Building, Bartlett Building, Pacific Southwest Building, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Pacific Mutual Building, Bullock's Store and extension, the Broadway Department Store, the Arcade Depot, Blackstone Building, Security National Bank Building, Los Angeles Gas and

Electric Building, Chamber of Commerce Building, the Los Angeles Coliseum, the Wholesale Terminal Building, the Administration Building of the University of Southern California. The Utah Hotel, and the Kearns Building at Salt Lake City, and the Union Depot at Ogden, Utah; the Southland Hotel, Dallas, Texas, and many other important structures throughout the country.

Mr. Parkinson is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Engineers and Architects Association, the State Board of Architecture, the California Club, Los Angeles and Brentwood Country Clubs.

His son, Donald B. Parkinson, a graduate of the Boston School of Technology, is now a member of the firm and they have many large and important buildings under construction, including the John D. Spreckels Building, San Diego; the Hayward Hotel, Los Angeles, and a number of the buildings in Southern California for the Southern California Telephone Company.

Bernal H. Dyas is president and chief owner of the B. H. Dyas Corporation, owning and operating the largest sporting goods establishment in Southern California. His business to an unusual degree reflects the purpose and untiring industry and the fine commercial ability of its founder and active head.

Mr. Dyas was born in New York City, May 20, 1883, son of Richard James and Jennie K. (Dobson )Dyas. His father was born in Virginia, his mother in New York, but both were of Irish parentage. About 1891 the parents moved to St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Dyas was then eight years of age, and he continued his education in the grammar schools of the Missouri metropolis, at the Stoddard School, the Kirkwood Military Academy of that city, and also attended high school, and when he was fourteen years of age came out to California. Afterwards, in intervals of his working employment, he attended the Woodbury Business College at Los Angeles.

Mr. Dyas had his first employment at Los Angeles as a stock boy with the William H. Hoegee Company. He was particularly attracted to the departments of the company handling sporting goods, and eventually his efforts brought him promotion to manager of that department. This became one of the most profitable departments of the company's business. In 1904, the year that Mr. Dyas achieved his majority, he started a small sporting goods business of his own under the name Dyas-Cline Company on West Third Street in Los Angeles. The firm had a capital of $5,000. Several years later, after dissolving partnership with Mr. Cline, Mr. Dyas moved to larger quarters on West Seventh Street, and at that time did business as the B. H. Dyas Company, a sporting goods store. In 1919 he bought out the Ville de Paris, one of the oldest dry goods houses in the city and subsequently consolidated the B. H. Dyas Company and the Ville de Paris, now operated by the B. H. Dyas corporation. The entire lower floor, or sporting goods store which has been called "A Sportsman's Paradise," provides practically everything in the way of equipment for the sportsman, whether the sport be fishing and hunting, or aviation and yatching. It is a magnificent store, located at Seventh and Olive streets and is a remarkable achievement as a monument to twenty years business activity on the part of Mr. Dyas, who has spent nearly all of his mature years in Los Angeles.

During the World war Mr. Dyas carried on diplomatic work direct from Washington, handling the affairs connected with the Allied War

Expedition under the honorable George Creele, and was also a leader in the Preparedness Parade and similar war movements. He was Grand Marshall of the Preparedness Parade, and also of the Red Cross Parade, and handled similar displays in connection with several of the Liberty Loan drives.

Mr. Dyas has many connections and associates with civic, sporting, and institutional organizations in Southern California. He is president of the California Yacht Club, director of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Beach Club. Member of the Los Angeles Country Club, Flintridge Country Club, Jonathan Club, Westminster Gun Club and Midwick Country Club. He is a former director of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and had an official course with the Y. M. C. A. during the World war. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite as well as a Shriner, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Dyas married at Los Angeles, April 8, 1908, Miss Nancy Rhodes Marsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Marsh, of Dayton, Ohio. They have two sons, Bernal H., Junior, born in 1911, and David R. Dyas, born in 1916.

ARTHUR MCEWEN. In the files of a few libraries one may find the bound volumes of a periodical that is almost unique in the history of American journalism—Arthur McEwen's Letter. It began in San Francisco in February, 1894, and was at first a four page weekly letter from the editor to his friends. It solicited neither advertising nor subscriptions, although it accepted both providing its supporters did not seek to interfere with the truth-telling policy of the paper. After a time it was forced to suspend publication: later it was resumed and enlarged, and in it, in addition to his own brilliant editorials, Arthur McEwen published stories, essays and dramatic criticisms by such young writers as Miriam Michelson, Franklin K. Lane and Edward W. Townsend of "Chimmie Fadden" fame.

Arthur McEwen was born in Scotland in 1850 and was brought to this country by his parents at the age of two. At sixteen, after receiving a common school education, he left New Jersey, where he had worked at various trades, and came to California. In order to earn enough money to go to the University of California he worked on the Central Pacific Railroad at $1 a day. He left the university at eighteen, without graduating, and at nineteen began writing editorials for the San Francisco Chronicle. Even his early work was brilliant, and as his power grew he took his place in the front rank of American newspaper men.

It was said of him that "no contemporary wielded a pen at once so graceful and so bitter, so strong and so facile, so mordant and so happy. his work sparkled with wit and humor and satire, and carried the conviction of irresistible, crushing logic." He was a great phrase maker. "The predatory rich" and "the plunderbund" are his expressions. He talked as brilliantly as he wrote and was famous as a conversationalist.

In San Francisco he was at once feared and loved. In that respect he was like Ambrose Bierce, yet he was unlike Bierce in that he never attacked any individual with the bitterness at his command unless some good could be accomplished by it. He used scorn, not for its own sake, but for a constructive purpose. And he could write brilliantly without bitterness.

He was managing editor of the San Francisco Examiner and resigned from that position to start the Letter. Later, when he was compelled to

discontinue the Letter because, as he said, honesty was a drug on the market, he accepted a position as editorial writer for the New York Journal, shortly after William Randolph Hearst purchased it. There he had almost the same freedom of expression as in his own Letter, with the advantage of reaching a larger audience. Later he was engaged by John Wanamaker to revive the Philadelphia North American. Under his editorship that paper became again one of the most important in America. McEwen was more than a brilliant writer; he was an inspiring editor for the newspaper men with whom he worked.

Two years before his death he was on the staff of the San Francisco Bulletin, where he wrote a series of articles to expose the graft of the Schmitz administration. He called himself a "democrat with a small d," and in his life, as well as in his work, he lived up to that classification.

In 1907 he went to Hamilton, Bermuda, hoping to regain his failing health. He died there May 1 of that year.

As a journalist and a man Arthur McEwen was one of the great personalities of California. "Arthur McEwen's Letter" is a model of style, high literary standard, honesty and power. His forceful attacks upon graft, injustice and corruption were his contribution to society. And the man himself will long be remembered as a friend, a wit and a great companion.—By Eric Howard.

William T. Coleman played a leading part in the transition of San Francisco from a rough mining town infested with outlaws into an orderly metropolis. Both as a business man who helped to lay the foundation for the city's industrial development and as a leader in the movement for law and order he was famous.

He was born in Cynthiana, Kentucky, February 29, 1824. In 1849, like many other young Kentuckians, he came overland to California and settled in San Francisco. The rest of his life, except for a few years in New York City, he lived here. At first he opened a small store, dealing in miners' supplies. The business grew rapidly and he opened several branches.

In 1851, by reason of his exceptional qualities of leadership, Coleman became one of the most active members of the Vigilante Committee that was formed to rid San Francisco of its criminal element. In 1856, when the committee was revived as a result of the murder of James King, of William, Coleman took charge of the trials, resisted official pressure and directed the conviction and execution of Casey and the other murderers. That he was a man of unusual power is proven by the fact that he avoided a clash with the federal authorities and that he was unafraid of his many powerful and unscrupulous enemies. What he thought had to be done in the interest of peace and order, he did fearlessly and without hesitation.

From 1857 until 1864 he directed his business from New York. During these years he amassed a considerable fortune and contributed largely to patriotic benefactions. Upon his return to San Francisco he lived quietly for a number of years, until the city experienced another great popular uprising, that of Dennis Kearney and his sandlot mob in 1877-78. Then at the request of many San Franciscans, William Coleman again assumed leadership and organized the Committee of Safety to fight Kearney. Although past fifty at the time, Coleman nevertheless directed and took part in the activities of the famous "pick handle brigade."

R. H. Moulton

Whatever we may think today of his extra-legal methods of enforc-in law and order, we cannot doubt Coleman's courage, his gift for leadership and his loyal devotion to the City of San Francisco. Nor can there be any doubt of his integrity and honesty of purpose. In 1888 the firm of which he was a member failed for $2,000,000. At the time Coleman was a man of sixty-eight. Yet he set himself resolutely to paying off the indebtedness for which he personally was not responsible, and in 1892 he succeeded in paying the entire sum.

On November 22 of the following year he died in San Francisco. During his lifetime he had participated actively in the most exciting and the most important events of San Francisco's history. Besides, by his courage and his faith in the destiny of San Francisco and California, he was a true pioneer. To Coleman and to others like him, we owe much of San Francisco's rapid development into the metropolis of the West.

Robert Harrison Moulton, who has lived in California since he was two years of age, is president and founder of R. H. Moulton & Company, government and municipal bonds, a bond house with offices both in Los Angeles and San Francisco. The home office is in the Title Insurance Building at Los Angeles.

Mr. Moulton is a son of the late Ernest S. Moulton, a prominent orange packer, banker and citizen of Riverside, and one of the men chiefly responsible for the establishment of the government experiment station at Riverside. Ernest S. Moulton died at the Alexandria Hotel in Los Angeles February 4, 1916. The mother of R. H. Moulton is Julia Ferris Moulton, whose home is in Riverside. Her father, Sylvanus H. Ferris, was a conspicuous pioneer of Riverside and was a fruit grower and miner.

Robert Harrison Moulton, whose middle name was given him in honor of Benjamin Harrison, was born September 10, 1888, at Galesburg, Illinois, while Mr. Harrison was the republican candidate for election as president. Two years later the family came to Riverside, California, where he spent his boyhood attending the grammar and high schools. He is a graduate of the Riverside High School with the class of 1907, and like all his brothers is a graduate of the California State University at Berkeley, where he received his Bachelor's degree in 1911. Before graduating Mr. Moulton was employed during his vacations in the bond house of James H. Adams & Company at Los Angeles, and in August, 1911, a few months after getting his university degree, he entered the service of Louis Sloss & Company, bond dealers at San Francisco. He was with that firm in San Francisco until January, 1914, and was then sent to Los Angeles as Southern California representative. A year and one-half later Mr. Moulton resigned and engaged in the bond business for himself, organizing R. H. Moulton & Company. This is a house with a high reputation in financial circles along the coast, and has confined its attention to high-class government and municipal bonds. The San Francisco branch office is in the California Commercial Union Building.

During the World war Mr. Moulton was made government manager for the district of Southern California in the Liberty Bond campaigns, and was the youngest man honored with such heavy responsibilities. In politics he inherited a tendency to vote as a republican, but in practice has exercised his franchise independently. He is a member of the Theta Delta Chi college fraternity, the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Midwick Country Club of Pasadena, the University Club of

Los Angeles, and the University Club of San Francisco. He also belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and his church is the Presbyterian.

Considering the important relationships of life in the order of their importance, Mr. Moulton places first his family, then his business, and third the game of golf. His home is 543 South Wilson Place, Los Angeles. On October 3, 1914, he married Miss Florence H. Wachter, of Los Angeles, daughter of Frank W. Wachter. Mrs. Moulton is a native of Toledo, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools there and also at Los Angeles, and finished her education in the University of California. At the university she was a member of the Alpha Phi Sorority and belongs to the Ebell Club at Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton have three children, all natives of Los Angeles, named Donald Wachter, Robert H., Jr., and Franklin Ferris.

Ernest Smith Moulton. The late Ernest Smith Moulton was for years one of the leading bankers of Riverside, and took a prominent part in civic affairs, identifying himself with practically every enterprise which promised to prove beneficial to the city in a practical way. He had been connected with railroading with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Santa Fe Railroad for many years in Illinois, and when he came to Riverside brought with him a ripened experience, vigorous energy and many ideas which were of practical value in the progressive development of this district.

Mr. Moulton was born at Galesburg, Illinois, January 5, 1859, a son of Billings and Harriet (Smith) Moulton, natives of Massachusetts. The Moultons are of French descent, but the family was founded in this country long prior to the American Revolution, in which representatives of it served with distinction.

Growing up in his native city, Ernest Smith Moulton attended its excellent public schools and Knox College, also of Galesburg. His work of a practical character began with this connection already referred to, with the railroads of Illinois, and he remained with them until he came to California. Immediately upon his arrival here he identified himself with the packing industry, first experimenting with raisins and later with oranges, and for seventeen years was very active in this line of business. At the time he withdrew from it he was the oldest orange packer in California. Mr. Moulton held many positions of trust in the orange associations, and was a member of the Citrus Protective League of Southern California.

Elected president of the First National Bank of Riverside, he held that position for five or six years, and during that time secured the erection of the present elegant bank building. Mr. Moulton had other interests, and was one of the directors of the Highland Water Company. At one time he served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, and was connected with the Business Men's Association. Instrumental in forming the Bankers' Association of Riverside, he became prominent in the state and national associations, and served for a time as president of the State Board of Bankers, and that body made him one of the vice presidents of the National Association.

Mr. Moulton was one of the most progressive of men, his broad vision and outlook on life enabling him to see his duty and how to carry it out, especially with reference to civic matters. For many years he served as a school director, and was president of the board for a number of

years, and during his occupancy of that office the Polytechnic High School was erected. At the time of his death he was a member of the Riverside Library Board. The government experimental station at Riverside stands as a monument to his good sense and excellent judgment, and in this connection and others he was closely allied with Frank Miller and others in advancing the interests of the city. It would be difficult to name any improvement of his day which did not receive his full support. Others which have followed later were conceived by him, and have been brought about because of the preliminary work he did in their behalf. He was a man whose hand and heart were open to the appeal of the unfortunate, but he also believed in the policy of providing work for those in need, rather than to make them paupers through indiscriminate alms-giving. With his wife to look into the merits of a case, he distributed his benevolences wisely and admirably, and was never happier than when he had assisted anyone to become self-supporting and self-respecting. A man of great popularity, he was active in the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has attained to the Commandery and Shrine in the former order.

On November 14, 1883, Mr. Moulton was united in marriage at Riverside with Julia C. Ferris, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Sylvanus H. and Sabra B. (Cline) Ferris. Mrs. Moulton came to Riverside with her parents in 1881, and since her marriage has been very active in church and Y. W. C. A. work. She was one of the directors on the board of the old Riverside Hospital, and is a director of the new Community Hospital. For the past six or eight years she has been president of the Charity Tree, an organization of ladies banded together for the purpose of looking after local charities and filling the breach between public and private donations. She has devoted much time and effort to this work, which exemplifies the modern spirit of giving, and is one of the most constructive factors in the community work of today. A Presbyterian, she is very active in the work of the Magnolia Avenue Church of that denomination, with which Mr. Moulton was also connected, and which he served for a long time as a member of the board on Easter services.

Mr. and Mrs. Moulton had four sons and one daughter, and all of them with the exception of the second son have the proud distinction of being natives of the Golden State, and all of the boys are graduates of the California State University, while Doris is a graduate of Vassar. They are as follows: Arthur Ferris, Robert Harrison, Ernest Francis, Sylvanus Ferris and Doris Sabra. Arthur F. Moulton is now engaged in ranching near Ukiah, Mendocina County, California. He married Chryssa Fraser, a niece of W. Grant Fraser of Riverside, and they have four daughters, namely: Frances, Joan Virginia, Doris Ann and Barbara Mills. Robert H. Moulton, of the R. H. Moulton Bond Company of Los Angeles, considered one of the finest bond houses in California, was at the time of the campaigns for the sale of Liberty Bonds, made government manager for the district of Southern California, the youngest man to be so honored with such a heavy responsibility. He married Florence Wachter, of Los Angeles, and they have three sons, Donald Wachter, Robert H., Junior and Franklin Ferris. Ernest Francis Moulton is also a partner with the bond house operated under the name of the R. H. Moulton Bond Company. He married Gladys Robb, of Riverside. Sylvanus Ferris Moulton went into the air service at the time of the World war, and was trained at San Antonio, Texas, and Columbus, Ohio,

following which he was stationed at Lake Charles, Louisiana. He is with his brother in the San Francisco office of R. H. Moulton & Company. His wife was Miss Olive Taylor, of Riverside, prior to her marriage. She is a daughter of a prominent Baptist clergyman who founded the Present Day Club of Riverside, and did much toward securing the betterment of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton have one daughter, Carolyn, and one son, Ferris S., Jr. Miss Doris Sabra Moulton is a graduate of Vassar College, as well as of the State University. On April 9, 1921, she was married to William H. Bonnette, in business in Riverside, and they have two children, Julia Bonnette and William H. Bonnette, Jr.

Sylvanus H. Ferris was one of the pioneers of Riverside, and a man of great prominence. He established his residence on Magnolia Avenue, and every bit of wood that went into the construction of the house was hauled from San Bernardino. His home was the center of much hospitality, which he offered to his Eastern friends, and he was instrumental in bringing more than one hundred people from Galesburg, Illinois, to Riverside. He came to this city in 1879, and later brought in trees from Illinois and New York and scientifically studied and experimented with reference to the citrus fruit industry.

By birth Mr. Ferris was a New Yorker, as he was born in Herkimer County, that state, January 14, 1828, and was given a public school and academic education. His parents went to Illinois at a very early day, and he grew up in that state. Before deciding definitely upon his occupation Mr. Ferris paid a visit to his uncle, Harvey H. Ferris, of Herkimer County, New York, who told him that eastern lands would depreciate and western lands would advance in price, and advised him to return to Illinois. Following this advice he lived in Galesburg from 1862 to 1881, this town having been the family home from the time it was founded by his grandfather.

In 1879 Mr. Ferris came on a visit to California, accompanying O. T. Johnson of Galesburg, and then went on to Carson City, Nevada, where his uncle, G. W. G. Ferris, was then residing. This gentleman was the father of the man who later invented the Ferris Wheel. Later the party came to Riverside and Sylvanus H. Ferris purchased a ranch on Magnolia Avenue, arranged for the purchase of an adjoining ranch for Mr. Johnson, and still another at the head of the avenue for his uncle, G. W. G. Ferris. He permanently settled at Riverside in 1881, and built his residence in 1882, which has since been one of the substantial homes, and still is, on that avenue. His home ranch comprised forty-three acres, and on it he raised high-grade oranges. In addition Mr. Ferris owned orange properties at Tustin, Orange County, and at Etiwanda, San Bernardino County, California, a cottage at Lagona Beach, California and a ranch in San Antonio Canyon from which Ontario, by purchase, afterward acquired its water.

A very public spirited man, Mr. Ferris worked hard to secure the Santa Fe Railroad from Orange to Riverside, and was a director and manager of the Newton Railroad from Riverside to San Bernardino, which is now owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. While he was active as a republican, he never sought political recognition. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was instrumental in founding it on Magnolia Avenue.

In 1858 Mr. Ferris married Sabra Booth Cline, who became especially prominent in church and W. C. T. U. work, and helped to build up a

better sentiment in this locality. She was a philanthropist and one to whom charitable impulses were a second nature. Her death occurred in 1919, when she was over ninety years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris had four children, namely: Eva, who is the wife of W. S. Ray; Robert O., who lives on the old homestead at Woodhull, Illinois; Mrs. Julia Moulton, who is mentioned at length; and Mrs. Stella Bellows, who lives at Kansas City, Missouri. In addition to their own children Mr. and Mrs. Ferris reared two others, whom they took from the Home of the Friendless of New York City. One is Mrs. Della Shieff and the other is George F. Lozier, of Denver, Colorado, both of whom grew up a credit to their adopted parents and worthy of the love and care given them.

Edwin Markham. The name of Edwin Markham will forever be associated with his long and best known poem, "The Man With the Hoe." With its publication fame announced his name to the world. A storm of controversy and denunciation rose about him and almost overnight the Oakland school teacher became internationally known as a poet with a message.

Edwin Markham knew whereof he wrote. His boyhood and youth were spent in arduous toil as a farm laborer, a blacksmith, a herder of cattle and sheep. He knew not only the poetry of being close to nature, but also the dreary prose of country life. His poem, inspired by Millet's famous painting, is perhaps as dramatic an appeal on behalf of betrayed, oppressed humanity as can be found in any language.

Markham was born in Oregon, in 1852, but at the age of five came with his family to California. To free himself from that "monotonous drudgery that leads nowhere, that has no light ahead," he worked to acquire an education. He graduated from the San Jose Normal School and became a teacher. From his youth, however, he contributed verse to California newspapers and magazines. At the time of the publication of "The Man With the Hoe" in 1899 he was the principal of a grammar school in Oakland.

Joaquin Miller has written that at that time Markham was called "Jove" by his friends. There is indeed something Jovelike in his head and carriage. And in his masterpiece he has thundered against injustice and oppression with godlike wrath, as in these few lines:

> "Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
> Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
> Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
> Plundered, profaned, and disinherited,
> Cries protest to the judges of the world,
> A protest that is also prophecy."

Though he was moved most powerfully by the suffering he had seen, Edwin Markham is a poet before he is a social reformer. In "The Shoes of Happiness," for example, he has written verses that resemble Keats' in their pure beauty of rhythm and mood. Like Shelley, he sings because he must; like Shelley, too, there are times when his sympathy for humanity drives him to indignant protest.

After the sensational success of "The Man With the Hoe," which aroused more discussion than any other American poem, Markham moved to New York and became a journalist. He made a personal study of child labor in the factories, mines and mills, and wrote a powerful series of articles on that subject for the Cosmopolitan Magazine. His appeals

in behalf of working children have aroused the public conscience and have led to the enactment of new child-labor laws.

His poem on Lincoln in "Lincoln and Other Poems" is a fine tribute to the martyred President. "The Poetry of Jesus" is an expression of Markham's deep religious sincerity, and in "California the Wonderland," he has paid a beautiful tribute to the state in which he lived for many years. His time is now devoted to writing and lecturing. Almost alone, among American poets of today, Edwin Markham is a master of blank verse and of the philosophic quatrain. We may expect the finest work of his maturity in his next volume.—By Eric Howard.

Everett Robbins Perry has been librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library since September 11, 1911, and through this position and service has become well known throughout southern California.

He has had a long and successful experience in several library administrations. He was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, October 5, 1876, son of Moses and Mary Jennie (Robbins) Perry. Mr. Perry graduated with the degree Bachelor of Library Science from the New York State Library School in 1903, and subsequently Harvard University conferred upon him the A. B. degree, to date from 1903. Before coming to California he was connected with the St. Louis Public Library, Harvard College Library, and the New York Public Library.

Mr. Perry is a member of the American Library Association, the California Library Association, and belongs to the Harvard, Los Angeles Chess, City, X and Sunset clubs. He married Lilla Gertrude Simmons, of Worcester, Massachusetts, on June 17, 1906.

Edwin Joseph Grant graduated from Yale University a quarter of a century ago, and has been continuously identified with the lumber business in California since then. He is secretary and manager of the Algoma Lumber Company, with business offices in Los Angeles.

Mr. Grant was born at Franklin, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1879, son of Joseph W. and Myra (Fay) Grant, and a descendant of Matthew Grant, the Colonial founder of the family. His father for many years was identified with the oil industry in Pennsylvania, and he died in Los Angeles in 1911, while visiting there. He served as a Union soldier in the Civil war. The mother still lives at Franklin, Pennsylvania.

Edwin Joseph Grant was reared and educated in his native state, and completed his education in Yale University, where he graduated with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1899. In the same year he came to California, and his interests have brought him in close touch with the timber and lumber manufacturing industry up and down the coast. The Algoma Lumber Company, of which he is secretary and manager, manufacture California white pine, its mills and factories being at Algoma, Oregon, and Montague, California, with the business offices in the F. P. Fay Building at the corner of Third and Hill streets in Los Angeles. The president of the company is F. P. Fay. Mr. Grant is also vice president of the Fay Securities Company of Los Angeles.

He has been essentially a business man. Some of his diversions are represented by his membership in the California Club, the University Club, Los Angeles Club, California Yacht Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club. He is a republican.

Mr. Grant married at Pasadena, February 3, 1909, Miss Helen Emery, daughter of Frank W. Emery. She was born in Brooklyn, New York,

J. H. Doekweiler

and finished her education in the Girls Collegiate School at Los Angeles. Her father died in Pasadena August 14, 1920, and her mother still lives in that city. The three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Grant, all born in Los Angeles, are Joseph Emery, Frank Emery and Robert Emery Grant.

JOHN HENRY DOCKWEILER. In the course of an experience as an engineer on the Pacific Coast for over forty years, John H. Dockweiler, of Los Angeles, has come to be recognized as one of the foremost authorities on everything connected with municipal engineering and problems involving water rights, particularly those affecting the cities of Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay region.

Mr. Dockweiler was born at Lancaster, Erie County, New York, February 20, 1864, son of Henry and Margaretha (Sugg) Dockweiler, his father a native of Bavaria and his mother of Alsace. Mr. Dockweiler is a brother of Isidore B. Dockweiler, another distinguished Californian.

John H. Dockweiler was six months old when he came to Los Angeles, he having been born while his mother was on a trip east to the old homestead. He attended a preparatory school, and from 1870 to 1878 St. Vincent's College. Beginning in 1879, he was employed eighteen months in a Los Angeles hotel, and in 1881 found his first opportunity in the calling with which he has been practically identified ever since. After a few months' study in the office of the Los Angeles city engineer he joined a railroad surveying party working on location and construction work during 1882-83. In 1884-85 he was again enrolled as a student in St. Vincent's College. He took employment in the office of the city engineer at Los Angeles, working as a field deputy in 1886. In 1887 he engaged in work on his own account as general surveyor. During 1888 he was employed as engineer on construction for the Los Angeles Cable Railway, and was engaged in a general engineering practice until 1890. During this time he devoted considerable study to the cement industry.

From 1891 to 1894 Mr. Dockweiler was city engineer of Los Angeles, and during the interval of 1895-96 continued general engineering practice under the firm name of Dockweiler & King. During 1897-98 he was again city engineer of Los Angeles. While in that office he originated the present system of indexing records in the city engineer's office by divisions. He also secured for the City of Los Angeles in fee simple the one mile of Pacific Ocean front, about a quarter of a mile wide where the Outfall sewer empties, purchasing it from Dan Freeman for $12,500, property today with an estimated value of two and a half million dollars. In 1893 he built the first Outfall sewer to the ocean, utilizing sewerage for irrigation south of Inglewood. A significant feature in connection with this public construction was that about 10 per cent of the bond issue was left in the treasury after all bills had been paid. Mr. Dockweiler as city engineer prepared the first report for the municipal water supply from the Los Angeles River, this report being based upon a future population of 480,000 people. He made a valuation of improvements of the old City Water Company, whose lease expired in 1898. This valuation was more than a million dollars less than claimed by the company, but a board of arbitration, of which Col. George H. Mendell of the United States Army was the third arbitrator and chairman, upheld Mr. Dockweiler's valuation.

During 1899-1900 Mr. Dockweiler was mine superintendent in Fresno County, and from 1901 to 1903 was engaged in consultation, investigation and installation of mining properties and plants over the United States,

Canada and Mexico. In 1904 he removed to San Francisco and for twelve years was consulting engineer to the city attorney and for eleven years was consulting engineer to the City of Oakland, handling litigation between these municipalities and water works companies. An achievement of which he has been particularly proud was the enactment into law in 1909 of a project he proposed in 1906, involving the formation of a municipal water district for all the cities around the Bay of San Francisco, the law being known as the Municipal Water District Act.

During the past twenty years Mr. Dockweiler's practice has included work as consulting engineer for many private interests and semi-public interests. During the World war he was engineer to the receiver of the Western Magnesite Development Company, handling the mining operation and production of magnesite in Santa Clara County. He was consulting engineer on special detail for the United States Reclamation Service, was engaged in the design and construction of the Las Vegas, New Mexico, irrigation project under the firm name of Dockweiler & Cragin in 1917, and for the past six years has been consulting engineer in charge of construction of the Los Angeles Union Terminal Company's group of buildings. Few men in the engineering profession have been called upon for a greater diversity of work. He has carried out investigations, has submitted reports and plans on reclamation work, appraisals of public utilities, terminal properties, investigation and tests of gas engines, reports on water front and harbor facilities, on hydro-electric power, and economic studies for construction, operation and maintenance of mining, water, light, power and industrial plants.

Mr. Dockweiler served as a major and engineer officer in the National Guard of California from 1896 to 1918, and is now on the retired list. He is a democrat, a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Pacific Association of Consulting Engineers, of which he was president in 1919, and the San Francisco and Los Angeles Chapter of the American Society. His offices are in the American Bank Building, Second and Spring streets, Los Angeles.

He married, October 21, 1902, Miss Martha A. Schultheis, daughter of John Martin and Susan (Byerly) Schultheis. Her parents came to California overland by wagon in 1851, settling in the Santa Cruz Mountains, near Wright's Station, where her father became an orchardist.

W. Ross Campbell, who came to Los Angeles in 1905, was the founder and head of the W. Ross Campbell Company, a real estate organization, distinctive and almost unique in its field, specializing in business and industrial property. It is a thoroughly coordinated service, both in personnel and business system, capable of affording expert counsel and practical negotiations in every phase of service involved in the sale, leasing or exchange of business property, together with real estate loans, insurance and property management. The company has its own building, devoted exclusively to the various departments of its organization, located at 712-714 South Spring Street.

W. Ross Campbell was born in Hickman County, Tennessee, July 12, 1878, son of H. Taylor and Ardella (Ross) Campbell. His father was a very able physician and prominent citizen of Nashville, Tennessee. In that city W. Ross Campbell acquired his high school and grammar education. The first experience and training in business he acquired was with a traveling van of stereopticon views. Following that he was an account-

ant with the Heinz Company at Nashville and auditor for the International Harvester Company at Nashville.

It was on October 2, 1905, that Mr. Campbell became identified with the business property brokerage profession at Los Angeles, and in 1907 engaged in business for himself. From the first he concentrated his attention on the downtown district and business property, and carefully improved and developed his organization until the fall of 1923, when he organized and incorporated the W. Ross Campbell Company. This company is today the largest of its kind specializing in business and industrial properties west of New York.

Mr. Campbell is a liberal republican in politics and is a member of the California Club, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club and other civic and social bodies.

Charles W. Stoddard. Although Charles Warren Stoddard was born in Rochester, New York, in 1843, even his childhood was mightily influenced by San Francisco and California. His father came to San Francisco in 1852; three years later the family followed by way of Nicaragua. Charles attended school here for two years and then returned to New York with his mother, this time via Cape Horn. Two years later he again came to San Francisco, traveling by way of Panama. He was a born traveler.

Although his home was in San Francisco, from 1864 to 1883 he made repeated voyages to Hawaii and the South Seas, where he passed a large part of his youth. He varied these journeys with trips to Europe, Asia, and Africa, acting as correspondent for the San Francisco Chronicle, writing for its columns some of his best travel essays.

As he grew older he stopped wandering to become professor of English in various Eastern colleges. But his fame as a poet and writer will endure long after he has been forgotten as an educator, although he was an inspiring teacher.

In San Francisco he became Robert Louis Stevenson's friend, and it was Stoddard's influence that sent the young Scotchman wandering in the South Pacific. Swinburne and other eminent writers praised Stoddard's poetry and prose in the highest terms, and he won a greater fame abroad than has been his portion here. He rivals Robert Louis Stevenson for beauty of description and purity of style; many critics place him above Stevenson.

He was also the friend of Bret Harte. Harte was working as a compositor on the Golden Era, published in San Francisco, when Stoddard contributed to it. Every poem of Stoddard's that Harte set up inspired him to write. Without Stoddard's help and inspiration, Bret Harte would have had a longer, harder struggle.

It is difficult to understand our neglect of Stoddard, for his "Poems" and his "South Sea Idylls" are especially charming and beautiful books. The current interest in the islands of the South Pacific owes much to Stoddard's writings, and his descriptions of the island parade have never been equaled by those who have followed him.

Many of his books are out of print. Some of his journalistic writings have been lost. But "The Lepers of Molokai," "Hawaiian Life; or, Lazy Letters from Low Latitudes," "Father Damien—A Sketch," and "In the Footsteps of the Padres," as well as several of his other books, are still available and altogether delightful reading. In them you will find the reflection of Stoddard's gracious, wise, kindly personality. You

will be charmed by the flow of his style, the beauty of his pen pictures, and the keen liveliness of his interest in all things picturesque and human.

He died so recently as 1909. It is to be hoped that before many more years have passed he will be read and loved by a wide audience, as he has long been by the few who have known his work.

Two lines from one of his poems perhaps best convey the ideals and the creed of the man:

"He knows the sky who knows the sod,
And he who loves a flower loves God."

Lincoln Steffens. If one were asked to name the best possible example of the power of the press, one would cite the work of Lincoln Steffens. No other journalist of our time has exerted so great an influence upon the public mind; and no other journalist has used his power with more consistent devotion to the principles of human justice.

Whatever he writes—whether it is an exposure of municipal graft and corruption as in "The Shame of the Cities," or an article on education called "How to Get an Education Even in College," or an essay on prison reform, or a statement of facts regarding some misunderstood country like Mexico or Soviet Russia—Lincoln Steffens is always interesting. He is interesting because he is keenly, vitally, emotionally interested in every human effort directed towards freedom. Sometimes he is startling, always he is provocative, and he never fails to present even an unpopular cause in a way to compel attention.

Joseph Lincoln Steffens was born in San Francsico, April 6, 1866. The formative years of his life were spent here and in Sacramento. In 1889 he graduated from the University of California. Then for two or three years he traveled in Europe, studying philosophy at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, Leipsic, Paris and the Sorbonne, and at the same time studying the condition of humanity in the countries he visited.

Upon his return to America he became city editor of the New York Evening Post, and after six years at that desk he held the same position on the New York Commercial Advertiser. This rare combination of training—the study of philosophy in the old world universities and the close-to-life activity of a metropolitan city editor—combined to make Lincoln Steffens a great investigator and a great journalist.

In 1902 he became managing editor of McClure's Magazine, and shortly after began in its pages his thrilling and absolutely true stories of municipal politics, published under the title of "The Shame of the Cities." No other single influence had so much to do with destroying civic corrupton as those articles. In "The Struggle for Self-Government" he carried on the work he had begun. After resigning from McClure's Magazine in 1906 he continued his work as a member of the editorial staffs of the American and Everybody's.

Of course he was denounced as an agitator, a socialist and a pernicious muckraker. But he is fearless and incorruptible. With a devotion rare in even the most sincere of men he has kept on investigating and telling the truth, in the hope that by revealing injustice and corruption he might help to do away with them.

In philosophy and temperament he has become a Tolstoyan and a Christian. He has a kindly tolerance for even the men whose works he must expose. Like all other idealists, he has made mistakes—he has hoped too well, he has trusted too much in the swift progress of hu-

Geo. L. Eastman

manity up the ladder of idealism while men are still fighting on the lower rungs. Nevertheless he has accomplished results, lasting results, and he has contributed a great deal to the development of a real American democracy.

When others were silent Lincoln Steffens has leaped to the defense of the downtrodden. Political prisoners, strikers, revolutionists, Mexicans and Bolsheviks have in him a journalist who is eager to know the truth and supremely capable of telling it in such a way that it will be read. And yet he is not a socialist nor an anarchist. Instead he is a thoroughly American democrat with a patriotism a little more idealistic than the average.

A keen lover of life, vitally interested in humanity, Lincoln Steffens has a rich understanding of human hopes and aspirations. In all of the social conflicts he has so brilliantly reported he has seen beneath the surface the effort of men and women to make life better. And he has helped them towards the realization of that hope.

His current articles in the magazines and newspapers, and his occasional short stories, reveal him in his maturity but with no lessening of the sincere philosophic idealism that has been the driving force of his career. —By Eric Howard.

GEORGE L. EASTMAN is the founder and president of the Geo. L. Eastman Co., distributors of the largest volume and the greatest variety of building materials in the West. The main office of the business is located in Hollywood.

Mr. Eastman was born at Potsdam, New York, August 6, 1887, and is the son of George L. and Eunice J. (Merriam) Eastman. His father was a native of Potsdam and his mother of Malone, New York. George L. Eastman, Sr., was a captain in the Civil war and afterwards active in New York State politics. Both the elder Mr. Eastman and his wife are now deceased.

Geo. L. Eastman (of Hollywood) was educated at Potsdam, attending Normal School and the Clarkson College of Technology where he studied civil engineering.

In the fall of 1907 Mr. Eastman came to California and for several years followed his profession of civil engineer. For three years he was employed in the Hollywood city engineer's office, until Hollywood was annexed to Los Angeles, when for about a year he became associated with the City Engineering Department of Los Angeles, and later entered the sales department of the Riverside Portland Cement Company.

In 1916 Mr. Eastman purchased the Hollywood Fuel and Feed Company and added building materials to the business. Later he sold the fuel and feed part of his business and in 1919 organized the Geo. L. Eastman Co., which was later incorporated.

The present business has developed until it now embraces a number of branch establishments and is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the United States.

Mr. Eastman is a past president of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, is president of the Pilgrimage Play Association, second vice president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He was the first president of the Hollywood Business Mens Club and served in that office for three years. Mr. Eastman is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, being a member of Al Malaikah Temple,

Los Angeles. He is at present president of the Hollywood Athletic Club and vice president of the Lakeside Golf Club.

On June 9, 1908, Mr. Eastman married Miss Pauline Alber, daughter of Herman and Mary (Freeman) Alber of Hollywood. They have two children, George L., Jr., and Polly Ann. Mrs. Eastman was born in Corning, New York, and was educated in Birmingham, Alabama.

Lee Allen Phillips, executive vice president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, is a lawyer-financier, whose achievements are notable because they have been in the truest sense constructive, measured and represented in several towering buildings at Los Angeles and in a vast acreage of land once worthless and reclaimed to intensive cultivation and the production of some of California's finest crops.

Mr. Phillips was born at Ashton, Illinois, August 24, 1871, son of Milton Eaves and Magdelina Phillips. His father was a school man in the middle west and also became well known in Los Angeles, where for four years he was dean of the University of Southern California. He died in 1909 while pastor of a Congregational Church at New Haven, Connecticut.

Lee A. Phillips received his higher education in the University of Kansas, and from there entered DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he graduated A. B. in 1892 and in 1894 received the degree LL. B. and A. M. A few weeks after taking his law degree he arrived at Los Angeles and in October began the practice of law in the office of Cochran & Williams. The senior member of that firm George I. Cochran is president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California. The law firm of Cochran, Williams and Phillips, continued until 1902. In 1907 he became associate counsel for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, in 1912 was chosen third vice president in charge of the investments of the company, and in 1919 succeeded the late Gail Borden Johnson in the office of vice president and treasurer.

He has served the Pacific Mutual and many other interests as a masterful and skillful financier and has done a great work in safeguarding and promoting the security and profit of many properties entrusted to his care. However, he has been more than a "guardian of vested interests," and the phase of his career which furnishes him the most satisfaction was his part in the constructive development of his home state, through the reclamation of swamp and overflow lands in the San Joaquin Valley. From 1902 to 1907, in order to give his personal supervision to these interests, Mr. Phillips made his home at Stockton. Between the years of 1902 and 1912 he organized, for the purpose of reclaiming tracts of land in the delta of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers a number of corporations, both holding and construction companies, through which, under Mr. Phillips' direct supervision and management, more than one hundred thousand acres were reclaimed. This land, largely held by small home owners and farmers, has produced an enormous volume of vegetable, grain and other specialized crops. It is said that two thirds of all the potatoes grown in the State of California during the last twenty years have been raised on these properties. Mr. Phillips became president or held other executive offices in the larger of the companies which handled the reclamation projects. Before his undertaking in the San Joaquin delta he had organized and carried out a development project on the old Cienega Swamps adjoining Los Angeles, changing the swamp to one

broad field for the production of fresh vegetables. He was also the chief executive in carrying out a project for the reclamation of desert lands amounting to several thousand acres in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico.

Since the close of the World War his constructive enterprise has been chiefly reflected in the city of Los Angeles, where the twelve story Pacific Mutual Building and the twelve story Pacific Finance Building on West Sixth Street and the new Biltmore Hotel are recognized as monuments to his genius as an organizer and financier. He was the man who conceived the idea and was generally responsible for financing the cost of construction and equipment of the Biltmore Hotel at a cost of over ten million dollars. He is president of the Central Investment Corporation, which built and owns the Biltmore. This is the most recent of the great modern hotels of America, and was opened to the public October 2, 1923.

During the World war Mr. Phillips served as chairman of exemption board No. 9, for the City of Los Angeles. He was a member of the Los Angeles Library Board from 1900 to 1902, and of the State Normal School Board for the same period. He is a republican in politics, is a member of the college fraternity Phi Gamma Delta and Delta Chi, and his clubs are the California, Bohemian of San Francisco, Yosemite, of Stockton, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country, Midwick Country, Brentwood Country, and Los Angeles Press. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Phillips married Miss Catherine Louise Coffin, at Winfield, Kansas, December 19, 1895. She is a daughter of Tristram Sanborn and Susan Winkler Coffin. They are the parents of two daughters, Lucile Gertrude, who married Dr. Wayland A. Morrison, and Catherine Louise.

John McIlmoil, a pioneer Californian of the sixties, lived from 1880 at Los Angeles, and was one of the enterprising figures in the development that brought that city into its early fame as one of the chief centers of population on the Pacific Coast.

He was born in New York State, in 1826, and a short time after his birth his parents moved to Canada, and when he was two years of age his mother was left a widow with a large family to care for. He grew up in Canada, remaining there to the age of twenty-two, when he returned to the United States, in 1848.

It was in 1862 that he and his family crossed the plains to California, having previously lived for a time in Michigan, but mainly in Iowa, where most of his children were born. The time it required to traverse the distance from Waterloo, Iowa, to Maryville, California, was three months and three weeks. Over the plains they were members of a party of forty-two covered wagons, traveling by way of Salt Lake City. Once the Indians attacked the train, killing two men and shooting a horse. When the McIlmoils arrived at Maryville there were only four wagons left in the train, the others having departed in various ways. John McIlmoil located at Yuba City in Sutter County, where he engaged in farming until 1871. Going from there to Santa Rosa, he built and operated a flour mill. Not making a great financial success of that undertaking, in 1880 he came south to Los Angeles. John McIlmoil found his chief business activity in the building field, not only in the boom period of the eighties, but before and afterwards. He bought many pieces of vacant property, built on them, and sold. His operations were based on a sound principle and he was greatly prospered by the diligent prosecution of his business affairs. By appointment he held for a number of years the office

of street commissioner at Los Angeles. He was a member of the Masonic order fifty-five years, and a republican in politics.

John McIlmoil passed away September 1, 1910, at the good old age of eighty-five. He married, November 22, 1845, Almira Ward, also a native of Canada. She survived her husband two years, passing away in 1912. The oldest of their children, now Mrs. Sarah E. Walker, of 722 W. Eighteenth Street in Los Angeles, was born in Canada. The second child, Rufus McIlmoil, now deceased, was also a native of Canada. The next three children were born in Michigan, Mrs. Mary E. McClure, Mrs. Jane E. Foster and Mrs. Nancy E. Bruce. Mrs. Cornelia P. Bernstein was born in Iowa and William McIlmoil, Mrs. Lucy I. Gordon and Alpha O. Hughes were born in Sutter County, California. In commemorating this California pioneer brief record should also be made of his numerous grandchildren. The two children of Mary McClure are Adam and Helen. Rufus McIlmoil's children were: Mrs. Emma Van Valkenberg; Charles, Powell, Mrs. Lucy McNeilley and John, now deceased. Mrs. Jane Foster's children were: John Spillman, Will, Harvey, Alonzo, Carl, Elmira Henderson, Margaret Sellinger and Lottie Maseman. Cornelia Bernstein's children were: Oscar, now in New York City; Esther, now deceased; and Dr. Alfred, a dentist at Oakland, California. The children of William Henry McIlmoil were: Hazel Nicholson, John Noel and Alpheus McIlmoil. Mrs. Nancy E. Bruce had the following children: Cora, deceased, and Louise, deceased. Cecile Ward, a granddaughter of Mrs. Jane Foster, lives with her grandaunt, Mrs. Walker.

Sarah McIlmoil was married to William Henry Walker, who crossed the plains in covered wagon in the days of 1861 from Illinois to Marysville, California. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were married in Sutter County and in 1867 moved to Ventura County, where they took up government land and were among the pioneers in the growing of beans as a commercial crop. They were in Ventura County until 1881, when they came to Los Angeles. Mr. Walker was a builder and dealer in real estate, and his operations brought him a large fortune. He was a trustee and stockholder in the old State Bank at Second and Spring streets and the Central National Bank, both prominent financial institutions in the early days in Los Angeles, and later he was a trustee in the Security Trust & Savings Bank. He was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Walker died in 1909.

Robert I. Aitkin. One of the foremost art critics has written of Robert I. Aitkin: "He is unrivaled among the younger American sculptors in strength and originality of conception and technique." Stirling Calder, himself a great sculptor and the man who had charge of the sculpture at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, said: "I believe that Robert Aitkin will become America's greatest sculptor."

Robert Ingersoll Aitkin was born in San Francisco, May 8, 1878. After leaving high school he entered the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art and studied under Douglas Tilden and Arthur F. Matthews. When he was only eighteen he won the Mark Hopkins gold medal, and despite his youth Douglas Tilden advised him to establish his own studio. His first commissions were the bronze portals of the Charles H. Crocker mausoleum and the spandrel of the Spreckels music pavilion in Golden Gate Park.

Later he studied at the National Academy of Design, where he won the Barnett prize in 1908, and for six months he worked with a French

Calvin Brown

master. He decided then to work alone, and his early pieces more than justify his decision.

From 1901 to 1904 he taught sculpture in the Mark Hopkins Institute, training Chester Beach and other well known young men. Then for several years he worked in Paris, where his talent was recognized and where he exhibited with great success.

During the years in which he lived in San Francisco Robert Aitkin produced a number of sculptures that are among the city's finest possessions. The McKinley monument in Golden Gate Park, the Dewey monument in Union Square, the statue of Hall McAllister, the bust of Bret Harte for the Bohemian Club, as well as a number of privately owned pieces, link Aitkin's name imperishably with San Francisco.

His talent for portraiture reveals his rare knowledge of character. This is especially apparent in his busts of Mme. Modjeska, David Warfield and of his artist friends, C. Rollo Peters, and George Bellows. No other sculptor of today possesses the same ability to catch in marble the inner personalities of his subjects. But he is far more than a portraitist, as anyone can testify who remembers his beautiful and poetic "Fountain of Earth" and "The Four Elements" in the Court of the Universe at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In them, as in his more abstract later work, one feels the will of the sculptor summoning hidden beauty from his material, matched with the firm hand and the sure eye that make for technical execution.

During the war Robert Aitkin was the captain of a machine gun company. Since then he has lived in New York, where he is an instructor in the Art Students' League and the National Academy School. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society and has been elected a member of the National Academy.

His work is Western in its vitality, Californian in its beauty. Yet it is altogether distinctive and his own. We are fortunate in having some of his best sculptures in San Francisco, for his fame and recognition are growing and his work is sought after.—By Eric Howard.

J. Calvin Brown is a Los Angeles lawyer whose work is confined exclusively to civil cases in the United States courts. Mr. Brown is a native son of California and his father for a number of years was engaged in law practice in this state.

Mr. Brown was born at Pomona, California, January 12, 1893, son of James Calhoun and Lily May (Nichols) Brown, his father a native of Richmond, Virginia, and his mother of Chicago, Illinois. James Calhoun Brown was one of the liberally educated men of his generation and held scholastic degrees from William and Mary College, Oberlin College and Indiana Normal University of Valparaiso, Indiana. For some time he was a division superintendent of schools in Chicago, and later practiced law there with the firm of O'Donnell and Coughlan, and coming to Los Angeles in 1893 he carried on a successful law practice for a number of years. He had as partners Ex-Senator Cox; J. D. Rheymert, also later Nathan Newby. He died in 1903. He was a member of the County, State and American Bar associations and is a democrat. The widowed mother is still living in Los Angeles.

J. Calvin Brown attended public school in Los Angeles, including the Los Angeles High School and the Throop College of Technology, now the California School of Technology, Pasadena, California. His law training was received from the Chicago School of Law. He graduated

about the time America entered the World war and until December, 1918, his time was taken up in war activities. His combined engineering and law training especially fitted him for the specialized practice that he is now engaged in.

Mr. Brown was admitted to the California bar in 1920, at which time he became associated with Raymond Ives Blakeslee and since June, 1922, has been a partner of Mr. Blakeslee, the firm limiting their practice to cases involving patents, trademarks, copyrights and unfair competition in the Federal courts.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Southern California Athletic and Country clubs, as well as other clubs.

Carleton Parker. Most sociologists and economists approach their problems by way of dry-as-dust statistics. Very few of them understand the human side of social and economic conflicts. In a supreme degree the late Carleton Hubbell Parker possessed a keen perception of the psychological bases of conflict. It was that which made him a master in the difficult art of arbitration.

Carleton Parker was born in Red Bluff, California, on March 31, 1878. His boyhood and youth were spent in California; he was educated here and graduated from the University of California. Later he studied at Harvard and abroad, gaining a thorough academic preparation for his life work. As a member of the faculty of the University of California he was an inspired and inspiring teacher. To him life was a vivid and intensely interesting experience. His boyishness and enthusiasm won the friendship of his students, and he led them to independent thought and research.

To gain a better understanding of labor problems, he left his academic seclusion and mingled with defiant groups of migratory laborers in California. He was virtually the only man who understood the I. W. W. His report upon the Wheatland riot is a masterly presentation of the case, unbiased, fearless, scholarly and human. He settled disputes in the mines of Arizona and slept in the lumber camps of the Northwest to find out whether the demands of the lumber jacks were as extravagant and unreasonable as the metropolitan newspapers asserted.

During the war he acted as a governmental arbitrator in the Northwest. To his wisdom, courage and clear-sighted understanding of the demands of labor we owe the settlement of the disputes that curtailed production and stopped the manufacture of airplanes. At the time he was a member of the faculty of the University of Washington. His effort to keep up with both sides of his work caused his physical breakdown. Fighting tirelessly to help his country, overworked, the victim of pneumonia, he died March 17, 1918.

Although he was only forty and had not had time to express his sociological theories in the book he planned, his influence upon his students, upon rebellious groups of workers and upon other scholars cannot be over-estimated. Throughout the country younger men, who caught the high and practical idealism of Carleton Parker, are carrying his enthusiasm into the arbitration of capital and labor disputes. Although his ideals were never clearly formulated in a book, his ideals have vitally influenced the attitude of America towards the labor problem. Had he lived, Carleton Parker would be the leader in the movement towards just

and humane readjustments of the social and economic injustices of our time.

In "An American Idyll," his widow, Cornelia S. Parker, has given us a fine picture of the man himself and of their rare and beautiful romance. Life for them was supremely happy, intensely worthwhile, probably because they desired so keenly to make it happy and worthwhile for others.

Though his life and work were cut off before he had accomplished one-tenth of what he planned, Carleton Parker remains the inspiration and the ideal of those men and women who hope and work for freedom. —By Eric Howard.

Edward W. Townsend. The flappers of yesteryear thought it quite the thing to quote Chimmie Fadden, the Bowery Boy, who was fond of saying, "Wot t'ell." Chimmie Fadden, Edward W. Townsend's most distinctive character, was originally drawn from life. At the time his creator was a reporter on the New York Sun, then edited by Charles A. Dana. Assigned to cover a newsboys' dinner, Townsend wrote the story in the language and from the viewpoint of one of the boys, whom he called Chimmie Fadden.

The story and the language were so amusing that he was asked to write more of the sketches. After a number of them had been published, Townsend asked Dana for permission to bring them out in book form. "Go ahead," said Dana, and added magnanimously, "I hope you sell a thousand copies." In a very short time the sale had reached 100,000 and Chimmie Fadden had become the most popular fiction character of the day. Everybody was quoting him, everybody was reading him.

Townsend was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 10, 1855. He came to San Francisco in his youth and was for many years on the staffs of various San Francisco newspapers. Some of his first sketches and stories were published in the Argonaut and in Arthur McEwen's letter. He was one of the most popular members of the Bohemian Club, and he spent almost every hour of his leisure in boating on San Francisco Bay. One of the best of the Chimmie Fadden stories deals with his boating experiences.

About 1890 Townsend went to New York and became a star reporter on the Sun. The first of the Chimmie Fadden stories came out in book form under the title of "Chimmie Fadden and Major Max" in 1895. Chimmie Fadden is the literary ancestor of Mr. Dooley and of all the other slang characters of more recent authors. Edward W. Townsend is the father of slang. Long before O. Henry began to write of New York life and of its many types, Townsend had made the Bowery and Washington Square his own. George Ade, F. P. Dunne, Ring Lardner and many other popular humorists owe a great deal to Townsend's work.

Although he will also be remembered as the creator of Chimmie Fadden, Townsend has had a distinguished career in other fields. In addition to many novels and short stories not of the Chimmie Fadden type, he is the author of "Our Constitution" and many serious articles on politics. From 1911 until 1915 he served as congressman from the district in New Jersey where he makes his home.

He is so versatile that as a congressman he was not suspected of being the author of Chimmie Fadden and the father of slang. At a din-

ner he was once asked if he knew the Townsend who had written "Chimmie Fadden." When he admitted that he knew him very well, and that he himself was the Townsend, his questioner was so incredulous that he had to prove it.

During his congressional term Edward W. Townsend investigated the Lawrence, Massachusetts, strike of 1913. His speech before Congress on the conditions in Lawrence was a brave plea for justice for the workers.

Since 1915 Townsend has been a traveling correspondent for the New York newspapers. Recently he made a long trip through the West, writing on his experiences in the mining camps where he had once worked.

In Chimmie Fadden, by which he will long be remembered, he created a real character and founded a school of writing. More than that, in Chimmie Fadden's comments upon life and people, he revealed his own fine character and his understanding of all kinds of people.—By Eric Howard.

W. H. Daum. Only a few years ago a manufacturer in selecting a location, planning his buildings, was confronted with many problems and uncertainties due to lack of complete knowledge concerning future development, railway and harbor facilities and other elements such as labor supply, water supply. To solve these problems in advance and remove many of the uncertainties is the special service for which W. H. Daum and staff has been developed.

This organization has been in existence twenty years, and specializes in the work of securing the right locations for industrial and commercial enterprises with respect to transportation, raw materials, fuel, water, labor, distribution and other essential factors. Hundreds of industrial and other concerns, representing an aggregate investment of millions of dollars, have been introduced, established or expanded in the Southwest, notably in the Southern California districts through the efforts and on the judgment of W. H. Daum. His clientele has included such nationally know institutions as the Santa Fe Railway Company, the American Can Company, Griffin Wheel Company, the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, Fairbanks, Morse Company, General Petroleum Company, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Swift & Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, Southern Pacific Railroad, and many others.

This organization also has the management of industrial, warehouse and wholesale properties with an aggregate value of many millions of dollars. More recently it has added a financial department to handle desirable securities for industries needing additional working capital. Mr. Daum was the pioneer in presenting a service of analytical survey and statistical investigation of all conditions and situations affecting any industry in the southwest and Pacific Coast territory.

Mr. Daum is directing chief of his organization, and some of his prominent associates are E. H. Miller, formerly of the Southern Pacific Railroad; J. M. Green, of the Santa Fe Railway Company; and E. R. Purdy, formerly of R. G. Dun's.

W. H. Daum and staff are represented by membership in the National Association of Real Estate Board; California Real Estate Association; Los Angeles Realty Board; Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce;

John McRae

Merchants and Manufacturers Association; Rotary Club; Old Colony Club; World's Traders; and Commercial Board.

Mr. Daum first established his business in northern Arizona in 1904 and in January, 1907, moved his headquarters to Los Angeles. Since then he has been instrumental in locating over six hundred and fifty industries in the southwest, and has handled over 90 per cent of the expert service for which his organization is especially qualified.

William H. Daum was born at Nortonville, Kansas, and was reared and educated at Topeka, where as a young man he became identified with the Santa Fe Railway. He left the railway service to engage in his present business. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

Mr. Daum married Miss Mary Rose, of Atchison, Kansas. They have four children: Elizabeth, Dorothy Marion, W. H., Jr., and Richard H.

John M. Close initiated in 1913 his activities in the real-estate business in Los Angeles, his operations having been of modest order at the start, as is shown in his having been his own bookkeeper and in full charge individually of his office, as well as outside business. In the passing years he has risen to a place of influence as one of the successful builders and real estate developers of the metropolis of Southern California, where he has specialized in the development of bungalow courts, besides building flat and apartment buildings of high grade. As a realtor Mr. Close also handles properties for a large number of appreciative clients, and he maintains an insurance and loan department, in connection with which he does a substantial business in financing building enterprises. In the real estate branch of his business he now has four office employes, and in the office are also six employes giving attention to the affairs of the building phase of his enterprise. In building construction Mr. Close utilizes an average force of 100 employes, and he has under construction almost constantly buildings representing a contract valuation of $300,000. Mr. Close owns the property on which his office building stands, at 241 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles. He has marked skill as an architectural designer and as such has erected many apartment buildings of Los Angeles, as well as other structures. Close application, marked discrimination and progressive methods have attended his career as a straightforward and enterprising business man in Los Angeles, and it is pleasing to record that substantial success has been his merited reward.

John Manley Close was born in Cayuga County, New York, on the 25th of October, 1881, and is a son of Frank and Lydia (Whipple) Close. In the public schools of his native county Mr. Close continued his studies until he had completed his high-school course, and in 1903 he came to California and entered Leland Stanford University, in which celebrated institution he matriculated as a member of the class of 1907. After his college course was completed Mr. Close was for five years associated with a leading real estate concern in the city of Los Angeles, and of this corporation, the Conservative Investment Company, he became manager. Upon severing this alliance he engaged in contracting and building in an independent way, and since 1913 he has been engaged also in the general real estate business. By his building operations he has done much to advance the material attractions of Los Angeles, and he has won a reputation that constitutes a most valuable asset in his business. Mr. Close is an active member of the Los Angeles Real Estate Board, is identified also with the California State Real Estate Board and the National Real Estate Board, and is a loyal and liberal member of the

Municipal League in his home city, as well as of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He holds membership in the City Club and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He takes lively interest in public affairs, and in politics he maintains an independent attitude, with support given to measures and office candidates meeting the approval of his judgment.

June 17, 1907, recorded the marriage of Mr. Close and Miss Edna R. Gould, who was born and reared in Los Angeles but who was a resident of Oakland, this state, at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Close have two children: Robert Erwin and Dorothy Mae.

Gertrude Atherton. What Edith Wharton has done with the historical material of early New York, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has done with the early days of San Francisco and California. The best of her novels form an authentic history of the time when California was the most romantic spot on the globe and when San Francisco was the Paris of the new world. In "A Daughter of the Vine," "The Splendid Idle Forties," "The Californians," "Before the Gringo Came"—novels of early California life she understands so well—and in "California—An Intimate History," Mrs. Atherton has reconstructed the glamor and glory of the past with loving and skilful hands.

Gertrude Franklin Atherton was born in San Francisco on October 30, 1859, a great-grandniece of Benjamin Franklin and a daughter of pioneers. During her girlhood she absorbed the stories of her family and their friends and felt as if she had lived through the preceding decades of Spanish rule and gold fever. "Stories," she says, "were always simmering in my mind, but I married before my school days were finished and had no time for several years after to think of writing."

Her husband also came of a pioneer family and knew at first hand some of the most romantic episodes of California history. She was gradually accumulating the material which she later incorporated into the best of her books.

Aside from a few pedantic essays written for the San Francisco Argonaut, her first literary effort, which was also her first venture in fiction, came several years after her marriage. It was founded on fact. A woman of social prominence and brilliant beauty, who through the years had been ostracized because of her many scandals and indiscretions, came to a tragic end. Mrs. Atherton saw in the incident material for a story. She wrote it and took it to the editor of the Argonaut, who lost no time in agreeing to publish it anonymously. The result of its publication was a perfect furore, for in the story Mrs. Atherton, with the candor of youth, had used most of the prominent people of the time, very thinly disguised. They were shocked and horrified by the things the author made them say and do. The author herself, a sheltered young lady, was not suspected of writing the story; but many of the slightly distinguished characters were cut dead by their associates because they were suspected. That was Mrs. Atherton's first attempt at the realistic reconstruction of history. As realism it was eminently effective. Some years later the author admitted that she had written the story, and in 1895 she expanded it into a novel, "toned down its callow recklessness," and it was published under the title of "A Daughter of the Vine."

Mrs. Atherton's viewpoint, in spite of her sheltered Victorian youth, has always been vitally modern. She was a leader of the suffrage movement, and in "Julia France and Her Times" she pictured the change in

the political and social status of women. Since her success as a novelist made her famous, she has lived in New York and Europe most of the time. Her later books, laid in the East or in Europe, possess the vitality and interest of her early work, but it is only when she deals with California that her novels become masterly.

Those first books will endure in American literature because they are the best pictures we have in fiction of one of the most colorful periods in American history. "California—An Intimate History" is the best short story of the state we have; it is more than a history, for it is also the author's expression of affection for the land of her birth and youth. —By Eric Howard.

Henry Morse Stephens. After the death of Henry Morse Stephens, for many years professor of history at the University of California and a frequent lecturer before San Francisco audiences, one of his friends said that "he was one of the small number of historians to whom history was more than a mere record of events, and whose human interest in college students far outran his interest in pedagogy."

It is doubtful if in any American university during his long lifetime there was a teacher to whom students came more naturally or eagerly, or who was a more welcome participant in student interests. As an educator he moulded character and stirred ideals.

A native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born October 3, 1857, Professor Stephens was educated chiefly at Balliol College, Oxford. He brought to this country the English university custom of friendly relations between teachers and students, and delighted in gathering a group of students about him for informal discussions. In 1891 he became a staff lecturer on history at Oxford, and in 1892 was chosen lecturer on Indian history at Cambridge.

In 1894 he came to American and until 1902 he was professor of modern European history at Cornell University. Then he came to the University of California as professor of history and director of university extension work. In large degree he is responsible for the development of the extension division which now makes university education possible for those who cannot come to the university. For two years he was dean, and in that position formed permanent friendships with many students. He won and held the respect of the undergraduates, who knew no other professor like him.

He had, in fact, an extraordinary capacity for friendship. But he also had a great intellect and a prodigious capacity for hard work. In the field of modern European history he was the greatest of authorities. His "History of the French Revolution," published from 1886 to 1892; "Revolutionary Europe, 1620-1890," and "Modern European History" gave him world-wide fame. He was more than a historian, more than a recorder of fact; he was, in addition, a philosopher and an interpreter. He also wrote the authoritative history of Portugal and edited the "Principle Speeches of Statesmen and Orators of the French Revolution." He had planned to write a history of California, but his death made that impossible.

He died suddenly, on a Clay Street car, just after attending the funeral of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, April 16, 1919.

In his death those who had the privilege of his friendship lost a great companion and the University of California lost a great mind and an unusual teacher. What a wonderful history of Europe in wartime and

after the war he might have written! But his fame is as safe as the author of "History of the French Revolution," and his personality cannot be forgotten by those to whom he gave his scholarship and affection.—By Eric Howard.

David Warfield began his career in San Francisco as a 50-cent super—and lost the job. In his own words, his first appearance was "a tremendous fiasco." In 1888 he was given the part of the Jew in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." He made a putty nose for the role, and during the performance the nose melted and sagged down over his upper lip. It is a far cry from that eager, inexperienced boy to the distinguished actor, who is now at the very top of his profession, to the man whose mastery of pathos and comedy has added a score of fine portraits to American drama.

David Warfield was born in San Francisco November 28, 1866. He received a public school education in this city, and after a few appearances as an amateur made his unlucky professional debut at the old Wigwam Theater. As a boy he was an excellent mimic, and his friends predicted a great success for him on the stage. In order to be in the theater he got a job as usher. "First I just wanted to be an actor," he has said: "then a successful actor, then a big actor and then a great actor."

In 1890 he went to New York with a total capital of $110. He had to make good, and he did. While he was connected with a half-successful troupe of traveling players the company played a baseball game for charity. The actors who were not on the team acted as entertainers. Warfield made up as a Jewish comedian and peddled little chunks of ice through the bleachers. His comedy was so effective that he was at once engaged to do a turn at the New York Casino. He scored a success and a little later joined Weber and Fields.

In their burlesque of "Catherine" David Warfield was cast as the old father. In the midst of his comedy he paused long enough to astonish the audience by an imitation of pathos so real that it caught the heart. David Belasco was in the audience and realized that Warfield was, indeed, a great actor. Since 1901 Warfield has been under Belasco's management, and the two San Franciscans have achieved some of the greatest successes of the American stage during their long association.

"The Auctioneer," first staged in 1901, which has been successfully revived several times, had a run of 1,400 performances. In 1904 "The Music Master" ran for more than 1,000 performances, and has also been revived with great success. In 1907 "The Grand Army Man" added another great portrait to Warfield's repertoire, and in 1911 "The Return of Peter Grimm" became the most popular play of its time. Under Belasco's management David Warfield has always played a lovable old man, and his mastery of the art of making the role by turns pathetic, amusing and always appealing has placed him among the foremost American actors. By many critics he is considered our greatest living actor. Probably no other player of today has so repeatedly and consistently won the devotion of the public.

Warfield plays from the heart out. In his every characterization there is a compelling sincerity, deeply felt and beautifully expressed emotion, and humor so rich and living that it suggests the pathos which is ever the other side of humor. His acting is a revelation of his own rich, sensitive and sincere soul. He is so great an actor that he has succeeded in making bad plays seem almost great.

Ben O. L. Wright

In plays worthy of his fine power he would be superb. Now, at last, he has the role many of us have longed to see him in. At the Lyceum Theater, New York, he is now appearing as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," again under the Belasco banner. The New York critics call it Warfield's greatest achievement and consider the production superior to any that has gone before. From all accounts it is a Shylock so real, so majestic and yet so human as to give the play a new significance for us of today. Next season probably Belasco will present Warfield in their own home town, and we shall see the best of all the impressive plays they have given us.—By Eric Howard.

Ben O. L. Wright is one of the vigorous and progressive citizens who have played a large part in the development and upbuilding of Hollywood, where he is now president of the real-estate corporation of Wright & Hogan, Inc. and also of the Community Building Corporation, the on a capital stock of $500,000. The above mentioned corporations latter of which bases its operations are among the foremost in constructive real-estate and building operations in Hollywood district of Los Angeles County, and their high reputation for fair and honorable dealings and effective service constitute their best business assets.

In 1913 Ben O. L. Wright and D. B. Hogan formed a partnership in real estate and building operations, under the firm name of Wright & Hogan. In September, 1922, the large and important business of the firm was incorporated, under the original title, Mr. Wright having since been president and D. B. Hogan vice-president of this corporation, of which Orin L. Wright is secretary and treasurer, the office headquarters of the corporation being established at 1666 North Vermont Avenue in the city of Hollywood. This concern, with its allied corporation, the Community Building Corporation, has developed a large and substantial business in the subdividing and exploiting of desirable tracts of land in the Hollywood district, in extensive building operations and in general real estate enterprise, including rental, loans and insurance. In the employ of the two corporations, the officers of which are identical, are retained a number of efficient salesmen in addition to the corps of office assistants, and the original firm as well as the Community Building Corporation have specialized in the erection of bungalows and apartment building of the best modern type, such building being done for their firm on their own property, no contract work being assumed. Wright & Hogan have developed and placed on the market the Hollywood Hillhurst tract of twenty acres, the Hollywood Gateway tract of twenty acres, and 142 lots at Sunset and Santa Monica boulevards at Sanborn Junction. Other such subdivision exploiting has included that of Hollywood View Terrace, a ten-acre tract divided into sixty-four lots; and the Silver Lake Woods, of ten acres, north of Sunset Boulevard. At Pasadena the company owns two most attractive pieces of realty, Raymond View and Raymond View Terrace, opposite the Raymond Hotel on Fair Oaks Avenue on which they are building thirty-five fine homes. The Community Building Corporation erected the Community Market, 1711 North Vermont Avenue, Hollywood, the fine theatre at the corner of Hollywood and Hillhurst boulevards, and twenty-three bungalows on the Hillhurst tract.

Ben O. L. Wright was born at Chester, Nebraska, April 19, 1888, and is a son of Silas Lewis and Irena L. (Spear) Wright, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Vermont. Silas L. Wright became a successful real estate dealer in Lincoln, Nebraska, and he remained in

that state until 1912, when he came to California and established his residence at Ontario, San Bernardino County, where he lived virtually retired until the time of his death in 1914, his widow now being a loved member of the family circle of her son Ben O. L., of this sketch.

At Bethany, a virtual suburb of Nebraska's capital city, Ben O. L. Wright received his early education in the public schools and in Cotner University. Then he took the regular and post graduate course at the Lincoln Business College, after which he followed a business career, beginning as bookkeeper and finally becoming president of a national publishing house. He retained this position until coming to California in the winter of 1913. In 1917 he was graduated from the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons in the city of Los Angeles, and while he thus received his degree of Doctor of Osteopathy, he has never found it expedient to engage in the active practice of his profession. He is secretary and treasurer of the Vitrefrax Company, of Los Angeles, which is manufacturing high-grade fire brick and similar products, and he is actively identified with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, as is he also with the Hollywood-Vermont Business Men's Association, the Los Angeles Realty Board, the California State Realty Board and the National Realty Board. He is a popular and appreciative life member of the Oakmont Country Club, and the Encino Country Club and he and his wife, as well as his widowed mother, are members of the First Christian Church of Los Angeles.

June 10, 1913, recorded the marriage of Mr. Wright to Miss Bernice Harlan, who was born at York, Nebraska, a daughter of Orrin Harlan, her early education having been acquired in the public schools of Nebraska and in Cotner University. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have two children: Bernece and Harlan.

William Franklin Cronemiller, a native son of California and a resident of Los Angeles since 1887, has been an influential factor in perfecting the organized facilities for the handling and marketing of California fruit and other products.

He was born in the mining town of Brushy Point in Eldorado County, California, son of Oliver Perry and Maria D. (Knight) Cronemiller, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Michigan. They came to California with wagon and ox team in the days of forty-nine. Oliver P. Cronemiller was a blacksmith and wheelwright by trade, worked at that occupation after coming to California but was engaged in mining in the coast range mountains and was living on the Sacramento River when he died in 1864. The widowed mother survived until 1912. In the family were two sons and three daughters: William F. being the only surviving son and there are two daughters.

William F. Cronemiller attended public schools and a private academy, securing the equivalent of a high school education. He also graduated from the Sacramento Business College and he taught in that school for seventeen months. For a short time he was a telegraph operator and station agent at Lincoln, on the Southern Pacific Lines.

Mr. Cronemiller's most important achievements in the development of California horticulture and agriculture was the organization of the California Vegetable Union. He was president of the union until 1911 when he resigned and still retains an official part in its affairs as director, secretary and treasurer. He is a stockholder in that organization, and in the M. M. Cobb Company; is a director in the San Fernando Heights Lemon

Company and owns sixty-three acres of lemon groves in the San Fernando district and twenty acres of walnut groves at El Monte.

Mr. Cronemiller is a director and second vice president of the University of Southern California. His time and means have been liberally disposed to promote the material, educational and civic welfare of his section of the state. He is a republican, is a member of Capital Lodge No. 87 Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Sacramento and was noble grand of the Lodge in 1885 and district deputy grand master in 1886. He belongs to the Los Angeles Country Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club and is president of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles.

Mr. Cronemiller married at Sacramento, Miss Mattie J. Frazee, daughter of Albert Frazee. She died in October 1916. On January 1, 1920, he married at Sacramento, Miss Merta Meade. Mrs. Cronemiller is a member of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles. Mr. Cronemiller's daughter is Miss Flora May, who was born at Sacramento. She also is a member of the Ebell Club.

Mrs. Myrtle Adams, widow of the late Robert Lee Adams, and a resident at 714 South Oxford Street in Los Angeles, is a western woman by birth, and represents a line of early Colonial New England ancestry.

She is descended from the Turner-White-Clark, Bisbee and other New England families. She was born at Rosita, Colorado, in 1875, daughter of Nathan Jasper and Catherine Turner. One of the early members of the Turner family in New England was William Turner, who after more than a normal share of pioneer dangers and hardships was killed in 1676, the day after leaving in a victory against the Indians at Great Falls, a locality since known as Turners Falls, Massachusetts. He left many descendants, and some of them intermarried with the Haile, Foster and other Massachusetts families. John Turner, who died in 1696, lived for some time in New Haven and later at Guilford, Connecticut. His wife was Johanna Benton. Some of his descendants intermarried with the Penfield, Brewster, Wise and White families. This White family was descended from Peregrine White, the first white male child born in New England. The Turner coat of arms was used by Captain William Turner of Boston in 1873, and is identical with the coat of arms used by the Turners of old Devonshire, England.

Nathan Jasper Turner, father of Mrs. Adams, was a son of Jennie Turner, grandson of Nathan Turner and great-grandson of William Turner. He was born in Kentucky, February 12, 1837, and as a child went to Tennessee and from there to southwest Missouri, where his father's family settled on the James Fork of the White River, in what was then Greene and later Webster County. Nathan J. remained with his father until he reached manhood's estate. In January, 1865, he married Catherine Melissa Pickle, who was born in Kentucky, January 18, 1846. Their first two children: Eugenia P. and Sarah L., were born in Greene County and prior to 1871 they removed to Pilot Point, Texas, where the third child, Laura Lillian, was born. From there they moved to Bentonville, Arkansas, where the first son, Charles Henry, was born May 6, 1873. Next they moved to Rosita, Colorado, prior to 1875, two other children, Myrtle Elizabeth and Florence Lillie, being born there. Prior to 1879 the family went to Gardner, Colorado, where four other children were born: Oscar Lee, Amanda, Avise May and James Albert.

Prior to 1888 the family home was established at Fruita, Colorado, where the eleventh and twelfth children, Elsie Viola and Ethel Marguerite, were born. During 1890 the family went to Cisco, Utah, where Nathan Jasper Turner died October 10, 1891. He had answered a call heard in the night from a stranger who had lost his way, and in going to his assistance fell down a ravine a distance of thirty feet, receiving injuries that cost him his life three days later. He was buried at Fruita, Colorado.

Myrtle Elizabeth Turner was married at Fruita, Colorado, December 16, 1897 to Robert Lee Adams. To their marriage were born two daughters Mildred, on November 29, 1899, and Velma Adams, on April 4, 1902.

Robert E. Adams, who died suddenly a few years ago, was a descendant of the Robert Lee family of old Virginia. He went to Colorado at the age of twenty-four and was prominently identified with cattle ranching there the rest of his life, Mrs. Adams still holding and owning ranch and other property at Fruita, Colorado. He was an intimate friend of John Clay, the noted cattle king at Kansas City. At one time Mr. Adams had much invested in stock and other property in Colorado. He went out to his section of the state before any railroads were built there, and was a factor in the permanent development of the resources of the state. For several years Mrs. Adams and her daughters have had their home in Los Angeles. The daughters are very talented, Mildred having been a brilliant student of music until illness forced her to desist, but is planning to resume in a broad way on recovering her strength, and gives promise of notable accomplishment. Velma has been a student at the Otis Art Institute, and displays such talent as to attract the attention and come under the direct personal sponsorship of the noted Julia Bracken Wendt. She is now making models for the Educational Toy Company of Hollywood, using as models famous moving picture stars, and fashioning a radio doll in clay, inside of which a radio receiving set is installed. It is planned that her further education will be continued in the Pennsylvania Academy of Art.

Mrs. Adams is a member of the Indian Welfare League, the Friday Morning Club, the American College Salon and many other organizations. Miss Velma is a member of the California Art Club, the Leguna Beach Art Club, the American Federation of Arts and the Woman's Athletic Club.

Walter Middleton O'Brien is one of the prominent younger generation of business men of Los Angeles, formery a member of the real estate and insurance firm of Baldwin & O'Brien, with offices in the I. N. Van Nuys Building. His real estate business was dissolved in January, 1925, and he then became district manager for Shields-Harper & Company, Inc., an old established firm on the Pacific Coast, dealing in supplies used in the transportation and sales of gasoline and oil.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, April 7, 1900, son of Dennis and E. Victoria (Middleton) O'Brien. His father was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, became a mining engineer by profession, and after 1915 lived retired at Los Angeles until his death on September 12, 1919. The widowed mother is a resident of Los Angeles.

W. M. O'Brien attended schools in St. Louis, the Manual Arts High School at Los Angeles, and then continued his education in the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, where he became a member of the

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Theta Psi fraternity, and subsequently attended the University of California at Berkeley, where he became a Phi Kappa Psi, a member of the University Club, the Skull and Keys Society and the Big C Society. After his university career he became active in the real estate field at Los Angeles. While in the University of California he played a year on the freshman foot-ball team and was a member of the regular foot-ball squad in the other years, playing the positions of end and quarter back.

MICHAEL F. SHANNON was born July 28, 1887, on South Broadway, Los Angeles, California, son of Michael and Nellie (Holmes) Shannon, highly respected and much esteemed pioneer residents of California and Los Angeles.

In the death of his mother Nellie Shannon, in June, 1924, Los Angeles and Southern California, lost one of its notable women financiers and realty holders, as well as a woman of noble character who was one of the city's active leaders in charitable, philanthropic, and club life.

Mrs. Shannon was born at Mission, San Jose, California, in 1863, she was a daughter of Samuel Oliver Holmes, who was of the same family as Oliver Wendell Holmes the great New England poet and scholar. Mrs. Shannon's father was born in the Bay State and died in Alameda County, California, in 1868. Her mother was Mary J. (Norris) Holmes a native of Ohio. Samuel Oliver Holmes, Mrs. Shannon's father, was a California 49er, who came over land in a covered wagon, settled first at San Francisco later moved to San Jose, Alameda County.

Michael Shannon, father of Michael F. Shannon, was born in County Clare, Ireland, on the banks of the River Shannon, a section familiar in song and story. He was a foreman in charge of construction on the Central Pacific Railway now the Southern Pacific, and was present at the driving of The Golden Spike in 1869 at Promontory, Utah. He was one of the first policemen in Los Angeles, and served on the force for twenty years. He is now retired, living in Los Angeles.

Michael F. Shannon, their only son, was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles, St. Vincents College and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated with the class of 1909 with the degree of LL. B. In the same year he was admitted to the Michigan Bar, but never practiced in that State, and in 1910 was admitted to the California Bar. For a short time afterward he was associated in office practice with the law firm of Hunsaker & Britt, at Los Angeles, then entered into practice alone and so continued until he went into the office of the district attorney of Los Angeles County, under Capt. J. D. Fredericks. He resumed the private practice of law in 1915. Aside from his busy law practice and keen interest in civic affairs, he owns and manages The Shannon Properties, as well as other business interests that he is connected with.

He still maintains interest in his old Greek letter fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon. He is a Knights Templar Mason, and a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles. Is a Past Exalted Ruler of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, as well as a past officer of the Grand Lodge of Elks. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is president of the Citizens Committee of Ten Thousand, a non-partisan political organization composed of most of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Los Angeles, which organization has taken an especially active interest in the

election of State Legislators, and members of the Board of Education of the city of Los Angeles.

On October 21, 1911, Mr. Shannon married at Los Angeles, Miss Agnes G. Brown, a native of this city, where she was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon are the parents of three children Eileen Agnes; Michael F., Jr., and Patricia Louise. Their home is at 4311 Victoria Park Drive, Los Angeles.

James Sheldon Riley came to California to establish a branch of one of the oldest and most conservative bond houses in the country. Since 1912 he has been in business for himself and is vice president of Drake, Riley & Thomas, dealers in government, municipal and corporation bonds. This company has offices at Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Barbara and Long Beach.

Mr. Riley is of English and Irish ancestry, and about six generations of his family have been in America. He was born at Albion, Michigan, December 18, 1879, only child of Albert Austin and Madalon Louise (Sheldon) Riley. His mother's family were conspicuous in the founding and development of the prosperous Michigan city of Albion. She was a granddaughter of Tenney Peabody, the first settler who brought his family from New York State overland and arrived on the site of the present city of Albion, March 4, 1833. His home, though one of the log structures of that day, became the center of the social and intellectual life and the birthplace of many of the activities of the new and growing settlement. In that influence his good wife shared. The third daughter of Tenney Peabody married James W. Sheldon, a banker and business man of state-wide reputation, long actively identified with and for twenty years treasurer of Albion College. His widow, Mrs. Mary E. Sheldon, caused to be erected the commodious building occupied by the Leisure Hour Club and the E. L. T. Club at Albion. Mr. Riley of Los Angeles has been made an honorary life member of this Leisure Hour Club. In 1922 he gave a sum of money, in accordance with a verbal promise to his mother, daughter of the late James W. Sheldon, to establish the James W. Sheldon Memorial Hospital at Albion. The same architect planned and built this who planned the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit.

Albert Austin Riley moved to Los Angeles about 1905 and died here soon afterward. His widow came to Southern California in 1912 and died in Los Angeles December 13, 1921. James Sheldon Riley was educated in public and private schools in the various localities where his parents resided. He graduated from the Princeton-Yale Academy of Chicago, winning a scholarship at the University of Chicago. He received his Ph. B. degree from the University of Chicago in 1905 and received honorable mention for scholarship at the end of his sophomore as well as at the end of his senior year, and on his scholarship record was made a Phi Beta Kappa.

After his university career Mr. Riley entered the employ of N. W. Harris & Company, investment bankers, now the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. After about a year he became associated with E. H. Rollins & Sons in the Chicago office. In January, 1909, the Rollins firm sent him to Los Angeles to open a new branch office. His firm had several years previously established a branch at San Francisco, and is the oldest bond house in California. Mr. Riley for a brief time was transferred to the San Francisco office, and later was sent as the firm's representative to London, England, where he remained during 1911-12.

On returning to Los Angeles in 1912 he resigned from the E. H. Rollins & Sons and became associated with Mr. John Perrin and Mr. Daniel K. Drake in the firm of Perrin, Drake & Riley. Mr. Perrin is now Federal revenue agent and chairman of the board of the Twelfth District. When he left the firm it was succeeded by the present organization of Drake, Riley & Thomas, of which Mr. Riley is vice president.

During the World war Mr. Riley was chairman of the industrial organization branch of the Liberty Loan Committee of Southern California. He built up an organization of 2,000 workers covering every industrial establishment in the city, and this organization effected the sale of over $65,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds to employes of manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments in the four campaigns. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Riley is a democrat, a member of Beta Theta Pi college fraternity and was also a member of the various class societies in the University of Chicago, including the senior honor society, Owl and Serpent. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago, and the University Club of Los Angeles, of which in 1921 he served as vice president, and in 1922 as president, and was active in building the University Club home at Los Angeles. Mr. Riley is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and the Beach Club. He resides at 446 South Oxford Avenue. In New York City, September 2, 1914, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Mr. Riley and Miss Edith Powell were united in marriage. She was born in London, England, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Powell, where her mother still resides. Mrs. Riley was educated in her native city. They have two children, both native Californians, Sheldon Powell and Lillian Barbara.

H. H. Cotton. The name of H. H. Cotton has been associated for a quarter of a century with some unusually progressive and large scale developments in and around Los Angeles. In later years his time has been divided between his real estate office and his responsibilities as a director in several large properties and banks.

Mr. Cotton was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 5, 1880, son of Henry G. and Nellie (Hamilton) Cotton, and represents old Massachusetts ancestry on both sides. His grandfather, Henry Gilbert Cotton, was a native of New York State, was admitted to the bar in LaSalle County, Illinois, in 1839, and in 1849 was elected the first county judge of that county. He held the office until his death in 1856. He discharged its duties with marked ability, added dignity to the bench, and inspired the people with confidence in his integrity. His home was at Ottawa, Illinois. Henry G. Cotton, Jr., son of Judge Cotton, was in the milling business at Ottawa, Illinois, for some time, and about 1892 moved his family to Southern California and lived retired in Pasadena for about fifteen years before he died. He and his wife, who also died at Pasadena, had three children, two daughters and one son. The living daughter is Mrs. Frederick McKay, whose home is in Northern California.

H. H. Cotton was twelve years of age when the family came to Pasadena, finished his public school education in Pasadena, and after leaving high school had several years' experience in banking, for a time with the Commercial National Bank at Chicago, and then with the First National Bank at Pasadena. Twenty-five years ago he embarked in the real estate business, and in the Merchants National Bank Building at Los Angeles still has an office known as H. H. Cotton, real estate invest-

ments. He has probably done more subdivision work in this vicinity than any other individual operator.

The other important interests that demand his time in his duties as a director are the Domingues Estate Company, the Carson Estate Company, of which he is also secretary; the Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, the Holly Development Company and the Dominguez Water Company. Mr. Cotton during the World war was active in Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives. He is a democrat, was chairman of the democratic party for a number of years, and in 1923-24 was Los Angeles chairman of the campaign committee for the nomination of McAdoo for president. Mr. Cotton is a member of the California Club and the Los Angeles Country Club.

He married at Los Angeles, February 12, 1906, Miss Victoria L. Carson, daughter of George and Victoria (Dominguez) de Carson. The prominent families of Carson and Dominguez are sketched elsewhere in this publication. Mrs. Cotton was reared and educated in Los Angeles and is a native daughter. Their two children are also native daughters, born at Los Angeles, Victoria R. and Lucy E. Cotton. Mr. Cotton and family reside at 2201 Harvard Boulevard.

Edward Roland Sill. There is something of Wordsworth and a great deal of Emerson in the work and personality of Edward Roland Sill. His best poems are poems of nature, and in them there is a delicacy of feeling and a richness of philosophy that suggest the writings of Emerson.

Sill was born in Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1841. He graduated from Yale University at twenty and in the following year, 1862, made a voyage around Cape Horn to California. His letters written on this journey are charming and thoughtful, suggestive of his latest work.

He lived in California for five years at this time, a little uncertain about the choice of his life work. For a time he was employed in the postoffice at Sacramento; then he worked for some months on a ranch in the San Joaquin Valley, and later he clerked in a bank at Folsom.

In 1867 he returned East and studied theology at Harvard University. Then for a time he was literary critic on the staff of the New York Evening Mail, and afterwards decided on teaching as his vocation. He taught for several years in Ohio, but in 1871 again came to California, this time as principal of the Oakland High School. As a teacher he was unconventional, but inspiring; he won the love of his students and stimulated them in the ways that developed character. He conceived the purpose of education to be the cultivation of character rather than the acquisition of facts.

He was appointed professor of English literature at the University of California, and there Josiah Royce was his assistant. Sill exerted a profound influence upon the younger man and gave direction to the work Royce chose as his own special sphere of learning.

During his years as a teacher Sill was an occasional contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and other magazines. In 1882 he decided to return to Ohio to devote himself entirely to literature.

His rather small poetic production is notable for its careful diction, delicacy of feeling and a strain of religious philosophy. He did not write readily, but with extreme care and thought. His verse, as well as his prose, is characterized by a terse austerity of expression that makes his thought more effective than if it were veiled in subtlety. In ex-

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pression, as in content, he is like Emerson. He was, in fact, a later transcendalist. He is the author of "Hermione and Other Poems," "The Hermitage and Later Poems," "Venus of Milo and Other Poems." A collection of his essays and letters appeared after his death.

He died at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, February 27, 1887. His own quiet, fine philosophic life was lived in accordance with the ideals expressed in the poem which is incribed upon the memorial to him opposite the Oakland High School:

"LIFE.

"Forenoon, and afternoon and night—Forenoon,
And afternoon, and night—Forenoon, and—what?
The empty song repeats itself. No more?
Yea, that is Life: make this forenoon sublime,
This afternoon a psalm, this night a prayer
And Time is conquered, and thy crown is won."

—By Eric Howard.

THOMAS WILLIAM O'REILLY, M. D. A capable and skilled physician and surgeon of Southern California, the late Doctor O'Reilly was also distinguished for his many intellectual and social interests and had an unusual range of friendships among men of mark in Los Angeles and the southern part of the state.

He was born August 2, 1869, at St. Louis, Missouri, son of Thomas and Helen (Dunlap) O'Reilly. When he was ten years of age he was sent to England to attend the famous St. Cuthbert School at Ushaw in Durham County, continuing his education there six years and later in Liverpool. In 1887 he entered the University of Edinburgh, and continued his professional studies in the St. Thomas Medical School at London until 1891.

Then returning to the United States, he was a student in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in 1891-92, and after graduating engaged in practice at St. Louis. He served with the rank of surgeon in the Spanish-American war volunteer forces.

He married at St. Louis, Blanche Hay, of Saginaw, Michigan. For their wedding trip they made a tour of the world and on reaching Southern California they were so impressed with its beauty and charm that they settled in Los Angeles permanently, and Mrs. O'Reilly has lived in one home, at 2170 Hobart Avenue, for twenty-one years. Doctor O'Reilly died there March 20, 1924.

He was initiated and raised in Southern California Lodge No. 278 of the Masonic Order in 1904. He received the Scottish Rite degrees in 1905 and in 1909 was elected a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor and was also a member of Signet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Los Angeles Council, Golden West Commandery of the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine. From the time of the opening of the Scottish Rite Cathedral in April, 1906, until his death he was a member of the Stage Hands Union and worked faithfully and efficiently without missing a meeting during all those years, in assisting with the staging of the degrees. He was junior warden of Robert Bruce Chapter, Knights of the Rose Croix.

Doctor O'Reilly in 1917 was commissioned a captain for service in the World war, was subsequently promoted to major and performed overseas duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 7. He received his honorable discharge in August, 1919, and then resumed his extensive medical

practice in Los Angeles. He was a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

His favorite pastime was hiking, and for years he made the regular walk up Mount Wilson. He also loved experimental work with metals and machinery, was interested in astronomy and was a member of the Seismological Society. Doctor and Mrs. O'Reilly became the parents of three sons and three daughters. The surviving children are: Roger, Blanche, Barbara and Brian O'Reilly.

Walter Branks Cline was born in Sacramento, California, November 15, 1862, to William and Mary Cline. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, in which city he also began his business career, as clerk in a stockbroker's office in 1879. In 1882 he became accountant for the Pacific Gas Improvement Company and its predecesors, continuing in that capacity until 1889. In 1886 he became, also, the secretary and manager of Pacific Lighting Company of San Francisco.

In 1889 he relinquished both of those positions and removed to Los Angeles to become president and principal organizer of the Los Angeles Lighting Company, which was formed to take over the Los Angeles Gas Company and other Los Angeles gas interests, with a view to their further expansion and development.

In 1890 Mr. Cline and his business associates acquired control of the Los Angeles Electric Company, operating both it and the Los Angeles Lighting Company as separate organizations until 1904, when they were combined to form the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company, with Mr. Cline as president.

The demand for still further expansion led, in 1909, to the reorganization of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company with the Pasadena Consolidated Gas Company into a still larger organization, Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, which Mr. Cline continued to head as president until he decided to retire from active management, on February 13, 1924, to assume a less active but no less interested role as chairman of the Board of Directors, which position he still holds at this time.

Mr. Cline in 1885 married Miss Clara Emily Smith, which union has been blessed with two daughters, Mrs. Alice Cline Guthrie and Mrs. Constance Cline Churchill.

Mr. Cline holds membership in the following associations and clubs: American Gas Association, Pacific Coast Gas Association, National Electric Light Association, Pacific Coast Electrical Association, Chamber of Commerce, California Club, Jonathan Club and Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Frank Norris. "I don't want to write literature," said Frank Norris at the outset of his career. "I want to write life!"

He did both. He saw life clearly and wrote of it as it is, with a realistic power that has seldom been equaled in American literature. His work is broad in conception, thorough in execution and elemental in appeal.

Benjamin Franklin Norris, to use his unfamiliar full name, was born in Chicago, March 5, 1870. While he was a boy his parents moved to California, and it is this state more than any other locale that he used as a background for his stories. At seventeen, intending to become an artist, he went to Paris and enrolled in the Atelier Julien. He spent two years there and then returned to California to prepare for the entrance exam-

inations of the University of California. He graduated in 1894, and afterwards devoted one year to postgraduate work at Harvard.

"Ancient Armour," a short article he had written in Paris, was published in a San Francisco paper during his student days at Berkeley. During his last semester a series of his stories appeared in the Overland Monthly, and the Argonaut published a few short stories from his pen. "Yberville," a romance of Spanish life in old California, came out in 1891, but Norris could not sell to Eastern magazines, probably because most of his early stories were experimental and imitative. He had not yet found himself.

While in France he had come under the influence of Zola, the great realist. As a result of that influence, while he was still an undergraduate in the university, Norris began "McTeague," his powerful story of the San Francisco slums. Begun in Berkeley, most of the book was written during his year at Harvard, although it was not published until 1899. Then it attracted attention because Norris had dealt with a new phase of life in a daring and honest way. "McTeague" is probably the best single book Frank Norris wrote. It has had a remarkable effect upon later writers; more than any other American novel it led the revolt against imitative sentimentality in fiction and prepared the way for the novelist who is a sincere interpreter of life.

In 1896 and 1897 Frank Norris contributed many unusual short stories to the San Francisco Wave, which was then a struggling weekly edited by John O'Hara Cosgrave. Cosgrave devoted a good deal of his time to telling everyone he knew what a great writer Frank Norris was. In a sense, he discovered Frank Norris, and succeeded in making his work known not only in San Francisco, but in the East as well. Later, when Norris went to New York, he was in a position to repay his friend's kindness. He helped Cosgrave secure an editorial post on Everybody's Magazine, and in a few years the latter became one of the most successful magazine men in the country.

Meanwhile Norris had served as war correspondent in South Africa for the San Francisco Chronicle at the time of the Jamestown raid, and in 1898 went to Cuba for McClure's Magazine.

After the publication of "McTeague" other books appeared: "Moran of the Lady Letty," a story of adventure off the California coast; "The Third Circle," a volume of short stories laid in San Francisco; "Blix" and "A Man's Woman."

His great work, however, was the famous trilogy, "an epic of the wheat," only two volumes of which were completed—"The Octopus" and "The Pit." Norris saw life in epic sweeps; the bigness of his vision is apparent in everything he wrote, but most clear in these two novels. "The Octopus" deals with wheat growing in the San Joaquin Valley, a strong arraignment of the oppressive railroad monopoly in its effect upon the grower. Pages of the book, especially those descriptive of the wheat itself, are superb poetry and enduring literature. "The Pit" is a bitter indictment of the evils of grain speculation. The third volume of the trilogy, planned but never written, was to be called "The Wolf" and was to depict the struggle for the wheat in famine stricken Europe. No other American novelist has conceived a work of such epic proportions. If Norris had lived to complete the trilogy, it would, perhaps, have been the closet approach to that almost mythical thing, the great American novel.

Just before his death Frank Norris was serving as literary adviser to Doubleday, Page & Co. He came back to California, intending to write "The Wolf." But after a brief illness he died in San Francisco, October 25, 1902, at the age of thirty-two.

"McTeague" is a unique contribution to American literature; the epic of the wheat, even unfinished, is an enduring conception. Though he died young, at an age when most men are only beginning their careers, Frank Norris belongs among the few great American novelists. His life was one of fine devotion to the highest artistic and literary ideals. As he himself said, he never truckled; he never took off the hat to fashion and held it out for pennies. Instead, he told the truth, as a result his work will live.—By Eric Howard.

Thomas Hill. It is the fashion among the artists of today to forget anything that was painted before Cezanne. That which is not modern is *passe*. It is a symptom of our eager haste to reach a destination we know nothing about. The name of Thomas Hill is therefore relatively unknown, although not so many years ago his landscapes won medals in all the great American exhibits and his canvases of the Yosemite Valley and the high Sierras brought high prices.

Says Bruce Porter: "Hill, with his sure brush and rapid execution, had an eye open to the light and solved certain problems at a time when the problems had scarcely become apparent to the majority of the painters of America." Although his work suffered from the faults of landscape painting at the time, Thomas Hill was internationally known for such paintings as "Donner Lake," "Yosemite Valley" and "The Heart of the Sierras." His work was purchased, for large sums, by such men as Leland Stanford and E. J. Baldwin. Postcard reproductions of his best known landscapes made thousands of people in all parts of the country familiar with the scenic grandeur of California.

A direct descendant of Sir Rowland Hill, the founder of penny postage, Thomas Hill was born in Birmingham, England, September 11, 1829. His family came to the United States in 1840 and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. Hill received his first art training at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and he won the first medal at the Maryland Institute in 1853. In 1860 he came to San Francisco and established a studio as a portrait painter. He worked here for some five years receiving the first prize at the Art Union of San Francisco in 1865.

Then for a year he studied in Paris under Paul Meyerhein, returning to American and opening a studio in Boston in 1867. After a few years he returned to San Francisco and began his landscape work. In 1876 he received the prize medal for landscape painting at the Centennial Exposition. For the remainder of his life he lived in San Francisco and at Wawona, Mariposa County. In all he received thirty-one medals for distinguished landscape painting.

Perhaps the most widely known of his paintings is "The Driving of the Last Spike," showing the completion of the transcontinental railroad and the connecting of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific. "The Grand Canon of the Colorado" and "Muir Glacier" are also widely known.

Although his too naturalistic landscapes cannot be considered great art, as a pioneer painter Thomas Hill accomplished important and necessary work. Among the first to discover that California is the most "paintable" part of America, he devoted himself to the task of transferring its beauty to canvas. As a result he gave Western art a great impetus, without which in all probability, later artists would not have

Peter David Edstrom

recognized their opportunity. His name belongs beside that of William Keith as one of the founders of California art.

Thomas Hill died in 1908. Whatever estimate time and critics may place upon his art, he will be remembered as one of the first of the many painters whose work reflects the spirit of California.—By Eric Howard.

Peter David Edstrom, one of the most distinguished names in Southern California's artistic colony, is a sculptor whose work has brought him international fame and standing. His address at Los Angeles is 1254 Fedora Street.

Peter David Edstrom was born at Hvetlanda, Sweden, March 27, 1873, son of Johan Peter and Charlotte (Gustaveson) Edstrom, his father being a minister of the Gospel with the Swedish Mission Church and for a number of years superintendent of a farm home for delinquent boys at Dalsheda, Sweden. Charlotte Edstrom, his mother, before her marriage was manager of a girls' school. His great-great-grandmother on the maternal side was from Milan, Italy, her family moving from Poland during the reign of Charles XII.

In 1880, when Peter David Edstrom was seven years of age, he was brought to the United States, and his life for some years was one of poverty and struggle. At the age of thirteen he sold newspapers on the streets of Ottumwa, Iowa. Later he was in the slaughter department of the John Morrel Company, meat packers at Ottumwa. There his superb physical strength and agility made him an adept in several branches of the work calling for skill, strength and quick judgment. Even in those years he was a student of men, not only of their physical bodies but of the fire and purpose that animated them. His long associations with men of toil have in a large measure colored his attitude toward social and political institutions. In practical politics he has been thoroughly conservative but he is a radical in intellectual pursuits and ideals. Besides his work in the slaughter house he was for several years a metal polisher in a factory and he also worked as a janitor. It was in this hard working environment that his purpose crystallized to study art, and he determined to go back to Sweden and begin to study. In the summer of 1894 he tramped as a hobo to New York and worked his passage to Sweden as a coal stoker. He entered on his apprenticeship as an artist at the Stockholm Academy of Art, studying in the Polytechnical Institute of Stockholm from 1894 to 1896, and in the Royal Academy of Arts there from 1896 to 1900. He continued his studies at Florence and in Paris, making the latter city his abode, until 1915, when he returned home to America. Both the National Museum and the Gothenburg Museum have secured some of his works.

In the words of Dr. Frederick VanWeden, "David Edstrom has all the characteristics of the primitive man and comes directly from a primitive people. Primitive, bold and enigmatic in his feelings and heartbeats, of childlike sincerity and enthusiasm, he becomes strong and sure in his artistic impulses and expressions. He is one of those unusual examples of the natural genius who has become an artist from an impelling inner impulse more than from any outside influences or circumstances. In the essence of his art he is a bold, clear seer who profoundly and sincerely and as simply and directly seeks to reproduce whatever he finds to be remarkable or beautiful in form or feature."

He was a pupil of Borjison at the Royal Academy in Stockholm and of Injalbert in Paris. During 1907-09 he was proprietor of a private

school for sculpture in Paris. Among other notable commissions he was art commissioner for the Scandinavian countries for the Nottingham World's Fair planned for the summer of 1915. He was art commissioner for the Monroe Centennial Exposition at Los Angeles in 1923. In 1921 he organized the Sculptor's Guild of Southern California and was its president for two years. During 1921-22 he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Cosmoramic Picture Corporation. For two years before he went abroad, in 1892-94, he was a member of Company B of the Iowa National Guard. He took his first Masonic degrees in Sweden, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason in the southern jurisdiction and has written on various subjects in the Masonic magazine and was sculptor of "Ises" and "Nepthys," two Egyptian statues unveiled in the Scottish Rite Temple at Washington. He is a member of the Swedish Club of Paris, the Allied Artists' Association of London, the City Club of New York, National Arts Club of New York, City Club of Los Angeles, and is an Episcopalian. He has contributed to various publications at home and abroad, including the Saturday Evening Post, the New York Times and Herald, and has been lecturer at the George Washington University, the University of the South in Tennessee. In 1924 he lectured at the Ancient University of Upsala, Sweden, in the Olaus Petri Foundation Series (Theological), being the first layman to lecture at these universities in this theological series. He was selected by the Archbishop Nathan Soderblom because of the New World hypothesis worked out in Edstrom's monument, "Man Triumphant." The lecture caused considerable controversy. Among other things Edstrom tried to prove that all religions were manifestations of the same functions that create group unity among animals, patriotism and loyalty to family, a desire to subject the ego to the stronger and greater body of the group.

The degree Doctor of Arts was conferred upon him by the Chicago Law School and a silver medal was awarded his work at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904. He has successfully exhibited in London, Paris, Florence, Vienna, Venice, Munich, Amsterdam, Stockholm and Gothenburg, besides in New York, Los Angeles and other American cities. He has made many portrait busts of noted personages, including the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Dr. Ludvig Loostrom, director of the National Gallery of Stockholm, Ellen Key and others. Some sculptures that are best known are the psychological characters depicting the qualities of fear, pride, envy, Caliban, and The Cry of Poverty. He was commissioned to make the war memorial at Montreal, Canada, and the memorial shaft in the City Park at Ottumwa.

David Edstrom married at Rome, in 1902, Miss Anna Levertin, whose father was an art dealer and antiquarian. She was a sister of the famous Jewish-Swedish poet and author, Oscar Levertin, professor in art and literature at Stockholm University. In 1909, at London, England, Mr. Edstrom married Cora Evelyn Downer, of Dubuque, Iowa, whose father was a manufacturer. She died in 1922.

G. G. Detzer brought with him to California in 1910 a long and thorough experience in banking, and in 1912 he established what has since become one of Hollywood's foremost real estate organizations, the G. G. Detzer Realty Company. His associate the first year was Will Lewis, but after that Mr. Detzer became sole owner. He first located at 6736 Hollywood Boulevard. The business has been general real estate, insur-

ance, loans and rentals. After the first year the business headquarters were made at 6802 Hollywood Boulevard, from there removed to 6804, then to 6808 on the same thoroughfare, and since 1922 at 6818 Hollywood Boulevard. In this business he continued until the spring of 1924, at which time he disposed of his real estate interests to the Hollywood Corporation and engaged in the mortgage and securities business.

Gustave G. Detzer was born at Defiance, Ohio, but grew up in Northeastern Indiana in the City of Fort Wayne, where he attended grammar and high school. After leaving school he became an employe in the First National Bank of Fort Wayne, later was with the Old National Bank, and finally with the White National Bank of that city. In 1902 he removed to Colorado, first locating at Colorado Springs, then at Fort Collins, and at Denver he was associated in the real estate business with L. F. Eppich, former president of the National Realty Board. Leaving Denver in 1910, he came to Hollywood.

Mr. Detzer was also president and is now a director of the Southwestern Loan Association of Hollywood. In this he is associated with several other former Indiana men. They combine an unusual amount of experienced qualifications for a business of this kind, organized to handle mortgage loans and insurance, particularly using its resources for the financing of building of homes.

Mr. Detzer is a former president of the Hollywood Board of Trade, is a director of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce and Hollywood Kiwanis Club, and is on the Advisory Board of the Hollywood Branch of the Commercial National Bank. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Masonic Club, and Hollywood Chapter, R. A. M., and belongs also to the Hollywood Business Men's Club and the Hollywood Athletic Club.

On June 28, 1901, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Stephens, of Mount Morris, Illinois. She was born at Mount Morris, and was educated in high school there and attended Miss Bload's School of Dramatic Art at Chicago. While supervisor of reading in the public school system at Fort Wayne, Indiana, she first met Mr. Detzer. Mr. and Mrs. Detzer have one son, Stephen, who attended the California School of Technology at Pasadena, and is a senior at Stanford University.

James H. Adams, one of the prominent figures in the business and financial affairs of Southern California, who died at his home at 21 Chester Place in Los Angeles July 13, 1922, was a pioneer in the bond and investment business in California, and was the founder of James H. Adams & Company and of the Mortgage Guarantee Company. This latter company is conducted under the California Mortgage Insurance Law, investing its funds solely in first mortgages upon appraisals made by appraisers appointed by the State Insurance Commissioner of California. The company has a paid up capital of 3,000,000. The president of the company is Morgan Adams, son of James H. Adams.

James H. Adams was born at Jamestown, Ohio, August 25, 1855, and died at the age of sixty-seven. He was a graduate of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He came to California in 1892, and at Pasadena established one of the first investment and bond companies in Southern California. In 1898 he removed his residence to Los Angeles and opened the bond house of James H. Adams & Company. His interest in this company was sold in 1912 to J. S. Terrance, H. E. Huntington and E. J. Marshall, in which year the Mortgage Guarantee Company was

established. He became its president, and held that office until 1920, when he resigned in favor of his son Morgan Adams. During the last months of his life he was chairman of the Board of Directors. He was also a director of the Security Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles. In the last years of his life he acquired large holdings on the east side of Olive Street, between Seventh & Eighth streets, including the property on which the Ville de Paris now stands on West Seventh Street and the Southern California Telephone Company on Olive Street.

On May 25, 1881, at Atlanta, Illinois, he married Miss Lillian Turner, who was born in Atlanta, and who survives her husband. She was the only child of Andrew and Emma Turner, the Turners being an old Tennessee family. Her mother died when Mrs. Adams was a child. Mrs. Adams' maternal grandfather, Sylvester Strong, died at the age of ninety-seven in Illinois. He was the first white child born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Adams' father, Andrew Turner, was a stock farmer in Illinois and made two trips to California, coming overland in 1849. After he retired he moved to California and lived at Pasadena until his death. He owned several large stock farms in Illinois. Mrs. Adams is a graduate of Almira College, and has been active in social circles at Los Angeles, being a member of the Ebell Club.

Frank Bacon. From the time he was a barefoot schoolboy and sheepherder in Sutter County, the late Frank Bacon was devoted to the stage. His boyhood dream was to become a great actor, and although great success did not come to him until he was past fifty, none of the disheartening experiences of his early life could swerve him from his one ambition. His life was one of singular devotion to his work and to the countless friends he made in the theatrical profession.

Even after "Lightnin'" became the biggest hit of the time, and Bacon was a manager, as well as an actor and playwright, he was loyal to his professional brothers and sisters. At the time of the actors' strike, Frank Bacon walked out with the actors. Success could not spoil his loyalty to the cause of his co-workers. When he asked his wife's advice, "Mother" Bacon agreed that he should strike, and added, with the courage of one who has known poverty and is not afraid of it, "If we lose all, I have not forgotten how to use the cookstove." Frank Bacon's example brought solidarity into the ranks of the strikers and won the fight.

He was born in Marysville, California, January 16, 1864. He left school at fourteen and became, successively, a sheepherder, an advertising solicitor for a country newspaper, a photographer, a newspaper editor, and a candidate for the California Assembly. At every opportunity he joined amateur theatrical clubs, or organized them, and appeared on the stage. With a number of young men he got together a minstrel company to play the smaller California towns. The tour ended shortly after it began. His first professional appearance occurred at the Garden Theater in San Jose, in 1890, in "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

Later he organized the Frank Bacon Stock Company and his name became well known in most California towns, although financial success did not follow. Altogether he was in California "stock" for about seventeen years, and for a good part of that time he was a favorite member of the Alcazar company, in San Francisco, and the Liberty company, in Oakland. He played over 700 roles, perhaps a greater number than any other actor or actress of the time. We who saw him in many parts,

Leo W. Barnett

week after week, can testify to the charm of his stage presence and to his rich talent at a comedian.

For a number of years before he wrote the play about Lightnin' Bill Jones, that was destined to be the greatest success of the American theater, he was gathering material for the characterization. Lightnin' Bill was a composite character, added to every time Bacon met another of its prototypes, those lovable old rascals who are drawn to the life in the play itself.

One of them was a street sweeper Bacon met in the town of Napa. As he was leisurely pushing his broom across the street, Bacon said to him: "Pretty hard work, isn't it?" "Nope," answered the street sweeper. " 'Tain't nothin' to the time I drove a swarm of bees across the plains and never lost one." That line was one of the hits of the play.

After the fire Bacon wrote a vaudeville sketch, in which his wife and daughter, Bessie, played with him. A little later, none too prosperous, he went to New York with his Lightnin' Bill Jones play, then called "A House Divided." He couldn't get it produced, and was forced to go on acting in other men's plays. In New York he appeared in "The Fortune Hunter," "Stop Thief," "The Miracle Man," and "The Cinderella Man."

At last he interested Winchell Smith, the playwright, in his own play. It was re-written with Smith's help, and first produced under the title of "Lightnin' " on August 26, 1918. It was an immediate and tremendous success, largely because of Bacon's playing of the leading role. It ran for three years in New York and almost a year and a half in Chicago, breaking all records.

Long after his health was broken by the continual strain of acting, Frank Bacon remained on the stage. He was devoted to his family, especially his three young granddaughters, and he clung to his work for them. At last his strength failed, and he was forced to rest. It was then too late for him to recover his health, and he died in Chicago November 19, 1922.

His was a beautiful character. His simple, kindly, gracious personality was not changed by success and wealth, and the admiration of the world. Frank Bacon, the great star, was the same Frank Bacon who played character parts at the old Alcazar for $30 a week. Of the many Californians who have become prominent in the theater, Frank Bacon is justly the best-beloved.—By Eric Howard.

Leo W. Barnett is a well known Los Angeles business man of the Los Angeles Galvanizing Company. This business was first established and incorporated in 1913 by J. D. Ridell, with a capital stock of $30,000. The plant is located at 602 Mateo Street. Mr. Barnett purchased the business in 1917 and has since been president, treasurer and general manager of the company; and L. L. Sullivan is secretary. Mr. Barnett has facilities for handling every contract usually given to the galvanizing concern. In 1917 the output was about twenty tons per month, and now the facilities have been increased so that about two hundred tons per month are handled. The business employs twenty people and the galvanized products are shipped over a territory from San Diego on the south to Bakersfield, Fresno and San Luis Obispo on the north. Some of the firms and corporations using the galvanizing facilities of the company are the Llewellyn Iron Works, the Pacific Fruit Company, Federal Water Heater Company and the Boyle Dayton Company. The plant contains

about 16,000 square feet of floor space and the company uses immense quantities of zinc and such chemicals as sulphuric and muriatic acid. Mr. Barnett is at the present time contemplating the erection of a new plant at Fifty-second and Santa Fe Avenue which will comprise 22,000 square feet of space, and which will have a capacity of 750 tons per month, the ground for this plant having already been purchased.

Leo W. Barnett was born in Fort Worth, Texas, June 3, 1881, and five months later his parents, William T. and Rachel L. (Edelman) Barnett, came to California. His father was engaged in the insurance business for a number of years and is now retired. Leo W. Barnett attended the public schools in Los Angeles, including high school, and trained himself for the profession of architect in the office of A. M. Edelman. For several years he was associated as a member of this well known firm of architects and in 1917 he bought the present business. Mr. Barnett is a past master of Los Angeles Lodge of Masons, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Athletic Club, the San Gabriel Country Club, Hillcrest Country Club, Yacht Club and the B'nai B'rith.

Herbert Hoover is primarily a man who gets things done. He is perhaps the best example of the genius for organization America has produced. He has become, throughout the world, the ideal American—a man of tremendous energy, generous impulses and practical vision.

Hoover was born of Quaker parentage in West Branch, Iowa, August 10, 1874. In his youth he came with an uncle to California and was a member of the first class at Stanford University, where he received his bachelor's degree in engineering in 1895. Since then many honorary degrees have been conferred upon him by the universities of the world. In Europe he has been honored as has no other American of this or any other time, not only by the ruling classes, but more wholeheartedly by the masses to whom he has been a practical savior, the bringer of bread.

An example of his energy and ability is given by the story of his first job. At the time he graduated from Stanford the big mining engineer of the Pacific Coast was Louis Janin, with offices in San Francisco. Hoover determined to become associated with Janin, but when he applied for work he was told that there wasn't a single vacancy, with the exception of a typewriter's position.

"I'll take it," said Hoover, "but I can't come to work until—until Wednesday morning."

It was then Monday. He was given the place, and some time later he admitted that as soon as he left the office he rented a typewriter and learned to operate it between Monday and Wednesday.

Janin recognized his ability and gave him his professional start as an engineer. For some years thereafter Herbert Hoover worked in this country, Mexico, Canada, Australia, Italy, Great Britain, South Africa, India, China and Russia as an engineer. In 1899 he was chief engineer of the Chinese Imperial Bureau of Mines and he made many important explorations into the interior of China. In 1900 he took part in the defense of Tien Tsin during the Boxer uprising. Until 1913 he followed his profession into almost every country of the world, and became famous as an engineer.

In 1913-1914 he was representative of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in Europe; its success in securing European exhibits

was largely due to his efforts. In 1914-1915 he was chairman of the American Relief Committee in London. For five years thereafter he worked devotedly at the head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, winning the respect and admiration of the world. In addition, after the United States entered the war he became food administrator and a member of the War Trade Council. To "hooverize" became the verb of the hour, and certainly Hoover's administration of the national food supply was more efficient than almost any other department of government during the war crisis.

During the armistice Hoover was naturally selected as the director of various economic and relief measures in Europe, including the organization and distribution of food supplies to Poland, Serbia, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Rumania, Armenia and the Baltic States. As chairman of the American Relief Administration he has handled the relief of starving children in Europe as no one else could have done. He has, quite literally, fed the war-scarred, famine-stricken world.

Since 1911 Herbert Hoover has been a trustee of Stanford University. When his world-wide duties permit him to have a home it is in Palo Alto. In 1920 he was honored by the men of his profession with the presidency of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. President Harding made him secretary of commerce.

Herbert Hoover is a practical idealist of the best type, a man whose Quaker idealism and practical engineering skill have been used in the service of humanity.—By Eric Howard.

David W. Pontius, vice president and general manager of the Pacific Electric Railway Company at Los Angeles, has been a railroad man in California for thirty-five years, and has had as much to do with the development of railways in the southern part of the state as any other one man. Mr. Pontius was endowed with a constructive genius which has found its outlet and expression in the various phases of railway building and operation.

He was born at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, son of Adam and Elizabeth Pontius. His father was in the hardware business at Upper Sandusky, and the son during the intervals of his schooling helped his father in the store. He was educated in public schools and also attended for a time Ohio Northern University at Ada. While employed at wages of $1 a day as clerk in the office of supervisor of tracks for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Upper Sandusky he utilized his night hours in the study of telegraphy, and his first position as a telegraph operator was at Minneapolis, Minnesota, with the Chicago & Great Western Railroad. He was at different points on that road for a year, spent another year as operator and agent in Oregon for the Union Pacific, and still another year with the Northern Pacific in Washington.

His first service in California was at San Francisco with the Southern Pacific. He worked out over different lines as operator and agent, was promoted to trainmaster and agent at Lathrop, then became district freight and passenger agent for the Riverside district, including the Imperial Valley. With this extensive experience he was put in charge of the old Los Angeles & Pacific Railway Company, which formerly operated the interurban line to Santa Monica, before its absorption by the Pacific Electric. He was traffic manager for this system.

Mr. Pontius left the Pacific Electric to become general manager of the San Diego & Arizona Railway during its construction, and remained

until that famous direct transcontinental line between San Diego and the East was completed and put in operation at the close of 1919. Four years later he returned to the Pacific Electric as vice president and general manager in direct charge of the property of the largest electric railway system in the world.

Mr. Pontius is a republican, is affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows, and has membership in various social clubs in Southern California. He married at Tracy, California, Miss Alice E. Banfill, daughter of R. H. and Alice E. Banfill.

Gelett Burgess. There must be something about certain technical and scientific pursuits that drives men to nonsense. Lewis Carroll, of "Alice in Wonderland" fame, was a mathematician, Stephen Leacock is a professor of economics; and our own Gelett Burgess graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was for some time a draftsman with the Southern Pacific Company. Later he became an instructor in topographical drawing at the University of California. That he was a good draftsman is clearly shown by his illustrations for his own books, but fortunately for the joy of the world he has devoted himself to nonsense—a very sensible pursuit—rather than to the more obvious and perhaps less effective methods of education.

Frank Gelett Burgess was born in Boston, January 30, 1866. At the age of fourteen, according to his own confession, he was "publisher, editor, printer and contributor of The Clyppir, a magazine two inches square." He broke into public print, not long after, by asking the Notes and Queries editor of the Boston Transcript for the name of the author and the rest of the verses of a poem beginning "The dismal day with dreary pace," signing the query with assumed initials, and the next week informing the editor that Frank Gelett Burgess was the author of the poem. "This is the only sure way I know of getting a manuscript printed," he says.

He came to San Francisco soon after his graduation from the technical school. From 1891 until 1894 he was an instructor in the university; then for a year he was a free-lance designer and an associate editor of "The Wave." "And she did wave in those days too, with Frank Norris and Juliet Wilbor Tompkins and Hubert Henry Davies and Will Irwin and Geraldine Bonner and James Hopper and me!" Burgess says, and he contributed some of the happiest waves.

Then, for two years, he was his own editor, publishing The Lark. He confesses that he never refused a single one of his own contributions, not even the famous "Purple Cow." Being one's own editor is "another infallible way to succeed in writing," Burgess advises.

In 1906 Gelett Burgess went to New York to become associate editor of "Ridgeway's," under John O'Hara Cosgrave, with whom he had edited the San Francisco "Wave." Meanwhile his delightful books were appearing. "Goops and How to be Them" came out in 1900, and was followed by the "Rubaiyat of Omar Cayenne," the "Burgess Nonsense Book," "Are You a Bromide?" "Maxims of Methuselah," "The Goop Encyclopedia," "Burgess Unabridged," and many other volumes of short stories, essays, fairy tales, novels and nonsense, many of them illustrated by his own skillful pen.

Only the very simple and the very wise enjoy nonsense. It is subtler stuff than satire because it is so destructive of dignity. "Are You a Bromide?" hits everybody, at least part of the time, and much as we

Lewis R. Chase

like humor directed against somebody else, we don't like it when it strikes home. Perhaps that is the reason Burgess has never become as well known and as popular as he rightly deserves to be. Nevertheless, he has added innumerable words to the vocabularies of persons who have never read his books. "Bromide" has taken a sure place in the dictionary; "goop" is the father of our current slang term "goof," and there are many others.

The rollicking birth of Burgess is a distinctive and valuable addition to our literature, which has been altogether too self-conscious. We could dispense with a number of "problem" plays and novels for more nonsense like the Purple Cow:

"I never saw a Purple Cow,
I never hope to see one;
But I can tell you anyhow,
I'd rather see than be one."

If there is anything funnier than Burgess's drawings, it must be his writing. During recent years he has lived in France and New York. If something doesn't happen to make him serious we may expect more delicious nonsense from his pen.—By Eric Howard.

Lucius K. Chase came to Los Angeles to practice law in 1897. His attention has been confined to Civil and corporation law. He is one of the prominent members of the Southern California Bar, and has made a notable record in his particular field.

He was born at Madison, Wisconsin, July 29, 1871, son of Ransom J. and Mary M. (Baker) Chase. His grandfather, Jacob Chase was a resident of New Hampshire and a soldier in the War of 1812. Ransom J. Chase was a pioneer settler in Wisconsin and as a young man enlisted in the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry for service in the Union army. He entered as a private and for gallantry was promoted to lieutenant, and finally to captain, being transferred to Company H of the Forty-second Wisconsin Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. After the war he took up the law as his profession, and practiced in Madison, Wisconsin, and Sioux City, Iowa, chiefly in the latter city where he was considered one of the leading members of his profession. When he finally retired from his profession he moved to the state of Washington where he died in 1911, aged seventy-one. His widow is now eighty-five years of age, living with a married daughter at Evanston, Illinois.

Lucius K. Chase acquired a liberal education, attending public schools at Sioux City, Iowa, the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, and completed his law course at the University of Wisconsin, where he graduated in 1896. He was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin and Iowa and for a brief time practiced with his father at Sioux City.

Mr. Chase came to Los Angeles and on January 1, 1897, was admitted to the California Bar. From the first he guided his practice into corporation and civil law, and in later years his ability won him a large and important volume of work in this field. He has won a number of important cases involving large interests, perhaps the most notable having been as representative of the actual settlers on some fifty thousand acres of land in the Palo Verde Valley. As attorney for these settlers he resisted the efforts of the state to claim the lands of this valley. It was one of the notable cases of land litigation in California in comparatively recent years.

As a matter of civic pride, Mr. Chase has been active in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, serving as a director for nine years, and five years as chairman of the committee on power and reclamation. During the years 1925-26, he was acting chairman of the Citizens Committee of Fifteen appointed by the Chamber of Commerce at the request of the Board of Public Service Commissioners to make recommendations as to the water policy of the city of Los Angeles. He was a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education during the World war period. Mr. Chase owns several hundred acres in the Palo Verde Valley, devoted to the cultivation of cotton and alfalfa. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, being a member of Southern California Lodge No. 278, Free and Accepted Masons and Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Beta Theta Psi college fraternity, the Loyal Legion, the California Club of which he has been a member since 1899, the Los Angeles Country Club, the City Club, and the Los Angeles County, California State and American Bar Associations. He is a republican in politics.

Mr. Chase married at Los Angeles, January 1, 1900, Miss Marie E. Watkins, her father being the late Rev. D. F. Watkins, a Congregational minister, and went as a missionary of his church to old Mexico in 1871. He was living retired at San Diego when he died in 1913, and his wife, Mrs. Edna (Parker) Watkins, died in 1915. Mrs. Chase was born at Guadalajara, Mexico, while her father was missionary there and during some of her infant years it was necessary for a guard to be kept over the family home. She acquired her educational advantages in Mexico, in Canada and the United States, completing her education at Oxford College for Women in Ohio. Mrs. Chase is a member of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles and active in social circles of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have three children, all natives of California: Lucius F., who graduated from the Hollywood High School in 1918, from the University of California in 1923, and the University of California Law School in 1925; Ransom W., who was graduated from the Hollywood High School in 1921, and is now attending the University of California at Berkeley; David P., the youngest son, finished his high school course at Hollywood in 1924.

David C. Broderick. In the political history of the West there is no more interesting character than David C. Broderick. A man of the people and a master politician, he was also a pioneer opponent of the extension of slavery, a courageous fighter, a skillful debater, and one of the youngest members of the United States Senate.

Broderick was born in Washington, D. C., February 4, 1820, the son of an Irish stonecutter who was working on the national capitol. When Broderick was three years old the family moved to New York, where he received a public school education, after which he was apprenticed to the stonecutter's trade. In his early manhood he became a member of a volunteer fire company and, because of his genius for organization and his skill with his fists, he acquired considerable political influence. There he learned the political methods of Tammany Hall and acquired the tactics that he later used successfully in California.

In 1846 he was greatly disappointed by his defeat as a Democratic candidate for Congress from New York. Three years later he came to California, telling his friends that he would not return until he did so

as a United States senator. Almost immediately he became prominent in California politics. He was a member of the 1849 California constitutional convention; in 1850 and 1851 he was state senator; he was presiding officer and virtually "boss" of the State Senate, and in 1856 he was elected United States senator from California.

He served in the Senate from March 4, 1857, until his death. Although he was one of the youngest senators, he quickly became eminent as a debater and politically powerful. A man of small education, he nevertheless possessed considerable oratorical power, and he boldly attacked whatever he disliked. He referred to Senator Gwin, his senior from California, as a man "dripping with corruption," after Gwin had violated an agreement.

In the Senate, Broderick opposed the admission of Kansas as a state because it would extend slavery. He became separated from the Democratic party on the slavery question of 1858. As a result of his outspoken denunciation of men and issues he made many enemies, notable among them David S. Terry, chief justice of the California Supreme Court. Political differences and personal abuse in public speeches, of which both Broderick and Terry were equally guilty, led to the duel which resulted in Senator Broderick's death at the age of thirty-nine. Terry, claiming he had been grossly insulted, demanded a retraction from Broderick. The latter refused to retract a word of what he had said, repeated the alleged insult, and was challenged by Terry to a duel.

The duel was one of the romantic incidents in the political history of California. It stirred the nation. The participants, with their seconds, met near Lake Merced, on September 16, 1859. Senator Broderick fell at the first fire, his own pistol being discharged before he could level it. He was mortally wounded and realized that his end was near. He said then: "They have killed me because I was opposed to a corrupt administration and the extension of slavery." He believed that if Terry had not killed him he would have fallen before the bullet of another of his many enemies.—By Eric Howard.

Clarence King. To lovers of literature who are also lovers of mountains there is one book that is more interesting than any other in the same field. That book is Clarence King's "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada." Clarence King was a great geologist, but in his masterpiece, by which he will longest be known to the general public, he reveals himself also as a great writer. He was indeed a master of description and he possessed a vivid narrative style that makes his record of hazardous mountain exploration as lively as any novel of adventure. "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," published in 1871, is a classic. One famous Catholic novelist says it is the only book in her library that she reads twice a year.

Clarence King was born in Newport, Rhode Island, January 6, 1842. He graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1862, and from 1863 until 1866 he was a member of the California Geological Survey under the direction of Prof. J. D. Whitney, after whom Mt. Whitney was named. King, really the leader of the surveying party, discovered Mt. Whitney and Mt. Tyndall, the highest group of peaks in California, and later, with J. T. Gardiner, he executed the first survey of Yosemite Valley.

In 1866 Clarence King originated a plan for a survey of the western cordilleran, or mountain range, region at its widest point. His plan was

sanctioned by the government and under King's direction the "survey of the fortieth parallel" was completed in 1872. The survey was thorough and careful; it has been characterized as "a signal contribution to the material of science." "Systematic Geology," the first of six volumes that constituted the report of the survey, was written by King and is highly esteemed by scientists.

In 1872, when San Francisco bankers and capitalists had been duped by one of the greatest frauds in history, "the great diamond hoax," it was Clarence King who detected the swindle and revealed the fact that the fields had been salted with diamonds and other precious stones.

Clarence King was the originator and first director of that important scientific department, the United States Geological Survey. He established the survey upon efficient lines and much of its success is due to his carefully planned organization.

In 1881 King resigned from his position as director of the survey and became widely known and very successful as a mining expert. In his leisure he undertook an uncompleted series of experiments to determine the action of the primal constituents of the earth under the conditions assumed as existing at the time of its separation from the sun. He was that rare scientific combination—a practical man of great executive ability and a theorist of vision as well. The partial results of his experiments, interesting and thought-provoking, he published in an article called "The Age of the Earth."

Clarence King died in Phoenix, Arizona, December 24, 1901. As a pioneer geologist in California and the West he holds a high place in the scientific world. As the author of "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," in which he modestly narrates the thrilling adventures of which he was the hero, he will be admired and honored by all who read the book. —By Eric Howard.

George H. Howison. For twenty-six years, from 1883 until his retirement in 1909, Professor Howison held the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy and civil polity at the University of California. An idealist and an independent thinker of great originality he was also a great teacher. A number of the foremost men in his own field of knowledge, such men as his colleague, Josiah Royce; Professor Stratton and Professor Overstreet of New York University, was stimulating and profound.

George Holmes Howison was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, November 29, 1834. He graduated from Marietta College, Ohio, in 1852, and from Lane Theological Seminary, in Cincinnati, in 1855. After a year of further study at the University of Berlin he held various professorships until his appointment to the University of California chair of philosophy, which had been endowed by D. Ogden Mills.

Professor Howison was to the University of California what William James was to Harvard—its most stimulating professor. He made philosophy interesting and alive because he was a profound scholar with the ability to impart the true spirit of scholarship to others. By founding the Philosophical Union at the University of California in 1892 he awakened student interest in philosophical discussion and prepared the way for independent thought and research.

A thorough classicist by training and temperament, his pedagogic standards were also classical. In establishing a philosophical scholarship he made it imperative that candidates have a thorough knowledge of Greek and Latin. In the face of all the modern demand for "practi-

Thomas F. Joyce

cal" education he insisted upon the value of the classics. He knew, as philosophers and idealists only can know, that in the classics is the beauty so sorely needed by the practical world of today. In short, he taught the practicability of what sometimes seems unpractical.

Although he had published his "Treatise on Analytic Geometry" in 1869, Professor Howison is best known as the editor and one of the contributors to Royce's "Conception of God" and as the author of "The Limits of Evolution," In the last-named work he expressed the philosophic idealism that was his distinctive contribution to his students and to the thought of his time.

Professor Howison was a frequent contributor to the philosophical journals of this country and Europe. For many years he was a member of the American editorial board of the Hibbert Journal of London. He was also a member of the American Historical Association, the National Geographic Society, the American Political Science Association of the Academy of Political Science. As a thinker he was esteemed by his colleagues in the great universities of the world; as a man he was honored by his students and all who knew him.

Some years before his death, which occurred on December 31, 1916, Professor and Mrs. Howison presented the University of California with property valued at $70,000. But his greater gift was his long, tireless devotion to the university, his fine idealism and his exceptional scholarship. —By Eric Howard.

Thomas F. Joyce, a Los Angeles pioneer, a pioneer brick manufacturer of the city and county, came to Southern California in 1882.

He was born in the western part of Ireland in a place called Joyce Country, in 1852. His father was John Joyce and his mother's maiden name also was Joyce. They came to America during the early boyhood of the son Thomas and his father died in Massachusetts and his mother in Los Angeles. Thomas F. Joyce lived for some years at Readville near the town of Hyde Park, Massachusetts. While he was living there, one winter two girls broke through the ice on a mill pond near his home and he immediately dashed out to aid them, also breaking through the ice, but after a valiant struggle kept the girls from drowning until a ladder could be pushed out on the ice and the girls and Mr. Joyce dragged out of their dangerous position. For this act he was awarded by the humane society of Massachusetts a medal, which he still carefully preserves.

However this exposure in the cold water affected his lungs so badly that after two years he was commanded by his physicians to seek a mild climate. Thus after traveling five months in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and along the Mexican border, he arrived in Los Angeles in December, 1882. In Massachusetts he had done some carpenter contracting, but his first business in Los Angeles was in association with another man in the operation of a brick yard, his partner agreeing to make the brick while Mr. Joyce sold the product. He soon discovered that his partner was making cash sales at the yard and appropriating the money. He then bought a tract of land on Yale Street and started making brick himself but the kiln was declared a nuisance by the city council and he then moved to the Garibaldi Place, Chavez Ravine.

Here Mr. Joyce installed the first brick machine ever run in Los Angeles. All brick up to that time had been made by hand by Chinese labor. For his power he used the first gasoline engine ever operated in

the city. His pioneering in this industry did not cease with that. Since cordwood for burning brick was scarce, he carefully observed the use of fuel oil under steam making plants and after considerable invention and experiments, he devised burners that would work successfully in a brick kiln. His fuel oil was secured from Ventura, since Los Angeles was not yet in the oil well territory. He established the economical and efficient use of oil for brick burning and all his competitors were soon compelled to follow suit.

At his brick plant, Mr. Joyce was probably the first to make use of fuel oil in the now common practice of oiling the surface of the grounds to keep down dust. He sprinkled his brick yard with oil to make it solid ground for the wheel barrows. He did not think that he had made any great discovery till several years afterwards, when J. D. Fredericks was district attorney he was summoned as a witness in the case of Dustless Roads Company vs. Los Angeles County, to prevent the county from sprinkling the roads with oil. At trial it was shown, among other things, that he had used it long before they got their patents.

About 1897, Mr. Joyce, during a depression in the brick manufacturing industry, started drilling for oil on his Yale Street property. He put down eight wells which have been producers for a quarter of a century or more, and oil well production has since been his chief business interest.

Mr. Joyce married at Los Angeles, Miss A. Popplewell of Lawrence, Massachusetts. They have two sons, Charles F., and Edwin J.

Galen Clark. For some twenty years, from 1890 until 1910, visitors to Yosemite Valley were familiar with the name and personality of Galen Clark. He was a gray bearded, kindly old man with the quiet soul of one who has lived long amid the majesties of nature. The intimate friend of John Burroughs, John Muir and Prof. Joseph Le Conte, Galen Clark was esteemed by them and other scientists as an authority on the geology and natural features of the Sierra Nevada.

Galen Clark was born near Dublin, New Hampshire, March 28, 1814. In his early manhood, having studied geology, he became interested in the discovery of gold in California and came here in 1853. For some time he engaged in placer mining, but he was far more interested in geology as a science than in its practical application in mining. A simple man with few needs, he loved the solitude and natural beauty of the high Sierras.

In 1851 the Yosemite Valley was discovered by a group of miners who entered the valley while pursuing a band of Indian marauders. Clark heard of the wonders of the Yosemite and soon after investigated it for himself. He was one of its pioneers; about 1855 he became a guide to tourists and lived most of his time in the Yosemite.

In 1857 Galen Clark discovered the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. It is with this discovery that his name will always be associated. The Mariposa Big Trees have been for many years a mecca for scientists and tourists. They are known throughout the world as one of its greatest natural wonders.

As the result of his long years of intimate investigation, Galen Clark wrote three books, which preserve the record of his painstaking observation and his devotion to the land he loved. "The Indians of Yosemite Valley" is a unique work, almost the only authentic account we have of the natives who named our most beautiful pleasure park Yosemite, or "full grown grizzly bear." "The Big Trees of California" gives a graphic

account of his discovery of the Mariposa Grove and his study of other sequoias. "Yosemite Valley; Its History, Characteristic Features, and Theories as to Its Origin" is known to geologists throughout the world.

It was Galen Clark's desire to die where he had lived the rich and happy years of his life, in Yosemite Valley. Instead, however, he died while visiting his sister in Berkeley. His death occurred in 1910, at the age of ninety-six. In accordance with his wish he was buried in the grave he had prepared for himself in the heart of Yosemite Valley.

In 1865 Galen Clark had been appointed guardian of Yosemite Valley Park. After some years he was succeeded by another, but in 1890 he was again appointed to that position and held it until the year of his death. He will be remembered not only as a geologist, but also as a sublime character and as a man who helped to make Yosemite Valley known to all the world.—By Eric Howard.

Andrew S. Halladie. What would San Francisco be without its hills? Certainly a good part of the city's charm results from the fact that we are hill dwellers, that we look out upon broad and lovely vistas of sky and water. Yet at one time it was rather generally supposed that the city would have to expand in the other direction, because the hills that are our breath-taking delight presented seemingly insurmountable difficulties of transportation.

The man who solved these difficulties and who is, therefore, to be credited with making it possible for us to dwell upon the hills was Andrew Smith Halladie, the inventor of a cable car system that was perfected and used successfully in San Francisco.

Halladie was born in 1836. A year before his father had patented an invention for making ropes and cables from iron and steel wire. In 1856 young Andrew Halladie produced the first wire cable made on the Pacific Coast, and in the following year he established in San Francisco a factory for his wire ropes. His business became quite successful, and he supplied his product to many California mines. The "Halladie ropeway," his own invention, was a labor-saving device for raising ore and lowering supplies in the shafts of mines.

At the time some horse cars were in use on a few of San Francisco's lesser hills. The service was, of course, unsatisfactory, and the strain upon the horses frequently aroused the wrath of humane citizens. Halladie saw the need and thought of applying the "grip pulley" used in mining to the problem of hill transportation. He experimented for some time, and at length, in 1871, he made and patented a model.

For two years more he experimented, until he had his method perfected. Then, succeeding in interesting a few backers, the Clay Street Cable Railroad Company was organized, and in June, 1873, the road was in successful operation. That was the beginning of the cable car system that permits us to enjoy hill tops without climbing hills.

The Halladie method became known all over the world. It worked a complete revolution in street car service, and was indeed the most important of all developments in street railway transportation until the electric trolley car came upon the scene

Later Mr. Halladie helped Professor Lowe build the Mt. Lowe Railway, in Southern California, up a 62 per cent grade. He applied to that problem the same method he had perfected in San Francisco.

Andrew S. Halladie was one of the little known, barely remembered benefactors of San Francisco. Modest and unassuming, he was more

interested in solving the problem of mechanics than in winning fame. Yet his invention carried his name to all the cities of the world. And San Francisco owes to him no small part of her beauty as a city of hills. —By Eric Howard.

Prentice Mulford. The life of Prentice Mulford, pioneer California writer and the intimate friend of Mark Twin, Bret Harte and Artemus Ward, was crowned with adventure and activity. Born in Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York, on April 5, 1834, he had from his early childhood a strong love for the sea. When he was about seventeen he made his first voyage in the clipper "Wizard," from New York to San Francisco.

He was a '49er, but at the time he was more interested in adventure and travel than in gold. After some years of a seafaring life he drifted into the California gold fields. In his book, "Prentice Mulford's Story," his varied experiences as a mariner, a stock raiser, a politician and lecturer are described in his humorous, inimitable style. That book, now out of print and little known, is a vivid account of California's most picturesque period.

Mulford gradually took up writing as a profession, but he was twenty-nine before a line of his work was published. His first article, a racy account of the yearly overflow of the Tuolumne River, appeared in the "Union Democrat" of Sonora, Tuolumne County. It proved so popular that the editor asked him for more sketches, and for nearly three years Mulford contributed to this paper, signing most of his work with the pseudonym of "Dogberry," by which he became known throughout the West.

In 1866 he accepted a position on the staff of "The Golden Era," then the leading weekly literary paper in San Francisco. While he was one of its editors the "Era" published much of the early work of Bret Harte, Mark Twain and the others of that brilliant San Francisco group of writers. During the same period Mulford contributed to many other papers, both in the East and in the West, and he wrote a great deal for the "Dramatic Chronicle," a theater program sheet which was the beginning of the present San Francisco Chronicle.

After serving for some years on the "Era," and for a few months as the editor of a Stockton newspaper, in 1872 Mulford raised $500 from San Francisco business men to pay his expenses to England, where he hoped, as he said, "to advance by writing and talking the good and glory of California." In all probability this was the first time a paid publicity man was sent abroad to write and lecture upon California, and certainly no better booster than Prentice Mulford could have been chosen. He loved California, he was a brilliant and entertaining writer, and he was a popular lecturer. While he was abroad he also served as foreign correspondent for the San Francisco Chronicle.

After two years in England he came back to the United States and settled in New York. For about six years he worked as an editor and lecturer. Then, having been in the thick of things most of his life, he decided it was time for him to "get acquainted with himself." He therefore retired to a New Jersey wilderness, built a small cabin with his own hands at a cost of $40, and loafed for six months like another Thoreau. His book, "The Swamp Angel," gives the comic side of this experience from his own genial, philosophic standpoint.

*Lizzie J. H. Hastings*

In 1884 he went to Boston and two years later started there the White Cross Library, with barely enough money to print the first edition. But he had faith in his ideas, and his watchword was "Thoughts are things." The White Cross system of occult thought was as popular in its day as the teachings of Coue now. "Force and How to Get It," "The God in Yourself," "The Doctor Within" are typical titles of his essays. He was the forerunner of many contemporary occultists and teachers of auto-suggestion.

In a few years the White Cross Library became very popular and highly successful. Prentice Mulford was winning thousands of adherents throughout the United States when death cut short his work. He was found dead May 27, 1891, in a small boat anchored off Long Island. He had apparently passed away in sleep.

"Prentice Mulford's Story" is a valuable addition to California and Mulford himself deserves to be remembered as a literary pioneer who loved California and helped to make the charm and beauty of the state known wherever he lived and worked.—By Eric Howard.

Mrs. Lizzie J. Hammond Hastings, who died April 27, 1924, was a California pioneer, lived for nearly half a century at Los Angeles, and her life and character gave many expressions of generosity and wisdom in behalf of church and charitable undertakings.

She was born near Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1848, daughter of Andrew J. and Ruth (Wheeler) Hammond. She was the third of four daughters, the others being: Francis, who married in California Mr. McConaghie and died in this state; Mrs. Emily H. Everett, who still lives in New Brunswick; and Mrs. Mary Ingraham, of Nebraska.

Miss Lizzie J. Hammond at the age of twenty-one came to California alone, arriving in the fall of 1869, after making the journey and experiencing the crude equipment of the first transcontinental railway. For a time she lived with a family of friends at Sacramento, and the next year her sister Frances arrived, and together they engaged in a millinery and dressmaking business at San Jose. Not long after she came to California her parents moved to Nebraska and lived there until the death of her mother. The two sisters in 1876 moved to Los Angeles, and their father joined them there. In Los Angeles Lizzie J. Hammond resumed her business as a milliner and dressmaker. While in business she made her first investment, which continued through a long period of years and marked her as an expert judge of real estate values in Southern California. She purchased property on Spring Street, between First and Second streets, then the extreme southern end of the business district, and on the ground erected the Hammond Block. This was the home of the millinery business for a time, when poor health caused her to retire from it.

She was interested in real estate, and the rapid growth of the city led her into further investments. She erected a home on Pearl Street, now Figueroa, near Eighth, where she resided until the encroachment of business stores caused her to move to another section of the city.

She married Dr. Calvin Hastings, a practicing physician, who died in 1911.

Mrs. Hastings for a number of years was deeply interested in charities, her pet hobby being the Los Angeles Orphans' Home, in which she was especially interested from the beginning. She was also a subscriber to

the Children's Hospital and interested in many different movements for improvements.

She was an attendant and later a member of St. Paul's Pr-Cathedral. While living in the University district she became interested in the Normandie Avenue Methodist Church, presided over by Doctor Blackledge, also with St. Andrews, one of the missions of the Episcopal Church. Her financial assistance and enthusiastic co-operation were freely given to many institutions and causes in the city.

Capt. George H. Derby. Although Captain Derby had an enviable record as a soldier in the Mexican war and performed engineering work of great importance to the country, he was better known by the pen name with which he signed his humorous stories and sketches, John Phoenix. He deserves a distinct place among American humorists for his "Phoenixiana," first published in 1855, and his "Squibob Papers," which appeared in 1859. His sketches were mostly burlesques of his official experiences, full of whimsicality and satire, and he was the very first to introduce the characteristic humor of the Pacific Coast into American literature.

"Phoenixiana," a second edition of which was brought out in 1903 with an appreciative introduction by John Kendrick Bangs, contains a number of humorous gems. "The Musical Review Extraordinary," and "A New System of English Grammar" are especially amusing, as delightful now as they were the day they were written. Nearly all of these papers were written in California. They are dated from the Mission Dolores, San Francisco, San Diego, Benicia and Sonoma. "A Legend of the Tehama House" is a brilliant burlesque of Wild West melodrama.

Captain Derby was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1823, and graduated from West Point in 1846. He served with gallantry in the Mexican war and was on the staff of the commanding general of the Department of the Pacific in the '50s. John Kendrick Bangs has written of him: "His real work in life was that of a soldier and an engineer. His career was an arduous one. He suffered hardships of the more strenuous order. He was a fighter in the Mexican war. He sustained severe wounds in the battle of Cerro Gordo, and for gallant conduct on that occasion was breveted first lieutenant. On behalf of the government he conducted surveys and explorations in what at that time were waste places within our borders. His last commission was as surveyor and lighthouse engineer on the Florida coast, in the discharge of the duties of which he suffered a sunstroke which affected his eyesight and caused softening of the brain, from which he died in 1861."

Regarding his humorous writings Bangs said: "In reading over these squibs, the greater number of which were written nearly fifty years ago, one is impressed with the perennial quality of their satire. The satire of John Phoenix rings true today." Now, nearly seventy years after John Phoenix wrote, his satire is as lively and as pertinent as the work of contemporaries. "Phoenixiana" deserves a place on the same shelf with the work of Mark Twain.

Here is a brief ironic comment on the legal profession in early San Francisco: "For sale, a valuable law library, lately the property of a distinguished legal gentleman of San Francisco, who has given up practice and moved to the Farallone Islands. It consists of one volume of Hoyle's Games, complete, and may be seen at this office."

Although he died at the age of thirty-eight, after an active and adventurous life, Captain Derby—or "John Phoenix"—was a distinctive figure in the early military, scientific and literary life of the West. Personally he was an exuberant, happy, life-loving man; and the most lovable traits of his altogether admirable personality are revealed in "Phoenixiana" and the "Squibob Papers."—By Eric Howard.

Jacques Loeb. No biologist in the world today has made so many and revolutionary experiments as Dr. Jacques Loeb. His pioneer work in artificial parthenogenesis, the production of living organisms in the laboratory, is perhaps the most important biological research of recent science, because it is a radical attempt to get at the very basis of life and to understand the workings of what we call rather vaguely the Life Force.

Doctor Loeb was born in Germany, April 7, 1859, and educated in Berlin. He studied medicine at Berwin, Munich and Strassburg and received his doctor's degree in 1886. For about five years he taught in German colleges and in 1891 he came to the United States and became associate professor of biology at Bryn Mawr.

From 1892 until 1902 he was professor of physiology and biology at the University of Chicago, and then for eight years he held the chair of physiology at the University of California. In 1910 he resigned to become head of the department of experimental biology at the Rockefeller Institute in New York.

His distinctive life work was begun during his professorship at the University of California and most of his books were written or planned during this same period. "Studies in General Physiology," a two volume textbook, appeared in 1905. In the following year he brought out his first contribution to the scientific theory with which his name will always be associated, "The Dynamics of Living Matter." Meanwhile, he was planning his best known work, "The Mechanistic Conception of Life," a clear and distinguished statement of the materialistic philosophy of an experimental biologist. The book, first published in 1912, aroused a storm of comment and discussion and has furnished the subject for countless debates. It is perhaps the best contribution to scientific materialism since the early work of Haeckel.

In 1913 Doctor Loeb published "Artificial Parthenogenesis and Fertilization," a record of his experiments and discoveries in his own special field of biological research. His work as a whole is not only prophetic of the time when science may determine what life is and may succeed in duplicating nature's processes in the laboratory, but it is also of vast importance in its bearing upon psychology. By comparing the reflexes and reactions of the lower forms of living matter with those that we consider the special attributes of the human organism, Doctor Loeb has laid the foundation upon which the psychologists may build a sounder theory of the workings of the human mind.

Doctor Loeb has received many honorary degrees from European and American universities, and he is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and a number of famous foreign scientific bodies.

The work that he has accomplished has required fearlessness, unswerving regard for the truth and persistent toil. More than that it has required a rare kind of vision. It is that quality, his vision, that makes Doctor Loeb, not only a great scientist, but a poet of science.—By Eric Howard.

Rudolph Spreckels. The career of Rudolph Spreckels really began when his father, Claus Spreckels, gave him the choice of going to college or going into business. Rudolph Spreckels was then seventeen, and he chose business. He went to work in his father's sugar refinery in Philadelphia, which had been built by the sugar king for the purpose of fighting the trust, and showed remarkable aptitude, both for business and for fighting.

At twenty-two he became president of the Hawaiian Commerce and Sugar Company, which had been a losing enterprise for many years and which he bought, in partnership with his brother Claus, from his father and two other brothers after a family disagreement. Within a year Rudolph Spreckels had reorganized the company and had put it on a paying basis. In 1898 he sold out at a large profit. He was twenty-six at the time, he had made a fortune, and he contemplated retirement.

But he had bought stock in the San Francisco Gas Company, which became involved in a life and death struggle with a competitor, and it became necessary for him again to reenter business and to reorganize that company on a successful financial basis. Since then he has taken an important part in the commercial and banking business of California, recently becoming president of one of the largest banks in the state.

Rudolph Spreckels was born in San Francisco on January 1, 1872. He was educated in the San Francisco public schools and he has lived in this city nearly all his life. Time and again he has demonstrated his love for the city, his faith in it, and his devotion to its reform and improvement. He was a member of the committee of fifty at the time of the fire in 1906, and he was chosen as a member of the executive committee of five of the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross funds, which managed the entire relief fund of $9,000,000 and brought order out of chaos.

It was Rudolph Spreckels who organized and financed the San Francisco graft prosecution that freed the city from the ring that had robbed it for many years. He made that fight because he has a high sense of civic duty and because he loves San Francisco. He had nothing to gain by it, and much to lose. He lost the friendship and respect of financial associates, he was bitterly attacked by men who could not understand his motives, and he was threatened with social ostracism. Nevertheless he went on with the fight, determined to carry on to the end. No city ever had so thorough a house cleaning as that which he organized and financed here.

In all other fights against corporate control of state and city government, Rudolph Spreckels has taken a prominent part. Even when it is against his own interest as a financier and a capitalist, he has fought for the larger interest of his city and his state. He is that rare combination, a business man and a civic reformer. Ordinarily we think of business men as satisfied with things as they are as long as their business is profitable; and reformers are usually supposed to be impractical and incompetent. But Rudolph Spreckels is a great business man and also a man with a social conscience. He knows that the purpose of business is service, and that he who serves most is the best business man and the best citizen.

At the time of the graft prosecution, Rudolph Spreckels was famous throughout the country as the young millionaire who fought grafters. He was an example of the men of other cities; he waged a war that was far reaching and significant in its effect. And he served San Francisco

Lucen S. Boardman

as almost no other man has served this city. His true title is not banker, nor reformer, nor millionaire, but simply "citizen." That is an enviable title.—By Eric Howard.

Mrs. Queen W. Boardman. Among the successful women in the business world, Mrs. Queen W. Boardman has some interesting distinctions all her own. Real estate has been one phase of her enterprise, but she is probably best known by her successful record in the culture of avocados and has accomplished some remarkable things with that tropical fruit on one of her places near Los Angeles.

Mrs. Boardman is a native of Morganfield, Kentucky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walker. She was a small child when her father died. From her mother she inherits her business acumen and executive efficiency. She was reared by this capable mother, together with ten other children, her sisters and her brothers and two cousins making a large family group.

Mrs. Boardman was married to George T. Boardman of Indiana, whose death occurred in 1918. She is a member of the Friday Morning Club, the Hollywood Woman's Club, a life member of the Woman's Athletic Club, a life member of the Philanthropy and Civics Club, the American College Society, the Los Angeles Art Center, the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, and the Club Casa Del Mar.

In 1915 Mrs. Boardman, then in poor health, while passing through Los Angeles enroute to Honolulu bought the homestead of the old Moore family known as Hacienda Park, a notable pioneer place. At one time this property had been one of the finest in Los Angeles County, maintaining a magnificent lemon and orange grove. When Mrs. Boardman purchased it everything had suffered from years of neglect.

Going east to settle her affairs, six months later she returned to Los Angeles to make the city her permanent home. Her normal health was soon restored. While in the Hawaiian Islands she had cultivated a taste for the avocado. Being a horticulturist of considerable experience, she decided to use the estate she had purchased for experimental purposes in developing an avocado grove. At the present time this estate contains one hundred and forty trees, budded from seedlings by herself besides some which have been grown from small trees, though the budded seedlings have proved to be the most productive and strongest. Her experiments have proven that the avocado can be raised successfully and profitably. While requiring great care, they make a return on the investment both interesting and gratifying. Her success in this new industry on the Pacific Coast has opened up a new field and demonstrates another line of enterprise which can be handled successfully by women. Mrs. Boardman is the only woman member of the Avocado Association who has done any constructive work in the industry. Her slogan is: "Avocados for Avocation." During the national convention at Los Angeles in August, 1925, of the American Chemical Society an avocado luncheon was given in the gardens of the Boardman estate, being the chief social event of the week for the visiting scientists, both American and foreign.

Mrs. Boardman brought to California seventeen years of active business experience. This, supplemented by broad vision, enabled her at the start to recognize opportunities and subsequently to realize the profits that come from well placed investments. There were no near neighbors when she took up her residence on her estate in 1916. For some time following her energies were wholly devoted to the improvement of the

land and the regaining of her health. Her land is located on a hillside but at the time there were inadequate facilities for drainage and the excess water from the winter rains accumulated so that her house for five days was completely marooned and for two nights she did not sleep, expecting every minute to be swept into the roaring river rushing to the boulevards below. The overflow came so suddenly that she was cut off from communication with the world at a time when her food supply was very limited and the experience as one to cause her much suffering in mind and body before the waters abated. However, she never permitted the conditions to recur, taking up and prosecuting vigorously the improvement of the property, not only in its drainage facilities but in other ways, so that it is one of the show places of Los Angeles County. Many trees on the estate were seemingly dead when she bought the land but all are now flourishing. She installed improvements of every kind, built a home, and one indication of the greatly increased value of her property was a lease which she recently closed for an apartment hotel to cost $1,500,000, this hotel to be erected on the site of her home. At the time she purchased the property Mrs. Boardman prophesied that within ten years the foothills of Hacienda Park would be the locality for hotels and apartments of Los Angeles. The fulfillment of this property is an evidence of her capacity for the grasp of big affairs. Prompted by her long standing convictions that Los Angeles is the playground of the country, she began investing in realty and her purchases had been made with such good judgment as to awaken the admiration and envy of sound business men and bankers. One of her more recent purchases was a tract of three and a half acres at Holmby Hills. This she intends to develop for avocado culture. On it she plans the erection of a new home, to be called "Mon Reve." She also bought real estate at Santa Monica and Beverly Hills, owning splendid residential sites at both places.

One who is familiar with her success says that Mrs. Boardman planned carefully every movement, wasting no time or effort. Her day from sunrise to sunset was carefully arranged according to a definite schedule. While she has succeeded admirably in the line she has taken up, Mrs. Boardman doubtless would have accomplished much in almost any other direction, since her ability is of the kind that produces definite results.

Albert A. Michelson. The man who was given the $40,000 Nobel prize for physics by the Swedish Academy of Sciences in 1907, and who has been internationally recognized because of his researches on the velocity of light—Albert Abraham Michelson—was born at Strelno, Prussian Poland, on December 19, 1852. When he was very young he came with his family to the United States and settled in San Francisco. His distinguished sister, Miriam Michelson, the novelist, and his brother Charles, a well-known newspaper man, were born in California some years later.

Albert Michelson studied in the San Francisco grammar schools and graduated from high school here in 1869. He then entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and after his graduation in 1873 became an ensign. Four years later he attained the rank of master in the United States Navy.

From 1878 until 1880, while still in the navy, he devoted himself to the first of his researches concerning light and its velocity, researches which have since won him fame and honor in the world's scientific societies. It was at this time that he experimentically determined the veloc-

ity of light to be 186,305 miles per second. Although he was less than thirty at the time, his work won the interest of the world's greatest physicists.

In pursuit of his scientific investigations he studied at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, and at the College de France and the Ecole Polytechnique. Returning to this country in 1881, he resigned from the navy and accepted the chair of physics at the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland. Eight years later he became professor of physics at Clark University, and since 1892 he has been at the head of the physics department of the University of Chicago.

Professor Michelson is perhaps the greatest physicist who has ever worked in the United States. Although his researches are of too specialized a nature to be easily understood by a layman, they are among the most important scientific investigations of our time. When Einstein announced that only twelve men in the world could understand his theory, Professor Michelson was included among the first of the twelve. He has won honors, medals and prizes too numerous to mention for his discoveries and research, and he has been elected to the most important scientific societies in the world. In 1907 he won the highest possible prize for scientific investigation—the Nobel prize, and the scientists of all Europe keep in close touch with what this American physicist is doing in Chicago.

In honoring the scientist of international fame, it is interesting to look back upon the little Polish boy who received his first smattering of science, his first grasp of elementary physics, in grammar and high schools of San Francisco. The Michelson family has added more than its share to the fame of California—in literature, in science, in journalism and in the law. Professor Albert Michelson has won a permanent place in the history of science.—By Eric Howard.

Carl O. Anderson has for over twenty years been identified with financial organizations in California, at first in the San Joaquin Valley and subsequently in Los Angeles, where he is cashier of the Continental National Bank at Ninth and Main streets.

Mr. Anderson was born in Sweden, October 30, 1881, son of John E. and Maria (Isgren) Anderson. His parents came from Sweden to the United States in 1890, first locating in Northern Wisconsin, at Marinette. In 1902 they moved to California. John Anderson engaged in ranching in the vicinity of Turlock, but is now retired.

Carl O. Anderson attended public school at Marinette, Wisconsin. He was about nine years of age when he came to this country, and also had college advantages in Marinette and was just twenty-one years of age when he accompanied his parents to Turlock, California, in 1902. On March 1, 1903, he went to work as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Modesto and in 1905 was made cashier at the First National Bank of Turlock. Mr. Anderson in 1907 organized the Peoples State Bank at Turlock and served as cashier until 1909.

For the past sixteen years his banking service has been in Los Angeles. His first position was assistant cashier with the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, and in April, 1916, he joined the Continental National Bank as teller and since August, 1921, has been cashier. He is also a director of the Hollywood State Bank and is now a trustee and treasurer of the Swedish Club and trustee and treasurer of the Swedish Tabernacle Church. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the Commercial

Loan Company of Culver City and belongs to the A. I. Lasker Corporation. Mr. Anderson is a member of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and of the Knights of the Round Table, of World Traders, and has interested himself in civic and social enterprises in his own vicinity. He married, March 24, 1909, Miss Florence Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Louis Anderson, of Turlock, California. She was born in Willmar, Minnesota, and was educated there and at Turlock. They have two children, Carleton G. and Raymond W.

John Vance Cheney. As many years ago as 1845 the Cheney family was famous in concert circles in the East. Simeon Peace Cheney, the father of John Vance Cheney, was a widely known American singer and the author of "Wood Notes Wild," an interesting study of the relation between the song birds and human song. His father, in turn, had been an eloquent preacher, renowned in his time for having preached more sermons than any other man in New England. The family home was at Dorset, Vermont, and there John Vance Cheney received his early education.

He was born in Groveland, New York, December 24, 1848. At seventeen, he was the valedictorian of his class at the local academy, and soon afterward he was chosen assistant principal of the same school. After a few years he gave up teaching to study law. He was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts and later practiced successfully in New York City. But from his school days he had written verse.

Dr. J. G. Holland, the distinguished editor of Scribner's, read some of his poems and many of his early verses appeared in the magazine. Even his youthful work was characterized by its genuineness, its sincerity and its grace of style. When he was compelled to give up the law on account of his health, John Vance Cheney came West. He arrived in San Francisco in 1876, and here continued his literary work. Many of his best poems and essays were written here during the subsequent years.

In 1887 he became librarian of the San Francisco Free Public Library, a position that he held for over seven years. Not only did he make the San Francisco library a fine civic institution, but he also contributed a great deal to general library system and management. During his service as librarian the San Francisco library made more progress in cataloguing and in general management than any other library in the country. He was considered one of America's foremost authorities on library management, and today many of the methods he devised are in use.

In 1894 he was offered the position of librarian of the Newberry library in Chicago. He worked there for some years and then returned to live in California. At present he is living in San Diego, and only recently a volume of his later poems appeared. Although examples of his work are included in almost all anthologies, John Vance Cheney, the poet is too little known by Californians of today. Such books of poems as "Thistledrift," which first came out in 1887; "Wood Blooms," "Queen Helen" and "Lyrics" deserve a wider audience than they have yet won. In form his work is classical, in content idealistic. Many of his poems celebrate the beauty of nature in California.

He has also written many essays on literature and poetry for the magazines. Some of these papers have been collected in "The Golden Guess" and "That Dome in Air." And he performed a further literary service for Californians by editing Derby's "Phoenixiana."

JOHN CHARLES BARLOW

Because he helped to give San Francisco one of the best public libraries in America and because he has written beautiful poems, John Vance Cheney has made a distinguished contribution to the culture of California. He died on May 1, 1922.—By Eric Howard.

JOHN CHARLES BARLOW. Measured by the gauge of intrinsic nobility of character, the life of John Charles Barlow counted for much; measured by the mete-wand of material achievement and constructive stewardship in the practical affairs of a workaday world, his life record was one marked by large and worthy success, as shown in his amassing of a large fortune. He was strong, true and faithful in all of the relations of life, and a tribute to his memory consistently finds place in this history of California, he having passed the closing years of his life in Los Angeles and his death having occurred in Chicago, Illinois, May 12, 1919, while on a business trip to Streator, Illinois. His widow resides in the beautiful home at Beverly Hills, and of her specific mention is made in the following sketch of this publication

John Charles Barlow was born at Middleport, Ohio, in the year 1848, and was a scion of a distinguished American Colonial family, the lineage tracing back to John Barlow, who, with his wife, came from England and settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, prior to 1653, Barlow's Plain in that community having been named in his honor. Aaron Barlow, another of the ancestors of the subject of this memoir, was the father of Joel Barlow, patriot, statesman and poet, who served as United States consul to Algiers and as United States minister plenipotentiary to France, the Barlows being among those entitled to heirship under the historic French Spoliation Claim.

Stephen and Eliza (Bryson) Barlow, parents of the honored subject of this memoir, immigrated to the West and became pioneer settlers in Gallia County, Ohio, where they made location on a tract of land assigned to them by the former's great-uncle, Joel Barlow, of whom mention is made in the preceding paragraph. In the old Buckeye State Stephen Barlow and his wife passed the remainder of their lives.

John C. Barlow was a boy when his parents removed from his native Middleport to the farm homestead that had been owned by his Revolutionary ancestors, near Gallipolis, Ohio, and still in the family, there he remained until he was about nineteen years of age, his educational advantages in the meanwhile having been those afforded in the schools of the locality and period. Upon leaving the old home farm Mr. Barlow joined his eldest brother in Illinois, and became associated with his brother's boot and shoe business at Pekin, Tazewell County. In 1874 Mr. Barlow established himself in the same line of business at Streator, La Salle County, Illinois, which was then a small mining village. He developed a substantial and prosperous business and became one of the most progressive and influential citizens of Streator, where the family home was maintained until he and his wife removed to Los Angeles County, California, in 1913. At Streator Mr. Barlow gained large success through his well ordered real estate operations. At the time of his death an appreciative tribute was paid in an editorial that appeared in a leading Illinois newspaper, and with minor changes, this tribute is here given reproduction:

"The sudden and untimely death of John C. Barlow has been a shock to his friends and associates of half a century, who remember him in the prime of his activities, when he was not only building up his own private

fortune but also the fortune of Streator as well. It was fortunate during the formative period of Streator's development that there were men with vision, men who could see their own interests big through the interests of Streator, and reach out for large enterprises, shouldering the burdens and responsibilities with a buoyancy of temperament irresistibly compelling in its potency for big results. Such a man was John C. Barlow. He came here in the early mining days, with only $3,000, and in the course of a few years he made over three-quarters of a million dollars in the real estate business. In carving his own fortune he carved well for Streator, and that the city is today—in point of industrial development, in collective capacity to seize industrial opportunities, in the spirit of an expanding consciousness for enterprise and initiative, is identified very intimately with the life and fortunes of his career. He was essentially a constructive force with a dynamo of driving energy. He could see the things he wanted to do, with dramatic power, and because of his dynamic force could create the conditions under which his purpose could be realized. * * * He did splendidly the work he set out to do; it was a valuable contribution to the material development of Streator, and his passing will be the cause of regret to many people who remember him in the zenith of his powers, when no obstacles could daunt his indomitable will."

Mr. Barlow was a leader in civic and industrial development in the fine little city of Streator, and among his varied interests was the manufacturing of automobiles, he having become the president of the Streator Motor Car Company. He was a valued member of the Men's Club of Streator and also of the local Commercial Club. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and he was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his widow.

At Newport, Kentucky, on January 3, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Barlow to Miss Eleanor Crail, daughter of Capt. Irvin and Elizabeth (Barlow) Crail, her ancestry on the maternal side tracing to the same source as that of her husband. A personal sketch of Mrs. Barlow follows this, so that a repetition of the family record is not here required. Mr. Barlow is survived also by two daughters: Laura is the wife of Robert L. Van Arsdale, of Chicago, and Mildred is the wife of James Jerome Canavan, of Los Angeles.

There is a wealth of lesson and incentive in the career of John C. Barlow, whose course was ever guided and guarded by the highest of principles and who accounted well for himself in all of the relations of life.

Mrs. Eleanor Crail Barlow, who is the gracious and popular chatelaine of her beautiful home at 1004 Beverly Drive, in the idyllic Beverly Hills suburban district of Los Angeles, is the widow of John C. Barlow, to whom a memoir is dedicated in the preceding sketch, so that further review of his life history is not here demanded.

Mrs. Barlow was born at Shippingsport, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of the late Capt. Irvin and Elizabeth (Barlow) Crail, her father having been a prosperous wholesale coal dealer in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Cincinnati, Ohio. On the maternal side Mrs. Barlow traces her lineage back to the same original ancestor as that of her husband on his paternal side—John Barlow, who came from England and made settlement at Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1653. Elizabeth (Barlow) Crail was

Eleanor C. Barlow.

a daughter of Morehouse Barlow, who was a son of Aaron and Rebecca (Stanford) Barlow. Aaron Barlow and his wife became pioneer settlers in Gallia County, Ohio, to which state they made the journey on horseback from their old home in Connecticut, with their child of three months carried in their arms. Near Gallipolis they settled on land that had been given them by a Revolutionary ancestor of great distinction, Joel Barlow, who served as an early United States consul to Algiers, and also as United States minister plenipotentiary to France. Incidentally it may be noted that the Barlow family has had authorized heirship under the historic French Spoliation Claim. The genealogy of the Crail family traces back to Scotland, where the ancestral seat was the castle and village of Crail.

Mrs. Eleanor C. Barlow received her early education at Beaver, Pennsylvania, and Newport, Kentucky, in which latter city she was graduated as a member of the class of 1876. There, in 1878, was solemnized her marriage with John C. Barlow, whom she accompanied as a bride to her new home at Streator, Illinois. Of the large part played by Mr. Barlow in the development and progress of Streator adequate data are given in his personal memoir in this history. Mrs. Barlow retains possession of valuable real estate and buildings at Streator and also has valuable holdings in the city and county of Los Angeles, including her beautiful home place. In her exercise of the franchise she is found arrayed in the ranks of the republican party, and she is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. At Streator, Illinois, Mrs. Barlow founded and served as regent of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was president of the Associated Charities for nine years, was also one of the founders of the Calere Club. In Los Angeles she was also a regent of the Eschscholtzia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She also has membership in several representative clubs, as well as other civic and cultural organizations. She places high valuation on the medals that she received from the United States government in recognition of her patriotic activities in the World war period. Mrs. Barlow has two daughters: Laura is the wife of Robert L. Van Arsdale, of Chicago, and they have a winsome daughter, Elizabeth. Mildred is the wife of James Jerome Canavan, of Los Angeles, and they likewise have a little daughter that is equally dear to the devoted maternal grandmother, the name of this little lass being Carlisle. Mrs. Barlow has figured graciously in the representative social life of both Streator, Illinois, and Los Angeles, California, and her circle of friends is coextensive with that of her acquaintances.

Warren F. Clark, M. D. Born in Canada, and completing his medical education in 1915, Doctor Clark at once joined the British Army Medical Corps, rose to the rank of captain and saw service for four years, and since the war has specialized in surgery and is one of the prominent members of his profession at Hollywood.

He was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, August 13, 1889. As a boy he attended Pictou Academy, and was educated in medicine at Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, graduating in 1915. Joining the service, he was attached to the Duchess of Connaught Base Hospital in England, receiving a commission as first lieutenant in the British Army Medical Corps. In September, 1915, he went to France. In November, 1915, he was sent to Salanika, and in July, 1916, he was sent to Malta, and later returned to England because of illness. In May, 1916, he was promoted

to the rank of captain. After his recovery he went to France and was with the heavy artillery and went through the battles of Vimy Ridge, Wuichet, Massiens, and Passandale, was at Cambrai with Byng's army, and was on the Somme in 1918. For his service he was decorated on the field with the military cross by King George. In July, 1918, he was invalided home, and received his honorable discharge soon afterward.

During 1919-20 Doctor Clark specialized in surgery in the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal. In January, 1922, he came to California and became resident physician at the French Hospital. After one year he engaged in private practice at Hollywood. He is a member of the staff of the new Hollywood Hospital, a member of the Santa Rita Clinic, and belongs to the Masonic Order and the First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood.

December 31, 1921, Doctor Clark married Miss Jessie McKay, of Pictou, Nova Scotia. She was born in Nova Scotia, was educated there, and is a member of the Order of Rebekah. They have two daughters, Olivette Isabelle and Betty Jean.

Colonel David May is chairman of the board of the May Department Stores, one of the largest of the chain stores organizations in America, operating metropolitan stores in such cities as Cleveland, Denver, St. Louis, Akron and New York, while the extension of the business to Los Angeles, though of comparatively recent date, has given the corporation one of its largest and most prosperous units.

It was in the spring of 1923 that Colonel May and his associates acquired the Hamburger Department Store, which for many years has been one of Southern California's largest mercantile enterprises. Plans were immediately made for an extensive development program, including the erection of a height limit building adjoining the old store on South Hill Street, the building extensions and improvements costing over three million dollars. The old store was completely remodeled and improved, with new equipment and fixtures, and the May Company is operating at Los Angeles one of the largest department stores in the country, probably the very largest such store west of Chicago.

Colonel David May for many years had his home in St. Louis, but since the extension of his business to Los Angeles has regarded this city as his home for at least six months in the year.

Harry Hilliard, a director and actor of over fifteen years' experience both in pictures and the dramatic stage, is well known in California, and for several years has been director of the motion picture acting department in the Egan School of Music and Drama at Los Angeles.

Mr. Hilliard is a native of Cincinnati, and as a young man he spent two years in the study of therapeutics and materia medica before following the lead of his real talent for dramatic work.

His work on the stage will be readily recalled by all who have been familiar with recent dramatic history in America. He gave a remarkable performance of Romeo to Theda Bara's Juliet, played the leading role in Merely Mary Ann with Vivian Martin, Destiny with Dorothy Phillips, The New York Peacock with Valeska Surratt.

His debut in pictures was made in the Strength of the Weak with Mary Fuller. He was contracted exclusively for three years at the Fox Studio in New York City, during which time he was starred in six productions with June Caprice and appeared in some of the biggest produc-

Ferdinand Earle

tions of the day. Subsequently the Universal Film Company sent him to their West Coast Studios for a year, and on the expiration of this contract Mr. Hilliard determined to make California his permanent home. Some of his other achievements included leading man with Gladys Brockwell, Peggy Hyland, Carmel Myers, Edith Roberts on the screen, and on the legitimate stage with Wilton Lackaye, Florence Reed, Henry Dixey, Blanche Ring and Marie Dressler. He appeared with the Morosco Stock Company in his original role, "The Very Idea," and remained with the company in several other plays, including the Little Teacher, the Woman in Room Thirteen, and others. He is a member of the Lambs Club of New York City.

Ferdinand Earle, poet, portrait painter, violinist, athlete, pioneer spirit in the field of art, literature and motion pictures, is the eldest son of the late Brig.-Gen. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, chief of artillery of the State of New York, formerly captain of the Second Battery, New York, a private in the crack Seventh Regiment at the time of the war between the States, and prominent club man, from whom Ferdinand Earle inherited his gifts for the arts. Mrs. Lillie Jones (Smith) Earle, a native of Nova Scotia, first regent of the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughter of the American Revolution, whose loyalist forebears left the Colonies for Canada at the time of the American Revolution, is his mother. In fact all of Ferdinand Earle's paternal and maternal ancestors were early settlers of this country and distinguished themselves in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

At one time Ferdinand Earle's parents owned the famous Jumel mansion and park, once Washington's headquarters, and the home of Aaron Burr and Madame Jumel, and purchased in 1904 by the City of New York as a historical museum for the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Jumel Mansion was built by William Morris, a brother of one of Mr. Earle's great-great-great-grandfathers.

Carefully educated Mr. Earle attended the schools of Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and Oxford and Columbia universities, and the Beaux Arts and the Academie Julien, Paris, France, and studied drawing and painting under Bourgereau and Whistler. He exhibited in the Paris Salon as early as 1902. In 1908 he published "Sonnets;" "Pilgrims of Eternity in 1910" and the epochmaking "Lyric Year" in 1911, in which he discovered "Renaissance" and the then youthful Edna St. Vincent Millay. Recently he has founded and edited "The Westwind," a California monthly magazine devoted to art, poetry, literature, sociology and philosophy.

Of Mr. Earle's "The Lyric Year," the Boston Transcript said: "The most notable event in the history of American poetry in the last fifty years."

The Saint Louis Mirror referred to "Sonnets:" "The most finished American verse in the last decade."

Milton Sills said: "The greatest tribute to a work of art is that of tears at the sheer beauty of it. Such a tribute I paid to Ferdinand Earle's 'Rubaiyat.' It is the most exquisite thing I have ever seen."

Most of the last eleven years of his life have been devoted to the screen. Mr. Earle originated the use of oil paintings as backgrounds and pictorial titles for the "Movies" and was the great pioneer in projection of beauty and spiritual values on the screen. His film version of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was hailed universally, as epoch making.

He is at present at work on several sequences of "Ben Hur" in friendly rivalry with Fred Niblo, and is under contract with the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation to direct an art drama for the screen. He is a member of the Poetry Society of America, Motion Picture Directors' Association, the Screen Writers' Guild, the Southern California Athletic Club, the Country Club and the Italian Club, and has recently taken a degree in Masonry.

In 1913 Mr. Earle was married to Charlotte Herman, a daughter of Paul and Narny (Hafslund) Herman, of Rutherford, New Jersey. Mrs. Earle was educated in Leipsic, Germany and in Norway, where she studied music as a pianist. Previous to her marriage, she was pianist lecturer on the New York City Board of Education, toured the United States as pianist with the Zoellner Quartette, and follows the career of a concert pianist. She has two sons, Ferdinand III and Eyvind. The Earle garden and tennis court, one of the finest in Hollywood, is the weekly rendezvous of famous people.

Don Manuel Dominguez is one of the most ancient and distinguished families of Southern California in the hispanic period of California. During his boyhood and early youth Southern California was divided into a few great ranchos, the proprietor of each being the head of a great patriarchial establishment, including hundreds of workers, tenants and servants.

Among the five ranchos in private possession held under provisional grant in what is now Los Angeles County in 1795, the third in size and importance was the San Pedro or Dominguez rancho, the head of which was Juan Jose Dominguez, who possessed about a thousand head of cattle. The rancho comprised ten and a half leagues of land. After the death of Juan Jose the property was granted by Governor Pablo de Sola, on December 31, 1822, to Sergt. Cristobal Dominguez, nephew and heir of Juan Jose. His death three years later brought about another change in ownership, at which time the estate came under the management of his son, Don Manuel Dominguez, then about twenty years of age.

Don Manuel Dominguez was born at San Diego, January 26, 1803, and received his literary education under the direction of an artillery officer. Don Manuel proved an excellent administrator as well as a man of broad culture and high character. He was active in the various events that operated so powerfully in settling the destiny of Southern California. He was a youth when Southern California changed from a Spanish to a Mexican province. In 1828 he was elected and served as a member of the "Illustrious Ayuntamiento of the City of Los Angeles," and in 1829 was elected a delegate to nominate representatives to the Mexican Congress. In 1832 he was elected first alcalde and judge of the first instance for the City of Los Angeles, and in 1833-34 was territory representative for Los Angeles County at Monterey. In 1839 he was elected second alcalde of the City of Los Angeles. In May, 1843, he was chosen prefect of the Second District of California, and in the same year was chosen captain of one of two military companies formed for the defense of the country. After California came under the American government he was elected in 1849 a delegate to the constitutional convention which met at Monterey and formed the first constitution of the State of California. In 1854 he was elected a supervisor of Los Angeles County, and in the meantime his business interests had reached a point where they required all his active attention. In 1855 the family rancho was portioned between

him and his brother, Don Pedro, and his nephews, Jose Antonio Aguirre and Jacinto Rocha. The portion assigned Don Manuel comprised about 25,000 acres, including Rattlesnake Island, in San Pedro Bay. On this immense property he lived out his life, passing away October 11, 1882, when seventy-nine years of age. For several years before his death he was almost blind, but the misfortune seemed to bring out more distinctly the fine and noble qualities of his nature.

In 1827 Don Manuel Dominguez married Maria Alta Gracia Cota, daughter of Don Guillermo Cota, who served as a commissioner under the Mexican Government. She survived him only a few months, passing away March 16, 1883. They had enjoyed a beautiful companionship of fifty-five years, being singularly united in their aims and ambitions. Ten children were born to them, eight daughters and two sons, and six daughters survived. These daughters inherited the large San Pedro estate, the portion of each being about 4,000 acres. The daughters preserved the old adobe house which for so many years was the home of Manuel Dominguez, and his descendants have recently planned the restoration of the house to its old time splendor.

George Carson. On July 30, 1857, Miss Victoria Dominguez, daughter of Don Manuel Dominguez, whose career has been sketched above, was united in marriage with George Carson. Since then the name Carson, also known as de Carson, and Dominguez have been closely associated in the history of Southern California.

George Carson represented an old family of the Eastern United States, and was a pioneer of California. He was born at Jordan, New York, March 3, 1832, son of John and Sophia (Cady) Carson. In 1844, when George was twelve years of age, his parents moved out west of Chicago to St. Charles, Illinois. Two years later, in 1846, though only fourteen years of age, George Carson volunteered for service as drummer boy at the time of the Mexican war, going out with Colonel Newberry's regiment. He received his honorable discharge at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and then after some experiences in both New and Old Mexico came to Los Angeles in 1853. Here he engaged in the hardware business on Commercial Street with Mr. Sanford, and after nine years gave up his business as a merchant to give his attention to the management of the large estate inherited by his wife, comprising a sixth of the undivided property of the San Pedro rancho, the total of which was about 24,000 acres. Here George Carson engaged in sheep ranching, later raising horses and cattle, and in his time introduced some of the best stock in Southern California. In later years he also completed one of the finest country homes around San Pedro. He died at this home November 20, 1901. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

His widow, Mrs. Victoria D. de Carson, survived him and passed away at her home on the San Pedro rancho December 18, 1916. Her three surviving sisters were Mrs. John F. Francis, Mrs. Delores Watson and Mrs. Susanna Del Amo, of Madrid, Spain. Mrs. Victoria de Carson was seventy-six years of age at the time of her death. On the death of her husband she had become president of the Carson estate, and proved her ability in the management of her share of the old San Pedro rancho. She was also well known for her extensive charities, both public and private, and gave liberally to the Catholic Church.

Mrs. Victoria de Carson was survived by the following children: John M., Edward, George, David, Joseph (died March 10, 1917), Mrs.

N. R. Rassmussen, Mrs. J. F. Atherton, Mrs. V. C. Caldwell and Mrs. H. H. Cotton, wife of H. H. Cotton, secretary of the Carson estate. The children still live upon the old rancho except Mrs. Cotton, who with her husband occupies a home at 2201 South Harvard Boulevard, in Los Angeles.

William Gregg Kollock has become well known in Southern California during the last dozen years as a successful figure in the investment bond business. He is president of the California Company, bond dealers, with offices in Los Angeles.

Mr. Kollock is of old Southern and also New England ancestry. He was born at Charleston, South Carolina, August 7, 1886, son of Dr. Charles Wilson and Gertrude Ella (Gregg) Kollock. His great-grandfather, Oliver H. Kollock, was born in Massachusetts and went to South Carolina when a young man. He was a lawyer by education but became a planter. His son, Cornelius Kollock, practiced medicine in South Carolina for half a century. Dr. Charles Wilson Kollock has had a long and enviable career as a physician and surgeon, a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat, with a state-wide reputation in South Carolina. He was born in that state in 1857, and in 1877 graduated from the Virginia Military Institute. He studied law under his father, graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, and after serving as an interne in Philadelphia and attending clinics in London and Paris he engaged in private practice at Charleston in 1885. He has contributed many papers to medical journals and has served as professor of diseases of the throat and nose in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. For several years he was a captain in the Charleston Light Dragoons and is a former lieutenant-colonel of the State Militia of South Carolina. He served on the Board of Health of Charleston for twenty years. In 1917 he was commissioned captain and put in charge of the examination of men for the aviation section of the Signal Corps, and later was in training as a flight surgeon at Mineola, New York, and subsequently at Kelley Field, Texas. He was commissioned a major in the Medical Corps in August, 1918, and received his honorable discharge in December, 1918. Dr. C. W. Kollock is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the St. Cecelia Society of Charleston. He married, in 1885, Gertrude Ella Gregg, a granddaughter of William Gregg, who was a pioneer in the milling industry in the South, establishing the first Southern mills at Graniteville, South Carolina, in 1836. Gertrude Ella Gregg was a member of the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

William Gregg Kollock was educated in the Charleston High School from 1897 to 1901, attended the college at Charleston from 1901 to 1903, and continued his higher education in the University of Virginia, where he was graduated with the degree Bachelor of Arts in 1908. From 1908 to 1910 he was a teacher in the West Texas Military Academy at San Antonio, Texas, and since 1910, except for his army service, has been engaged in the investment bond business.

Up to 1920 he was connected with James H. Adams & Company, and Torrance, Marshall & Company. He has been president of the California Company, investment bonds, since 1920.

Captain Kollock served with the rank of captain as reserve military aviator in the United States Army during the World war, but had no

David R. Davies

overseas duty. He is a republican voter, and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Wilshire Country Club, the California Club and the Beach Club of Los Angeles.

He married at Los Angeles, October 7, 1919, Mary Elizabeth Nelson, born in Ohio, and a daughter of E. D. Nelson. They have a son, William Gregg Kollock, Jr., born January 8, 1923. By a former marriage Mrs. Kollock has a son, Deane Nelson Shephard.

David Reid Faries, Los Angeles attorney, senior member of the law firm, Faries & Williamson in the Pershing Square Building, has practiced law since 1913 and has represented a wide diversity of business interests.

Mr. Faries was born at Weihsien, Shantung, China, May 13, 1891. His grandfather, Rev. Isaiah Faries, was the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier. He became a minister of the Presbyterian Church and as early as 1864 settled in what is now the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, then a frontier town of the northwest. The house he subsequently built at Fourth Avenue and Seventh Street is still standing and owned by his family. Rev. Isaiah Faries lived there the rest of his life.

David R. Faries is the son of Doctor William Reid and Priscilla E. Faries. His father was born in New York state and his mother in England. William R. Faries became a practicing physician and surgeon and for fifteen years, from 1889 to 1903, had charge of a large Presbyterian Hospital at Weihsien, China. He and his wife now reside at Coachella, in Riverside County, California, and where he owns a large date ranch.

David Reid Faries was the oldest of six sons, five of whom are living. He spent his early childhood years in China, but was educated in California, graduating from Occidental Academy at Los Angeles in 1907 and taking his A. B. degree at Occidental College in 1911. Following that he attended the University of Southern California law school and graduated with the A. B. degree from the Southwestern University law school. He was admitted to the California Bar in 1913 and was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court in 1921. Mr. Faries during 1914-15 was Deputy Public Defender of Los Angeles County, was Deputy County Counsel from 1915 to 1918. Since 1918 he has been prominently identified with hthe legal staff of the Automobile Club of Southern California, the largest organization of its kind in the world with a membership of over one hundred thousand. From 1918 to 1925 he served as general counsel for the club and since then has been its consulting counsel. In 1925 he formed his law partnership of Faries & Williams of which he is senior member. Mr. Faries, in the spring of 1924, while in Washington, was personally received as a visitor at the White House by President Coolidge, who has the distinction of being the only honorary member of the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Mr. Faries is executive vice president and counsel of the major highways committee of the Los Angeles Traffic Commission and vice president of the Los Angeles Traffic Commission itself. He is also chairman of the Los Angeles County Grade Crossing Committee. He is a member of the California and University Clubs, and is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Faries, whose home is at 222 North Irving Boulevard, married at Los Angeles, October 7, 1913, Miss Helen Faye Fifield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Fifield. She was born in Iowa but was reared and educated in Southern California, being a graduate of the Los Angeles

High School and graduated A. B. from Occidedntal College in 1912. She is a member of the Woman's University Club and the Highland Park Ebell Club. Mr. and Mrs. Faries have two daughters, both natives of Los Angeles: Anne Faye, born in 1920 and Dorothy Helen, born in 1924.

Hon. Andrew J. King. The death of Andrew J. King at Los Angeles October 14, 1923, marked the passing not only of the oldest member of the Los Angeles bar, but of a figure closely identified with California life, affairs and history from the very beginning of the American occupation.

He was born in Union County, Georgia, and was ninety years of age at the time of his death. His father, Samuel King, a tanner and saddler, moved with his family to Helena, Arkansas, and Andrew J. King grew up in a frontier and pioneer locality where schools were few in number and where his education was acquired largely by the work he did for his father. In 1849, when he was sixteen years of age, the family moved to Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1852 Samuel King was the leader of a group of pioneer colonists to El Monte, California, and the King family laid out a town which was called Lexington.

Andrew J. King studied law at Los Angeles with Judge Hayes, the first district judge. He subsequently became associated with Judge Scott in a law office on Main Street, a short distance south on the Plaza.

Judge King as a practicing lawyer and as a public official had many responsibilities that brought him in close touch with the peculiarly vivid history of pioneer times in Southern California. He was appointed the first county clerk of San Bernardino County. In 1859 he was elected a member of the State Assembly, and was on the committee which located the site for the state capitol. From 1861 to 1865, during the period of the Civil war, he served as an undersheriff of Los Angeles County, and he made many daring arrests. In 1865 he became a law partner of Judge Murray Morrison. He should also be remembered as a pioneer editor and publisher. From 1865 to 1870 he was one of the proprietors and editors of the Los Angeles News. In 1873 he printed and published the first city directory. Judge King was city attorney of Los Angeles in 1866-67 and in 1869 became county judge. He was one of the founders of the County Agricultural Society in 1871, and during all his active years he was most liberal of his time, means and influence in promoting the greater prosperity of his beloved section of the state.

Less than two years after the death of this venerable lawyer and jurist Los Angeles lost another pioneer figure in the death of his widow, Mrs. Laura Evertsen King, who died at her home at 412 North Breed Street February 25, 1925. Mrs. King has been a resident of Los Angeles for seventy-five years, and to an exceptional degree, either through her own activities or members of her family, had been identified with its development and progress.

She came to Southern California in the fall of 1849, when seven years of age, accompanying her father, mother and one brother. Her family came overland from San Antonio, Texas, by ox trains, arriving after a nine months trip. Her father, John R. Evertsen, member of a prominent New York family, subsequently bought land at San Gabriel Mission, and in one of the old olive groves there built a commodious adobe house, which the family occupied for ten years. The house still stands, a picturesque reminder of ancient days and now bears the name of The Locust. John R. Evertsen served actively on the committees of citizens who were

working to aid the newly established American government, and he took the first census on record of Los Angeles County and served as alcalde of San Gabriel.

Miss Laura Evertsen was married to Judge King in 1862. After her marriage she lived for some years in the historic Sanchez House just east of the Pico House, then the fashionable center of Los Angeles. The list of her friends included almost all the names, both Spanish and American, which have gone to the making of the early social history of Southern California. A woman of exceptional mentality, character and a rare gift for friendship. Mrs. King preserved in written form much material relating to the picturesque conditions and personalities forming her early contacts which would otherwise be lost to posterity. Many valuable papers from her pen were published in the annals of the Historical Society of Southern California, while her sketches, legends and folk tales of the pre-American period appeared in the Los Angeles Times magazine. One of her daughters, the late Laura Morin King, was a well known water color artist of Los Angeles. She was survived by two sons, Francis E. King and Carroll E. King, both of Los Angeles, and one daughter, Miss Corinne King. There were also several grandchildren.

Adella Knox Elder Cook, of 667 Hoover Street, Los Angeles, has been a resident of Southern California for a number of years, and has manifested an unusually skillful and shrewd ability in the buying and improvement of real estate, and in handling real estate investments.

She is a native of Minnesota, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Wright) Knox, and on both sides is descended from Colonial ancestry. Her mother was a second cousin of Hugh McCulloch, a distinguished Indiana financier who became a member of Lincoln's cabinet. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, lived for two years in Ohio and went to Minnesota when it was a territory. He finally moved west to Seattle, and later made his home in California, where he died in 1921.

Mrs. Cook was educated in the schools of Minnesota and attended Grinnell College. She was married to John H. Elder of Minnesota. Mr. Elder practiced law in Livingston, Montana, and also in Seattle, Mrs. Elder coming to Los Angeles to live permanently in 1889. She had been visiting in California several winters prior to that. On coming to Los Angeles she used her modest capital and with the judgment of a veteran financier looked out for houses that could be purchased at a reasonable figure, and then improving them sold them at a satisfactory profit and repeating the investment. Finally she invested in a fine corner with an old house on it and three lots. On one lot she built a new home, but had scarcely occupied it when a woman induced her to sell. She then moved to the old house next door, remodeled it and later built a duplex apartment on the corner and some bungalows in the rear. From this property she derived a very good income and she sold one lot at a price to exceed what she had paid for the entire property at the beginning.

She married William Wyse Cook, of Marshall, Minnesota, and they lived for some years in Marshall, where she was active in all movements for the welfare of the citizens of the city, being a prime mover in the Park Board Commission, and of the W. C. T. U. During the war she organized the Junior Red Cross, making it a hundred per cent organization in a county of Belgian, German, Icelandic and other nationalities. She was very prominent in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and had much to do with making the county go dry. She was chairman

of the Committee of Women's Activities during the dry campaign. Mr. Cook died in 1919.

Mrs. Cook has a son, Henry Knox Elder, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and its Law School, who enjoys an extensive law practice and business in real estate at Los Angeles and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Mr. Elder was with a Minnesota regiment during the World war, and attended an officers' training camp at San Antonio, Texas; subsequently went to France and was with both the artillery and aviation departments. He married, in 1922, Miss Margaret Gould, daughter of Mrs. Louis Agassiz Gould, of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Cook is a member of the Friday Morning Club, of which her aunt, Mrs. Delia C. Abbott, was one of the founders. Mrs. Cook is a cultured woman of unusual personality, thoroughly well informed on the topics of the day, and her life and its ideals have been closely akin to those of the old puritanical stock who did so much to make the world a good place in which to live.

Arthur Curtis Hurt, a resident of Los Angeles since 1906, is an attorney with prosperous connections and substantial interests, being a member of the law firm of Page, Nolan, Rohe & Hurt in the Hellman Bank Building.

Mr. Hurt was born at Elkin, North Carolina, August 10, 1879, son of John Carter and Malinda (Koontz) Hurt. His parents are still living at Elkin, North Carolina, and his father looks after the old Hurt homestead there, though now, at the age of eighty, the work is performed by others. He is a Confederate veteran, having served in Lee's army. John C. Hurt and wife on September 25, 1924, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They were the parents of the following children: Arthur C., Charles E. and Earl A. of Los Angeles. Another son is William, a farmer and school teacher at Elkin. Iva M., is the wife of Rufus C. Felts, of Elkin, and Miss Cora V., is deceased. The children were all born on the old homestead, a farm that has been in the family for more than a hundred years.

The pioneer who established this home was the great-great-grandfather of the Los Angeles attorney. The great-grandfather was Robert Hurt, and the grandfather, Joel Hurt. Before the family came to North Carolina they lived just across the line in Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Hurt is still a well known name in Virginia, and several members of the family are distinguished, one of them as the foremost surgeon in the state.

Arthur Curtis Hurt was reared on the North Carolina farm, attended the country schools, and from 1897 to 1899 was a pupil in the Yadkin Valley Institute at Boonville, North Carolina. From 1899 to 1901 he was a student in the Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tennessee, and from 1901 to 1903 attended the University of Nashville, where he was graduated with the A. B. degree. He was given a scholarship before entering Peabody, this permitting him to attend the University of Nashville. The latter is now a purely teachers college, being known as George Peabody College for Teachers. Mr. Hurt continued his education by attending summer quarters at the University of Chicago in 1904 and 1905. From 1903 to 1905 he was professor of Latin in the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, Texas, and during the following year remained in that institution as professor of history and political economy. At the same time he was studying law at the office of Q. T. Moreland at Fort Worth.

Alexander H. Kerr

In June, 1906, he arrived in Los Angeles, took a course in the Law School of the University of Southern California in 1906-07, and also studied under Benjamin E. Page. He has been with Mr. Page as law student, associate and partner ever since. He was admitted to the California bar January 21, 1907, and was an associate of the law firm of Patton & Page and of Chamberlin & Page from 1907 to 1911. From 1911 to 1921 he was with Mr. Benjamin E. Page as junior member of the firm. In 1921 they formed the partnership of Page & Hurt, with two other associate attorneys.

Mr. Hurt is registered as a democrat, but casts his vote independently. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Southern California Athletic Club, the Country Club, the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the California State Bar Association.

He married at Los Angeles, August 10, 1908, Miss Maud Poyas. She was born and reared in Alabama, became acquainted with her husband while a student in Peabody College, and she also lived for a time in Texas. For two years after leaving Peabody College she taught in the public schools of California. She is a member of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles, and is entitled to membership of the Daughters of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Hurt have one son, Arthur Curtis Hurt, Jr., a native son of Los Angeles and now in his fourth year of high school.

Lord Alexander Hewitt Kerr. In its several fields of activity there has probably been no more remarkable career in the history of California than that of the late Alexander Hewitt Kerr of Los Angeles. In these days of intense materialism, when the spiritual sides of men's natures are often kept in the background by their feverish desire to achieve the grosser and material things of life, such a career as his stands out like a beacon-light of hope; for while a successful business man of the first calibre, and president of the second-largest industry of its kind in the country with vast personal interests, he was a firm and constant believer, a Christian who lived his faith daily and hourly and a philanthropist whose practical benefactions reached practically every part of the earth and all its various peoples.

Mr. Kerr was a native Philadelphian, born September 4, 1862, a son of Thomas M. and Jeanie (McGloughlin) Kerr. He was fourteen years of age when he was converted through the labors of the eminent evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, and shortly thereafter joined the Presbyterian Church in his native city. Mr. Kerr was still little more than a lad when he turned his face to the West and eventually located in Southern Idaho, where for several years he was the proprietor of a retail grocery business. Subsequently he moved to Portland, Oregon, and became a salesman for Mason Ehrman Company, but after four years formed the partnership of Richet, Roberts & Kerr, wholesale grocers. In 1897 William Wadhams, then retired, affiliated himself with the firm, which then assumed the present name of Wadhams & Kerr Brothers.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Kerr came into possession of a book entitled "Judah's Sceptre and Joseph's Birthright," written by Bishop John H. Allen, of Pasadena, California, in which the author discussed Jacob's vow to tithe and called attention to the fact that the Bible related how Jacob returned to his home in twenty years with great riches and blessings as a result of his covenant of tithing. The book made a great impression on Mr. Kerr, who as a practical business man, desired proof of the existence of the Supreme Being, although he had never been a

doubter. Accordingly, June 1, 1902, he made a special covenant to set aside a percentage of his income or increase, although at that time he had a mortgage on his home, was deeply in debt and harassed with cares and worries. In later years it was his frequent remark that if skeptics, deniers of the Bible and evolutionists wanted proof that there is a God, that the Bible, His Holy Word, is true from cover to cover, the only thing needful was to tithe for one year and God would prove to them without a doubt that He is the same yesterday, today and ever. Within three months after Mr. Kerr began to tithe unexpected and unforeseen blessings came to him, and as he expressed it: "God opened my eyes to see His love and faithfulness to His promises."

In that same year, 1902, with a capital of $100, Mr. Kerr organized the firm known as the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company, today the second largest firm selling fruit jars in the United States. It was a courageous venture and Mr. Kerr was the entire working force, acting as bookkeeper, salesman and advertising agent, his jars being manufactured for him by the Illinois-Pacific Glass Company of San Francisco. Mr. Kerr had put practically every cent that he possessed into this enterprise when occurred the great San Francisco earthquake. In alarm his solicitous friends came to him, saying: "Kerr, you are ruined." His sturdy and invariable reply was that he did not believe it and that he had faith in God and His promises. He wired San Francisco and received the following discouraging reply: "Factory in heart of the fire. Undoubtedly destroyed. Heat so intense will be unable to find out anything for some days." It may be imagined that Mr. Kerr's faith was put to the test, but he did not waver. About a week after the great catastrophe he received a telegram saying: "Factory miraculously saved. Everything for a mile and a half on all sides of factory burned." Perhaps the skeptics will use the expression: "a coincidence." Yet it is to be noted that this was one of the most inflammable buildings in all San Francisco, two stories of wood construction, containing the huge tanks where the glass was melted, which are kept at a heat of 2500.° Oil was used for fuel. The fire had raged on all sides of the factory, creeping even to the wooden fence surrounding the building and scorching it, and then jumping around and beyond the building, burning everything in its wake. Several years after the earthquake Mr. Kerr purchased a glass factory of his own at Altoona, Kansas, and later moved it to Sand Springs, Oklahoma, where it still is located.

In 1909 Mr. Kerr inherited the Manors of Kings Hall, Rouse Hall, Wascolies and Brentha, in England, together with the title of Lord Kerr, Lord of the above Manors, and a few years later the Princess Eugenie de Palaeogue, a direct descendant of Constantine the Great, conferred upon him the title of Baron Kerr of Katento of the Islands of Mitylene, Chios and Lemnos, in recognition of his many philanthropic actions.

While living at Portland, Mr. Kerr became the organizer of the Portland Hunt Club, of which he was the first president. He was also the first president of St. Andrew's Society. He likewise possessed an honorable military record, as for years before leaving the state he was a captain in the Third Infantry, Oregon National Guard. In 1912 Mr. Kerr moved from Portland to Chicago, Illinois, where he established the company offices. When he left he gave the use of his Portland home to the Pacific Coast Rescue and Protective Society, of which the Rev. W. G. McLaren was, as at present, general superintendent, and requested the mission to start a Baby Home for unfortunate and abandoned in-

fants or babes whose mothers must work and had no place to care for them. He suggested that if the mother could pay a small sum for the care of her little one, well and good; if not, it should be taken care of anyway, but no mother nor girl need fear to lose her little one because she could not pay for its care. The home grew in leaps and bounds until it outgrew its quarters and it was found necessary to build a new home for the little ones. Mr. Kerr accordingly purchased a large plot of ground and also gave liberally towards the building. People from all walks of life, such is the influence of a good deed, became interested in the nursery and contributed willingly to its building fund and support, with the result that in May, 1921, the new building was completed, and today the Albertina Kerr Nursery Home is one of the finest and best equipped institutions of its kind in the country, and is constantly filled with precious mites of humanity who are being given every opportunity of growing to a strong, clean and glorious man and womanhood.

In the meantime Mr. Kerr had retained his interest in the matter of tithing and had given it much thought and study, and in 1912 wrote his first leaflet on the subject, "God's Cure for Poverty," which was later followed by another, "God's Loving Money Rule for your Financial Prosperity." He struck upon an ingenious plan for the distribution of these leaflets and every case of fruit jars that left his factory contained one. From time to time he advertised in a number of religious periodicals that he would furnish to any minister or Sunday school superintendent who would agree to talk on tithing a sufficient number of these leaflets to supply their church free of all cost to them. In this way thousands upon thousands of these leaflets were distributed, and from 1912 up to the time of his death Mr. Kerr had given away free approximately 5,000,000 of these tracts. He also spoke repeatedly at various churches on this subject, the last time being just three weeks before his death when he addressed the members of the First Baptist Church of Riverside, California, on the "Blessings and Riches of Tithing," a most inspiring and masterly talk. When he had finished the pastor stated: "Mr. Kerr, you surely do honor your Lord." Nearly 100 people signified their intention of tithing from that day on.

In 1915 the Chicago offices of the firm were moved to Sand Springs, Oklahoma, where they remain to this day, and Mr. Kerr was interested in many civic and philanthropic movements of that place and Tulsa. Although strictly a man of peace, Mr. Kerr, like many others, was drawn into the World war. In December, 1917, Hon. David F. Houston, then Secretary of Agriculture, appointed him special assistant in which capacity he served for eighteen months. Not only did he act as a "dollar a year man," but took his family with him to Washington, as well as two of his own associates, whose salaries and expenses he, himself paid. How highly he was esteemed by his associates in the Department of Agriculture may be partially realized by the following, which were received by Mrs. Kerr at the time of Mr. Kerr's death: "Washington, D. C., February 10, 1926. Permit me on the part of the entire personnel of this Department as well as in my own behalf to tell you of the great shock and sorrow which the news of your bereavement has brought upon us. Let me hope that your first pain of separation may be a little lightened by thought of the heartfelt sympathy of the many who learned to value and love your husband in the momentous days when he so finely served the nation in this Department. HOWARD M. GORE, Secretary of Agriculture."

"The Secretary of Agriculture, Washington,
"February 11, 1925.

"I feel that I should add to yesterday's message a further expression of the esteem in which Mr. Kerr was held by his associates here. Upon those who served with him in the Department he left a deep impression. He came to the Department during the World war, at a time of tense public effort. His chief task—of great importance—was to coordinate certain activities of a considerable group of food-handling agencies. He faced problems of organization, publicity and the harmonizing of different views; and at all points he succeeded so admirably that his coming seemed providential. He won a high place in the personal affection of the employees of the Department by his generous and practical interest in the department welfare organization. Throughout the national emergency he was unstinted in the use of his time, his energy and his gifts of organization, tact and resourcefulness; yet he served without compensation or the thought of compensation and at great personal sacrifice. The Department feels that it has the right to share your pride in Alexander H. Kerr as well as your grief at his loss. Sincerely yours, Howard M. Gore, Secretary of Agriculture."

"Washington, D. C., February 10, 1925.

"The officers and members of the Welfare Association of the Department of Agriculture learn with profound sorrow of your great bereavement and extend to you their deepest sympathy. Because our Association was the object of his special interest we claim a peculiar privilege of affectionate remembrance of the generous supporter and staunch friend who will always remain a living influence in our work. Mrs. Mabel Peirce, President."

In the fall of 1921 Mr. Kerr was taken desperately ill. Twice during the months that followed his life was despaired of, and he never fully recovered from the effects of this illness. However, undaunted, full of faith, he kept on and even though there were days when he suffered intense pain, he was always smiling and cheerful, an inspiration to all with whom he came into contact, encouraging those who were sad or fearful and always ready to help wherever he could lend a hand.

Every business in which Mr. Kerr was interested tithed, his tithing fund was incorporated, strict account was kept of every cent and all money was prayerfully distributed "In the Name of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." Mr. Kerr did not believe in giving indiscriminately to buildings, colleges, hospitals, etc., but preferred to give to churches who were in need of help; to missions in India, Africa and China, in fact missions in all lands. He gave to orphanages, baby homes, home missions, boys' and girls' aid societies, to widows and the fatherless. He had an intense love for the Jewish people and gave liberally to Jewish Christian Missions. The Indians, colored and Mexican people were not forgotten by him. Race and color made no difference—they needed help, he gave—but only to such churches, missions, rescue homes, down-and-outers, prison work, charities, religious organizations who accepted the Lord Jesus Christ as their Savior and Messiah and who believed the Bible from cover to cover. He had no toleration for modernists, evolutionists or any of the present day 'isms. He was greatly interested in the distribution of Testaments, Gospels and Tracts.

In his business Mr. Kerr kept two welfare workers whose duty it was to visit all employes, see that they were comfortable, and help out in

time of sickness or distress with medicine, clothing and food. At Thanksgiving and Christmas free turkey dinners and baskets were distributed among the needy. He believed in helping the pastors of such churches whose salaries were meagre, and oftentimes if he heard of small churches who were struggling to get along and ready to close their doors, he gave a helping hand until such a time as they were able to stand upon their own feet again. At the time he was taken ill he was one of the active workers on the Community Chest Drive at Riverside, California.

On January 31, 1925, Mr. Kerr was stricken with influenza, but even though ill told his wife he wished her to send some of their tithing money to several religious organizations. Several days after having been thus stricken, pleurisy and pneumonia set in and on the morning of February 9 he left this earth to be forever with his Lord and Savior whom he loved so deeply and devotedly. His was a child-like faith, implicitly trusting God, talking to Him, telling Him his joys and sorrows, serene in the knowedge that God would make everything right; courageous and fearless, pushing forward, always eager to do that which was right and well-pleasing in the sight of God. He gave God the credit for whatever success he had, often remarking that there was no such thing as a self-made man. His going was an irreparable loss to those who are left behind, but our all-wise and Heavenly Father knows best when His servants should be taken, and desired to honor him in the greatest way He possibly could by giving him life everlasting, and peace, perfect peace, in Heaven with Him—Rev. 21:4—And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away. "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

The following is from the pen of an unknown author:

MESSAGE FROM PARADISE.

What mean you by this weeping
To break my very heart?
We both are in Christ's keeping
And therefore cannot part.
You there—I here, though parted
We still at heart are one.
I only just in sunshine,
The shadow scarcely gone.

What though the clouds surround you,
You can the brightness see.
'Tis only a little way
That leads from you to me.
I was so very weary,
Surely you could not mourn
That I a little sooner
Should lay my burden down.

Then weep not—weep not, darling;
God wipes away all tears,
'Tis but a little while,
Though you may call it years.

The following appeared in the Heart of India Mission Band magazine in connection with an obituary of Mr. Kerr:

"Yet Speaketh."

"Yet speaketh"! Though the voice is hushed that filled
Cathedral nave or choir like clearest bell,
With music of God's truth—that softly thrilled
The silence of the mourner's heart,—that fell
So sweetly, oh so sweetly on the ear
Of those to whom that voice was dearest of the dear.

"Yet speaketh"! By that consecrated life
The single-hearted, noble, true and pure,
Which, lifted far above all worldly strife,
Could all but sin endure.

"Yet speaketh"! There was no last word of love,
So suddenly on us the sorrow fell;
His bright translation to the Home above
Was clouded with no shadow of farewell;
His last earth-evening closed with praise and prayer
And then began the songs of endless joys up there.

"Yet speaketh"! O my dear one, now more dear
Than ever, I have cried: "Oh speak to me
Only once more, once more!" But now I hear
The far-off whisper of thy melody;
Thou art "yet speaking" on the heavenly hill,
Each word a note of joy,—and shall we not "be still"?

At the time of his death Mr. Kerr had many connections of various kinds. He was president of the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company, Sand Springs, Oklahoma; president of Alexander H. Kerr & Company, Sand Springs, Oklahoma; vice president of Wadhams & Kerr Brothers, Portland, Oregon; interested in the partnership of Kerr, Hubbard & Kelly, Sand Springs, Oklahoma; was a director in the Union Rescue Mission, Los Angeles, California; a member of the Community Church, Sand Springs, Oklahoma; president of the California branch of the Pacific Coast Rescue and Protective Society; and a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, Illinois; the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles; Multnomah Club, Portland, Oregon; Arlington Club, Portland, Oregon; St. Andrew's Society, Portland; Victoria Club, Riverside, California; the National Press Club, Washington, D. C., and the Manorial Society of England. Mr. Kerr is survived by Mrs. Kerr, a resident of Los Angeles, and eight children: A. Thomas W., Mrs. Kenneth Holbrook, John, Alexander, Jr., William, MacRae Albertina Ruth and Constance.

"I have fought a good fight, and I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the Righteous Judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them that love His appearing."

"Be thou faithful until death and I will give thee a crown of life."

Henry James Andrews, M. D. For over fifteen years the greater part of his professional career, Doctor Andrews has been in practice at Hollywood. He is an accomplished physician and surgeon, and his connections are those of a man who has achieved success in his chosen line and has been actuated by public spirit in all his public relations.

Doctor Andrews was born at Binghamton, New York, April 30, 1878. When he was a small child his parents, R. A. and Arleta Andrews, moved to the State of Kansas, where his father for many years was identified with farming. His father in 1906 removed to California, and is now living retired at Hollywood.

Henry J. Andrews was reared on a Kansas farm, attended public schools, Southwestern College at Winfield, Kansas, and then Washburn College at Topeka. He took his medical course in Northwestern University at Chicago, where he was graduated M. D. in 1907. Doctor Andrews had additional training as an interne in the Wesley Hospital of Chicago, and for about two years practiced medicine at Centralia, Washington. He has been located at Hollywood since 1909. He is in the general practice of medicine and surgery, and is a member of the staff of the Methodist Hospital and of the New Hollywood Hospital. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Los Angeles County, Southern California and California State Medical Societies. He has always taken great interest in the use of electricity in medicine and was one of the organizers of and is at present president of the Pacific Physiotherapy Association. During 1911-12 he held the office of health commissioner of Hollywood.

Doctor Andrews is a member of the Los Angeles and Hollywood Chambers of Commerce, belongs to the Public Utilities Department of the Municipal League, is a member of the Hollywood Athletic Club, the Sunset Canyon Club and the Malibu Lake Club. He is a member of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

September 6, 1908, Doctor Andrews married Miss Edith R. Howard, of Winfield, Kansas. She is a native of Kansas, born near Wellington, and was educated in public schools, in Southwestern College, where she attended the Music Conservatory, and is very accomplished in the art of music, both piano and voice. She is a member of the Hollywood Woman's Club and Wanwan Club. Doctor and Mrs. Andrews had five children: Howard Ethelbert, Vaunda (deceased), Winifred, Ina and Foster.

George K. Hoffman, D. C., who is established in the successful practice of his profession at Hollywood, Los Angeles County, is one of the able exponents of chiropractic science in California, and the scope and character of his practice indicate the high popular estimate placed upon him personally and professionally in the attractive community of his adoption.

Doctor Hoffman was born at Patterson, New York, on the 23d of February, 1898, and his early education was obtained principally in the public schools of Hartford and Waterbury, Connecticut. After leaving school he found employment in a Waterbury factory devoted to the manufacturing of jewels for watches and phonographs, his effective services having subsequently been given in the establishment of the Scoville Manufacturing Company at Waterbury, Connecticut, where he filled the position of production engineer.

In preparation for the work of his chosen profession Doctor Hoffman went to the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and entered the Universal

Chiropractic College. In this admirable institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1921, and duly received his degree of Doctor of Chiropractic. After his graduation he retained for a time a position as a member of the faculty of this college, and in March, 1922, he came to Hollywood, California, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, in which his prestige and attending success are proving distinctly cumulative. He is an active member of the California State Chiropractic Association, and is affiliated with the Upsilon Chi Beta college fraternity.

October 29, 1921, recorded the marriage of Doctor Hoffman and Miss Anna Louise Anderson, who was born and reared at Waterbury, Connecticut, and they are popular figures in the representative social life of their home city of Hollywood.

Anthony S. De Santis. A lawyer of repute and high personal character, Anthony S. De Santis is one of the ablest men of his profession practicing at the bar of Los Angeles. While he is one of the more recent additions to this city, his years of practice in the State of New York earned him a broad reputation that is a valuable asset. He was born at Bull Hill, Orange County, New York, seven miles from West Point, December 24, 1884.

Following his completion of the public-school course he pursued a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo, New York, and later was a student of Niagara University, from which he was graduated in 1903. His legal training was secured at the Union University, or the Albany Law School, at Albany, New York, and he was graduated therefrom in 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For the first four years of his career as a lawyer he was in practice at Niagara Falls, New York, but left that city for Utica, New York, and remained there for ten years, during that period associating himself with the work of community building and civic betterment. In 1920 he came to California, and, locating at Los Angeles, was for a time connected with Richard A. Dunnigan, but after a few months the partnership was dissolved and Mr. De Santis has since continued alone, building up a wide connection in a general law practice.

While in New York he became a member of the Oneida County Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association of which he is still a member, and he belongs to the Los Angeles County Bar Association, and to the California State Bar Association. While in college he was one of the forceful members of the R. E. V. P. Debating Society, and his eloquence and convincing arguments are still remembered by his classmates who thus early predicted a brilliant future for the talented youth. Mr. De Santis belongs to the Hollywood Country Club, the Malibu Lake Club, Eagle Lodge, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and Niagara University Athletic Association, and is vice president of the Central New York Chapter of Niagara University Alumni, secretary of the Niagara Social Club of Southern California, a Patron of Los Angeles Museum Association, also a member of the Children's Humane Society, and a member of the Los Angeles Commercial Board. During the World war he served on the Liberty Bond and Community Chest committees of Utica, New York, and was otherwise active in local war work. Saint Basil's Roman Catholic Church of Los Angeles holds his membership.

J. Woodbridge

On June 21, 1916, Mr. De Santis married Miss Eloise E. Kelly, of Los Angeles, California, who was born in Livingston County, New York, but was educated at Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. De Santis have two children: Katherine and Anthony, Jr.

Simon Nordlinger was the founder and through his indefatigable industry, his technical skill and executive ability built up and directed for over forty years, a notable establishment in Los Angeles, until recently known as S. Nordlinger & Sons, gold and silversmiths on South Broadway. His two sons continued the business under the old name for some years after his death, and greatly to their regret as a sentimental consideration, they witnessed in the normal evolution of business the merging of this old firm name with the jewelry house of Brock and Company, shortly after that firm opened its new place of business at 515 West Seventh Street on July 5, 1923. The old store of S. Nordlinger & Sons closed its doors on Broadway, August 31, 1923.

Simon Nordlinger was born in Alsace Lorraine, near the Swiss border, May 11, 1845 and died in San Francisco, April 2, 1911. At the age of thirteen he became an apprentice under a Swiss watchmaker, and in 1864 at the age of nineteen, through the assistance of an uncle in New York City, came to America, living for about four years in New York. He then went west as far as Cheyenne, Wyoming, and eight months later was a passenger on the First Continental Railway passenger train to San Francisco. After some wanderings over the state, he arrived in Los Angeles, and in 1869 purchased the business of a local watchmaker, the business comprising mainly a workshop in a one story adobe building on Commercial Street between Main and Los Angeles. The subsequent growth and prosperity of the business represented the flower of the industry and character of Simon Nordlinger. He had a genius for success, combined with sound intelligence, thrift, integrity and foresight, and a thorough skill as a watchmaker and jeweler. In front hung his sign, a large wooden watch, and his window display consisted of a few watches and some cheap jewelry. He worked along, living in the rear of the store and closing and locking the door when he went out to dine. He acquired the confidence and patronage of the people of that day. Los Angeles, then being a town largely reminiscent of its Spanish origin, with about five thousand inhabitants. His business grew and six times in the next forty years it was moved to larger quarters, the final home of S. Nordlinger & Sons on South Broadway being nine blocks away from the site of the first establishment.

Simon Nordlinger built up a splendid business and a reputation for sincerity and integrity that is remembered and respected to this day, fifteen years after his demise.

After his business his time and affections were completely upon his home and family. He married March 31, 1874, five years after coming to Los Angeles, Miss Fannie Berg, who was the first Jewish girl born in San Francisco. She died at Los Angeles, February 2, 1905. There were two sons, Louis S. and Melville, both prominent business men of Los Angeles.

Melville Nordlinger, of Los Angeles, is a son of the late Simon Nordlinger, whose career as one of the pioneer merchants and foremost citizens of Los Angeles is found in the preceding sketch. Mr. Melville Nordlinger, for many years was identified with the business founded by his father, known as S. Nordlinger & Son, gold and silversmiths, retiring

when this business was merged with Brock & Company, jewelers, on July 5, 1923.

Melville Nordlinger was born in Los Angeles, June 2, 1878. His birth place was a house located where the Herald office now stands near Second, and what was then called Fourth Street, now Broadway. He is a son of Simon and Fannie (Berg) Nordlinger. His father died in 1911 and his mother in 1905. His mother was the first Jewish girl born in San Francisco, and the second white girl on record in that city.

Melville Nordlinger was educated in public schools at Los Angeles, attended the Belmont School at Belmont, California and the Los Angeles Business College. In 1894, at the age of sixteen, he went to work in his father's establishment at the bench learning the jewelry manufacturing business. He was at the bench five years, in 1907 was taken into the company as a member of S. Nordlinger & Sons, and after the death of his father became secretary and treasurer. He looked after the buying end of the business until he sold his interest in July, 1923.

Mr. Nordlinger is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and a charter member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. He married at Long Beach, December 28, 1922, Miss Ellen Benepe. Her father, Frank L. Benepe of Bozeman, Montana, went west at the time of the gold rush into the Black Hills district and subsequently settling at Bozeman, was a school teacher, farmer and merchant, becoming an extensive land owner. The mother of Mrs. Nordlinger was a sister of Mrs. Nelson Story, member of one of the best known and wealthiest of the pioneer families of Montana.

Henry Bell Waddilove. Any history of early California days would be decidedly incomplete that did not contain mention of Henry Bell Waddilove, one of the pioneers of Folsom. While he has been dead for many years, the traditions and tales of the early days make frequent mention of his name, and the mere manner of his taking off was of a character that should keep his name enshrined in the history of his times.

Mr. Waddilove was born at Barnard Castle, England, and was a very young man when he came to America with a cousin, Wallace Truman. The latter settled at New York City, but Mr. Waddilove, in search of adventure, turned his face toward the West and eventually made his way to California. With a party of young men, eager and adventurous as himself, he chartered the bark "Stafford," made the perilous journey around the Horn, and landed at San Francisco. Among the passengers on this boat were J. H. Carroll, John G. Hyer, Albert Leonard and others whose names are to be found on the pioneer scrolls. Mr. Waddilove settled at Folsom, near Sacramento, which grew to be one of the most prosperous settlements of the early days, since it was from that point that all the supplies for the rich mines in Nevada were shipped. All stages came in from Nevada to that point, and with the arrival of the railroad it became a great shipping point. Here Mr. Waddilove was placed in charge of the railroad, built by Pioche and Beyerque, who supplied the money, and L. L. and Ed Robinson, who did the actual work of construction. It is told in a book written by J. M. Hutchins, the "Father of the Yosemite Valley," in 1852, how a party, including Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Waddilove and others, made the first trip that white men ever accomplished into the valley of the Yosemite. On the trip Mr. Waddilove was taken ill and, not desiring to delay the party, asked to be allowed to remain behind at Coulterville. The others, however, re-

fused to go on without him, and after they had rested for a time prevailed upon him to accompany them. Afterward he declared that the wonders of the region paid him many times over for the tortures of physical pain which he had to undergo to make the trip.

The story of Mr. Waddilove is really the story of pioneering in California. At Folsom a volunteer fire company was organized, and Mr. Waddilove was unanimously chosen chief of the department, of which the citizens of the town were greatly proud. This department, the most proficiently organized of its day, came into being February 1, 1857, and a volume could be written in regard thereto, as upon its roster were the names of the most distinguished men of the day. Chief Waddilove always held to the custom of not ordering his men to go anywhere he would not. One night, answering a call, he led his men into a burning building where he inhaled flame and smoke which caused his untimely death at the early age of thirty-six years. In reviewing articles written of the early fire brigades there are found such distinguished names as David Broderick, David Scannell, Leland Stanford, Judge T. B. McFarland, Philip Armour and A. P. Catlin.

At Folsom Mr. Waddilove was united in marriage with Miss Mary Robinson Patterson, and at that time a special train was made up to take the entire wedding party to Sacramento. It was the first special train used in California. They were married by the Rev. J. E. Benton, and George Brumley, an eminent old Californian, was a guest. At Sacramento the party took the boat for San Francisco, a wonder trip in the early days. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Waddilove were both Masons and members of the State Pioneer Society. Mrs. Waddilove was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of A. D. Patterson and a descendant of General Graydon, an aide de camp on General Washington's staff during the Revolutionary war. A. D. Patterson came across the plains to California in 1849 and went into the mountains of Eldorado County, where he opened a supply store. On a trip to Sacramento to buy goods his wagon broke down on the American River and here in the night his cattle were stolen. He liked the looks of the country, in spite of his misfortune, and so remained, being in the following year elected Sacramento County's first sheriff, a position which he held for many years when the law of the West was the law of the trigger. During 1852 and 1853 his home was filled with flood refuges from that section. Later Sheriff Patterson built a hotel, which became one of the favorite stopping-places for travelers in that section. In 1852 Mr. Patterson's wife, with her little family, came by steamer to California, via the Isthmus. She was a daughter of Dr. Starkweather, an eminent physician, and had studied medicine under her father's preceptorship. With rare foresight she included medicines in her outfit for making the long trip, and this proved to be a decidedly fortunate move, as cholera broke out on the journey, and Mrs. Patterson's knowledge of medicine no doubt saved many lives. On the steamer were a Mrs. Whiting, her family, and her daughter, Mrs. Mellus.

After the death of her husband, in 1865, Mrs. Waddilove took her two children, Mrs. Eugene E. Smith and Miss Carrie Waddilove, to Sacramento. Mrs. Smith, the elder daughter, married Eugene E. Smith, also a native son of California. His father, a seafaring man from New Bedford, Massachusetts, came to California on a whaler in 1846, accompanied by his uncle. They went into the Behring Sea and later took up ten leagues of land at Bolinos Bay, north of San Francisco, where they settled. Eugene

E. Smith, the youngest child of his parents, was affiliated with Baker Hamilton, of Sacramento, and died in 1902. He was a member of the Sacramento Native Sons and Sunset Parlor No. 26. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith there was born one son: Charles Watt Smith, a graduate of Cornell University, and now an engineer with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, who during the World war was overseas with the Signal Corps, 411th Telegraph Battalion. During the Civil war Mrs. Waddilove and Jennie Day made a flag that was carried by one of the regiments from California, and this is now in the state capitol at Sacramento. Mrs. Julia Dunn made the presentation speech.

Mrs. Smith and Miss Carrie Truman Waddilove live at 707 West Twenty-eighth Street, Los Angeles, which, while a very short thoroughfare, contains some notables of the old California families. Mrs. Smith possesses an interesting fund of reminiscences of the early days. Among her notes is an account of the first flour mill in California, near Folsom, on the bank of the American River, built by Commodore Stockton in 1857. This was the first flour mill on the Pacific North American coast and filled a long-felt want, as prior to its erection all milling supplies had been shipped in from Valparaiso. In 1862 the river rose to such heights the fire department feared for the safety of the mill, and accordingly tried to save it. They crossed the bridge but could not get to the mill, which was entirely surrounded by water, so recrossed the span and got off with the fire apparatus just as the cables of the bridge snapped and that structure, floating down the river, crashed into the old mill and carried it away. In 1865 a new mill was built, but this was later destroyed by fire.

John Dennison is a Los Angeles attorney, has been engaged in the work of his profession there for fifteen years, and had earned a reputation as a successful lawyer back in his native state of Iowa before coming west. His offices are in the Union League Building.

Mr. Dennison was born in Jones County, Iowa, April 23, 1870. He grew up there, working during his youth for his education. He attended public schools in his native county, and in 1891 graduated with the A. B. degree from the Lenox College. After the study of law he was admitted to the bar in January, 1895, and for about eight years conducted his practice at Cascade, Iowa. On account of his health he spent two years in Colorado, and in 1909 he came to Los Angeles. Here he resumed practice, and he and John C. Kleber comprised a firm handling a very substantial general practice.

Mr. Dennison is a democrat, a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Presbyterian Church.

A. Blake Gibson for a number of years was a traveling salesman, and on locating in Southern California engaged in the real estate business. On May 1, 1921, he and Harry B. Heston formed the co-partnership of Gibson-Heston Company, realtors, succeeding to the business of R. M. Gale, Hollywood branch. They now have a large and complete organization for every type of service in real estate. The offices are at 6330 Hollywood Boulevard, and they are members of the Hollywood Business Men's Association.

Mr. A. Blake Gibson was born at Camden, New York, in February, 1867, and when he was thirteen years of age went to Grand Rapids, Michigan. After attending the public schools he entered the retail drug

Franz Haushammer

business, in which he was engaged for twenty years, later becoming a traveling salesman for the extensive line of goods manufactured and sold by the firm of Bauer & Black of Chicago, with whom he remained for twenty years.

On January 1, 1920, Mr. Gibson located at Hollywood, and has since been successfully engaged in the real estate business. On June 8, 1904, he married Miss Anna Mowat, daughter of John Mowat, of Grand Rapids Michigan. She was born in Grand Rapids, and was educated in public and private schools in Cincinnati. Mrs. Gibson is a member of the Hollywood Woman's Club. They have one daughter, Margaret Elizabeth. Mr. Gibson is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Los Angeles Realty Board, the Los Angeles and Hollywood Chambers of Commerce, the Hollywood Athletic, the Los Angeles Country and the Jonathan Clubs.

Franz M. Haushammer was born at Nuremburg, Germany, that most interesting seat of culture of Germany, and there it was that he studied art. He was a born genius, not just a born artist, but a genius among artists, and he followed his natural inclination when he devoted his life to art. So well did he master art in all of its phases, that he probably stands alone in the record of world-famous artists for he became a finished artist of twenty different kinds of art. In every one he was the perfect master, a genius. He was a sculptor, a portrait painter, a designer of jewelry, and jeweler's art, ornamental sculpture, wood carving, pottery steel engraving, architectural work, in fact he practiced every known form of art known to art and the crafts. His gift was God given.

During his younger years he had a studio at Cologne, of the combined arts of portrait and sculpture, and later he had a similar studio in New York. For many years he did all the exclusive designing for famous houses of New York, each piece being the only one of its kind, as every cast was destroyed as soon as the article was completed. For years he made catalogues for the Architectural Decorating Company at Chicago, and spent much of his time at the art gallery and art school, and was a friend of Lorenzo Taft. He did all the wonderful wood carving in the home of Hullet Merritt, the multi-millionaire of Pasadena. He did the Morosco Theatre in Los Angeles; the grand stand at Exposition Park. All the art and decorative work on Santa Monica High School, a dozen of moving picture houses in Los Angeles; the original Pig and Whistle work with the original pigs; and the interior decorative work in Spreckel's, San Diego; the Saint Louis Exposition; the Million-Dollar Pittsburgh Bank, and the Pittsburgh Cathedral.

Mr. Haushammer is responsible for much of the beautiful artistic decorations of the Los Angeles buildings, as well as Mrs. Hancock's home at Vermont and Wilshire. A genius, in whose hands art was a toy, he went very far on the road which leads to success and renown, and produced much that few minds were capable of conceiving. He always modeled from life, and from actual models.

Mr. Haushammer carried off first prize, while still a resident of Germany, for his wood carving in which form of art he was particularly able. Every line was perfect at the first stroke.

His wife, Mrs. Lena Haushammer, is a cultured lady of great mental ability, with keen appreciation of all that is good and beautiful. She was his model for the famous frieze he made for the Hullet Merritt's Pasadena home, a copy of a Frederick Leighton painting. The Haushammer

Spanish home at Hollywood is an artistically built residence, and is filled with interesting trophies of his genius. The daughter, Frances, a student of the Hollywood School for Girls, is following in her father's footsteps, inherits much of his genius, and has already to her credit many clever productions in art which have received the highest praise.

Southern California Edison Company. Satisfactorily crowning the efforts of over thirty years of continuous development in Southern and Central California, the Southern California Editon Company brought to completion the great Florence Lake tunnel April 18, 1925. This tunnel assures to Southern California an unfailing supply of water power, even though such an unprecedented thing as three successive dry years should occur. The Florence Lake Tunnel, which is the longest tunnel of its bore in the world, being nearly twice as long as the Rogers Pass Tunnel on the Canadian Pacific Railroad and 2,000 feet longer than the Simplon Tunnel under the Alps in Switzerland, was by efficiency and ingenious engineering methods finished three or four years sooner than seemed possible when the undertaking was first conceived. While it is only one unit in the many which unite to form the entire project which will cost at a very low estimate $375,000,000, or $15,000,000 more than the Panama Canal, its construction presented greater problems than any of the work which preceded it or is contemplated to follow it.

The time required for drilling this fifteen-foot bore through thirteen and one-half miles of almost solid granite was cut down by improvement in drilling devices, pneumatic apparatus, and the skill attained by men continually employed at the same kind of work. Some estimate that efficiency saved nearly two years of actual work.

Florence Lake Tunnel was designed with capacity ultimately to supply water greatly in excess of the capacity of the present plants. By July of this year the installation of new generators totaling 55,000 horsepower in Big Creek Power Houses Nos. 1 and 2 will be completed. With the increase in the demand for power, additional facilities will be installed to make the full economic utilization of all available water supply. This additional development, because it includes the construction of Shaver Lake, is known as the Shaver project.

The excess water from Florence Tunnel will be transferred from Huntington through a conduit of the same capacity as Florence Tunnel and of about one-half its length to Shaver Lake, which will ultimately have a capacity of about 200,000 acre feet. This storage capacity is sufficient properly to regulate the water so received from Huntington Lake, together with the run-off from Pitman and Stevenson creeks. Shaver Lake water will be utilized through additional generators to be installed as the load requirements demand, and having a total ultimate capacity of 300,000 horsepower.

Work on this great undertaking was continued during the winter notwithstanding the fact that the portals and construction lie behind impassable snows which frequently drift to a depth of thirty feet. The tunnel workers were marooned from the outside world during the winter season and their orders were transmitted to them by radio from construction headquarters at Cascada. Their mail was taken to them by a team of Alaskan dogs which made the trip over the mountains from Huntington Lake daily. During the open season quantities of material, including enormous supplies or powder and provisions for the camps, were trucked from the terminus of the San Joaquin & Eastern Railway.

In 1924 the company concentrated its energies on additions to the original Long Beach steam plant; the building of a new steam plant of 100,000 horsepower, known as Long Beach No. 2, and the progress of Florence Lake Tunnel. Two 50,000 horsepower generators were installed in the Long Beach plant. The first one was brought into service December 1, 1924, and the second was placed in operation January 1, 1925. This brought the total of installed capacity in the Long Beach steam plant to 190,000 horsepower and made it the largest steam plant west of the Mississippi and one of the most efficient in the world.

This gives the Edison Company a generating capacity of over one-half million horsepower, which is developed from twenty-one water power plants and five auxiliary steam plants located at Long Beach, Redondo, Visalia and Santa Barbara, and which supply the auxiliary service necessary to protect consumers against long "outs" in case of interference on the long distance transmission lines which stretch to its various water power plants in the San Bernardino Mountains, Kern River and on the Kaweah River, and to its new and larger power houses in the High Sierras.

The energy from these latter power houses is brought to Los Angeles, all of Southern California, and part of the San Joaquin Valley by the highest voltage transmission line in the world, which was put into service in the summer of 1923. This line, 270 miles in length, operates at 220,000 volts.

Edison water power plants, twenty-one in number, are divided into four groups. From north to south the first and most important is the Big Creek-San Joaquin River group, located along the backbone of the High Sierras, just a few miles south of the Yosemite Valley. About seventy-five miles further south of these is the Mt. Whitney group of three plants on the Kaweah and one on the Tule River. These lie on the western slope of the lower Sierras, near Sequoia National Park, and almost due west from Mt. Whitney. Another group of three plants is located on Kern River, east of Bakersfield. The fourth group, and the first in historical order, consists of ten relatively small plants on the streams which flow southward from the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre Mountains—the range which constitutes the northern boundary of Southern California. The supplementary steam plants, four in number, are in Long Beach, Redondo, Santa Barbara and Visalia.

What has been referred to as the Edison Big Creek-San Joaquin River project, which contemplates the complete electrical development of all the commercial electric energy from these streams and their tributaries, was started in the summer of 1911. Four hydro-electric power houses have already been constructed with a generating capacity of 267,000 horsepower, and 55,000 horsepower is now being installed for operation before July 1, 1925.

Early in 1910 Mr. George C. Ward, vice president in charge of construction and operation, and an experienced engineer who holds the record of having built the greatest electric water power properties in the West, went over these regions with a practical purpose in view. He was accompanied by Mr. H. E. Huntington, the railroad and empire builder of the Southwest, in whose interests he made the reconnaissance. Mr. Ward was probably the first man to look upon these watersheds with something definite in view, because up to that time there was no possible market for their electric power products, as the Edison Company was supplying, from its plants in the San Bernardino Mountains and up on the Kern River, the electric requirements of Southern California.

It was in 1888 that the great organization of the Southern California Edison Company, which is now the third largest hydro-electric public utility company in the world, had its beginning in a small plant operated at San Pedro, representing an investment of two or three thousand dollars. In 1892 the Redlands Power Company was formed, and in 1894 the Los Angeles Electric Company came into being, and in 1896 the Southern California Power Company was formed by the Redlands interests. The Los Angeles Edison Electric Company was taken over by the West Side Lighting Company of Los Angeles in 1897, at which time Mr. R. H. Ballard, now vice president and general manager of the Southern California Edison Company, became identified with the electrical industry of the West. The Los Angeles Edison Electric Company took over the Southern California Power Company in 1898 and in the same year acquired the Pasadena Light and Power Company. It was in this year that Mr. John B. Miller, president of the Southern California Edison Company, and one of the best known financial figures in America, became identified with it as its treasurer. In 1899 the Los Angeles Edison Electric Company entered the electrical field in Santa Ana and in 1901 it acquired the property of the Redlands Electric Light & Power Company. In 1902 the Edison Electric Company began its development on the Kern River in Kern County, building the first really large water power generating plant, and in the same year acquired the property of the Mountain Power Company, which included the Santa Ana River properties. To this group the Edison Electric Company added the United Electric Gas and Power Company's properties in Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, Long Beach, Redondo, San Pedro and Monrovia. In 1905 the Edison Electric Company was reorganized as the Southern California Edison Company, with a capitalization of thirty million dollars. In 1917 the newly organized company acquired the properties of the Pacific Light and Power Corporation and the Ventura County Power Company, increasing its authorized capitalization to one hundred million dollars, and the authorized bonded indebtedness was increased to one hundred and thirty-six million. In 1920 the Southern California Edison Company acquired the property of the Mount Whitney Power and Electric Company, also the Santa Barbara Electric Company, which was the subsidiary company of the Edison Company.

These additions to the company's resources extended the service sphere of the Southern California Edison Company so that it covered an area of ten of the largest counties in Southern California, namely: Los Angeles, Fresno, Tulare, Kern, San Bernardino, Ventura, Orange, Santa Barbara, Kings and Riverside, with a large wholesaling business at San Diego. This area is practically the same on the map of America as the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware.

In 1917 the Edison Company adopted as one of its fundamental policies the sale of its stock to its employees and consumers. At that time the company had only two thousand stockholders, most of whom resided outside of the territory. It closed the year 1924 with 70,000 stockholders, about 90 per cent of whom reside in the territory served by the company and practically all of whom are consumers of the company's electrical product.

More than ninety per cent of the permanent employees of the company are holders of its stock and consequently participating partners in the

organization for which they work. The public between 1917 and 1924 purchased stock of the company having a par value of something over sixty million dollars, in addition to which over one hundred million dollars of bonds are marketed.

Good health and the proper physical equipment are the first requisites to engage in the important work of the Southern California Edison Company, which furnishes electric service to approximately two million people in Southern and Central California. A rigid physical examination eliminates the constitutionally unfit, and the health of the employee who enters the Edison Company is then the subject of careful attention by the chief surgeon and the members of his staff, which consists of surgeons, resident physicians, hospital service and a corps of nurses. This service extends to the most remote camps in the High Sierras.

Several years ago the State Railroad Commission upon application of the Edison Company authorized a pension plan for Edison employees. This provides that a male employee, upon reaching the age of sixty, after twenty years of continuous service receives a pension based on his earning capacity and so regulated that those whose earning power has been smallest receive a larger amount in proportion to their salaries than those in the higher salaried class. Women employees are retired at the age of fifty-five, after twenty years of continuous service.

The increase in business after the 1917 merger was so great that with the prospective future increases it was necessary in 1923 to increase the company's authorized capital stock to two hundred and fifty million dollars and also to increase its authorized bonded indebtedness to a like sum.

Since the armistice the Edison Company has made enormous expenditures, the annual figures being as follows: In 1922, $24,527,000; in 1923, $29,517,000; in 1924, $26,288,000; and for 1925, its budget is $25,000,000, making a total of $143,000,000.

These are high points of Edison organization, which is carrying on an electric development program of a million and a quarter horsepower of new electric energy from the waste waters of the state and to deliver this power to Los Angeles and the cities, towns and rural communities of the Southwest as fast as their needs require it.

R. H. Ballard, executive vice president and general manager of the Southern California Edison Company, its administrative executive under President John B. Miller, frequently referred to as the "dynamic force" behind the organization which supplies electric service to ten counties of Southern and Central California, has risen to his present position through practically every gradation which qualifies a man to become a master of the electrical business.

Russell Henry Ballard was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, July 26, 1875, son of Walter John and Harriet A. (Morphy) Ballard and came to the United States in 1883. He began his electrical career with the Thomson-Houston Electric Company in Chicago in 1890, as an office boy, and served in various capacities in the electrical business in New York City, Toledo, Ohio, and Atlanta during the period when the electrical industry of America was in its formulative stage.

In 1897 Mr. Ballard came to Los Angeles and began work for the Westside Lighting Company, the original organization from which the present Southern California Edison Company sprung. He has been continuously in its service, except during the period from 1900 to 1904, during which time he was office manager for the Butte Electric and

Power Company at Butte, Montana. Returning to the company in 1904 he became assistant secretary of the Edison Electric Company, the immediate predecessor of the Southern California Edison Company. Later he was promoted to the position of secretary and assistant general manager, then becoming vice president. In 1920 he assumed the position of vice president and general manager and in 1924 was made executive vice president and general manager, his present position.

Being a man of accounts and having grown from boyhood with the electrical business of America, he formulated and standardized systems of accounting which are now in general use in great power companies in this and other countries. One of the first recognitions of his professional achievements was his election to a membership in the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania in commemoration of distinguished services in the electrical profession. In 1919 he was chosen president of the National Electric Light Association, which is one of the greatest commercial organizations in the world. As its president he brought the great convention of the association to Pasadena in 1920. This was one of the most important electrical events in the history of the West, for it brought to the Pacific Coast not only engineers but hundreds of bankers from New York and other financial centers of the East. These visitors had opportunity to see first hand the great possibilities of California when the waters from its streams should be used to make electricity to provide power for factories and agricultural development and supply heat and light for the hundreds of thousands of people who are coming to the Pacific Coast and making it one of the world's greatest centers of population.

Mr. Ballard is a republican, a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a member of the California, Sunset, University, Jonathan and Wilshire clubs of Los Angeles.

During the World war Mr. Ballard was prominently identified with the various Liberty Loan drives. Since then he has been very prominent in all constructive organization work having for its object the growth and betterment of the City of Los Angeles, and particularly the development of the back country which is tributary to the metropolis of the Southwest. Mr. Ballard has a fondness for music, and being a highly trained musician himself, has devoted a good deal of energy and time to the promotion work of the Philharmonic Orchestra in an endeavor to popularize high class music. He married Miss May Spurgeon, of Santa Ana, California, February 9, 1901.

Roy F. Ruth, M. D. One of the prominent younger men in his profession in Southern California, Doctor Ruth is a specialist in children's diseases, located at Hollywood. He was in the army medical service on overseas duty during the World war.

Doctor Ruth was born at Moundridge, Kansas, November 8, 1892, son of Daniel and Anna (Schowalter) Ruth. His father spent his busy life as a farmer, and in 1915, on retiring came to California and lived at Ontario until his death in September, 1922. His wife died in April, 1921.

Roy F. Ruth grew up in Kansas, attending the grammar and high schools at Moundridge. He came to California and was a student in Pomona College at Claremont during 1911-12, and then returned and completed the classical course in the University of Kansas, where he received his A. B. degree in 1915. Returning to California with his

parents, Doctor Ruth entered the University of Southern California, graduating M. D. in 1917. For one year he was an interne in the Los Angeles County Hospital, and on March 6, 1918, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps. He was overseas from July 15, 1918, to June 30, 1919, attached to Base Hospital No. 35. Doctor Ruth received his honorable discharge July 7, 1919, and for six months was a student in the Post-Graduate Hospital of New York City.

On returning to California he became resident physician of Hollywood Children's Hospital, giving his time to the duties of that position for a year and one-half. Since then he has been in private practice as a specialist in children's diseases, and is also a member of the staff of the Children's Hospital at Hollywood. He is a member of the Los Angeles County, the California State and American Medical Associations. He is also on the staff of the New Hollywood Hospital.

Doctor Ruth is a Phi Beta Pi in medical school affiliation, is a member of Hollywood Post No. 43 of the American Legion, and the University Club.

James Shields Wallace, a public accountant by profession, has been identified with the United Oil Company at Los Angeles since 1910, and for a number of years has filled the office of secretary in that corporation.

Mr. Wallace was born at Newville, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1873, only son and child of William Jackson and Mary (Shields) Wallace. The Wallace family came from Scotland, while the Shields were from the north of Ireland. Both settled in Pennsylvania many years ago. A brother of Grandfather Wallace was Col. John Wallace, an officer of the War of 1812. Mr. Wallace's maternal grandfather was a United Presbyterian minister. William J. Wallace was the youngest son in a family of three sons and six daughters and his two older brothers were in the Civil war while he remained at home to help run the farm. William J. Wallace remained a farmer throughout his active life, was a deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school in the United Presbyterian Church at Newville, Pennsylvania. Both he and his wife died in Pennsylvania many years ago.

James Shields Wallace was reared on his father's farm in Pennsylvania, attended public schools at Newville, the Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippensburg and also took a commercial course at the Iron City Business College at Pittsburgh. After leaving that school he remained at Pittsburgh as bookkeeper for a machinery company and then several years in the office of a broker in the iron and steel industry. On leaving Pittsburgh he went to Chicago and for several years was connected with the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Wallace has been a resident of California since 1901, locating at Los Angeles. His work for a number of years was in the field of public accountants. He was with the audit company of Los Angeles, acting as manager of that concern from 1906 to 1910. Since then he has been connected with the United Oil Company, being assistant secretary from 1910 to 1913, and since 1913 secretary of the corporation, with offices in the Bartlett Building at Los Angeles. The only interruption to this service came during the World war when he was located at San Francisco doing special work in public accounting for Greenwood & Jansen, certified public accountants.

Mr. Wallace is an officer in several other business organizations, being secretary, treasurer and director of the Marine Chemical Company of Los Angeles, secretary of the Pacific Petroleum Corporation of Los Angeles and secretary and treasurer of the Signal Hill Gasoline Company. His hobby is grape growing and he has a vineyard of ten acres for that purpose located at Fontana. Mr. Wallace is a republican in politics and is affiliated with Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

November 16, 1911, at Los Angeles, he married Bernice Davison, a native of Wisconsin. She was educated at Elkhart, Indiana, graduating from high school of that city. Her parents, Peter and Virginia Davison, have been residents of Los Angeles for over twenty years. Her father was a veteran of the Civil war.

Merton Aurel Albee is a Los Angeles attorney, practiced law there for several years before America entered the World war, was in service a year and one-half, and during the past five years has built up an extensive practice as a civil lawyer. He was born at Moscow, Idaho, November 16, 1887, son of William R. and Ada V. (Wilson) Albee. His father was born at Henry, Illinois, and his mother in Lynn County, Oregon.

William R. Albee is an old time railroad man now living retired in Los Angeles. At different periods he was connected with the Chicago and Rock Island, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Southern Pacific, and finally with the Pacific Electric Company.

Merton Aurel Albee attended public schools at Redondo Beach and Los Angeles, the Los Angeles High School, and finished his education in the University of California, where he was graduated with the B. L. degree in 1910, and the degree J. D. in 1912. He was admitted to the California bar in May, 1912, and was associated in practice with the firm of Porter and Sutton at Los Angeles until the war. In 1923 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

August 25, 1917, he joined the Officers' Training School at Presidio, and was commissioned a second lieutenant November 27, 1917. For six months he was with the Ninety-first Division at Camp Lewis, Washington, and on August 28, 1918, was commissioned first lieutenant and was assigned to duties with Company I, Seventy-fifth Infantry in the Thirteenth Division. He received his honorable discharge March 13, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant, and now holds a commission as captain in the Officer's Reserve Corps with the Ninety-first Division. In addition to his infantry duties, he acted as counsel for the General Courts Martial prisoners at Camp Lewis with the Ninety-first Division, and was trial judge advocate for the General Courts Martial of the Thirteenth Division.

In 1919 Mr. Albee resumed his professional work in association with William Hazlett, engaging in the general civil practice of law in the Merchants National Bank Building. Mr. Albee for three years was instructor of international law at the Law School of the University of Southern California. He is a member of the County and State Bar Association, and belongs to Redondo Post Number One-hundred and Eighty-Four of the American Legion. He is also a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Redondo Beach Chamber of Commerce, etc.

On December 11, 1917, Mr. Albee married Miss Elizabeth White, who was born at Syracuse, New York, and was educated in the public schools

of that city, in Syracuse University, and in the University of Southern California. Mrs. Albee is a member of the Alpha Gamma Delta sorority. She is a member of the Redondo Beach Woman's Club and active in Young People's work. Mr. Albee was lay reader and secretary of the Church Corporation of the Episcopal Church, secretary of the Church Extension Society, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Diocesan Men's Club.

Ruben G. Simons. By reason of his long continued and important participation in the industrial and commercial life of Los Angeles the late R. G. Simons was a California citizen and business man whose career deserves permanent record. He was a brick manufacturer, also a merchant, and his home was in Los Angeles for about thirty-five years.

He was born in the great commercial city of Birmingham, England, December 14, 1855, son of Edward T. Simons, who married a Miss Tourville. Edward T. Simons was an architect and builder in England, and brought his family to America when R. G. Simons was a small child. The family settled in Iowa, were in that state during pioneer times, and when opportunities to make a living in his regular profession and business became limited Edward T. Simons conducted a harness machine shop.

R. G. Simons as a boy attended public schools at Sidney, Iowa, and learned the harness making trade under his father. He also became proficient in the building trade, and for several years was a building contractor in Iowa and Nebraska.

In April, 1888, he arrived in Los Angeles and engaged in brick manufacturing, he and his brother Edward Simons starting the Capitol Brick Company. This company manufactured the first machine made brick in Los Angeles. All brick theretofore had been made by manual processes by Chinese labor. Mr. Simons was also at one time president of the St. Louis Fire Brick and Clay Company in Southern California. However, the title of the business with which he was long connected and which continues today was the Standard Brick Company, of which he was president until a short time before his death, when he was succeeded by his oldest son. The Simons plant manufactured the brick used in many of the older as well as the more modern structures of Los Angeles.

Mr. Simmons in 1914 established a harness and hardware store at 922 San Pedro Street, known as the Simons Hardware and Harness Company. R. G. Simons was sixty-seven years of age when death claimed him April 5, 1922. He was at that time one of the oldest members of Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and this organization had charge of his funeral. He was a republican, and was a close friend of former Mayors Eaton and Snyder.

Mr. Simons married at Sidney, Iowa, June 22, 1876, Jennie Van Scyoc. The Van Scyoc family is of Holland descent, and traces its ancestry back four or five hundred years in that country, just as the Simons family does in England. Mrs. Simons, who survives her husband, was born in Mifflin, Pennsylvania, but was reared and educated at Sidney, Iowa. Her father was John Van Scyoc. Mrs. Simons is a member of a number of clubs in Los Angeles. She is the mother of four sons and four daughters, all residents of Los Angeles, and she and her children are all stockholders in the Standard Brick Company, of which the oldest son, John V. Simons, is president. The other children are Ralph D., H. W., Robert T., Ruby G., June J., Elizabeth, wife of Leon O. Hopkins, and Margaret H. The three younger daughters were born in California.

John V. is a native of Sidney, Iowa, and the other children were also born in that state.

JOHN V. SIMONS, president of the Standard Brick Company at Los Angeles, has been a resident of that city since early boyhood and all his career as a business man has been identified with the brick industry.

He was born at Sidney, Iowa, May 7, 1877, son of R. G. and Jennie (Van Scyoc) Simons. The life history of his father is given in the sketch preceding. John V. Simons was brought to Los Angeles by his parents when he was about eleven years of age. Up to that time he had attended the public schools at Shenandoah, Iowa, and he also attended school at Los Angeles. As a boy he was employed during vacations in his father's brick yard. He rapidly acquired a complete knowledge of the brick making industry, and when about eighteen years of age was promoted to the responsibilities of superintendent. He was superintendent as long as his father remained in active charge, and about three months before his father's death he was chosen president of the Standard Brick Company. His mother and sisters are all interested in the ownership of the company, and his three brothers are active in the business. This is one of the oldest brick making organizations in Southern California, its plant being located at Los Angeles and Inglewood, the offices being in the Stimson Block.

John V. Simons is a republican, is vice-president of the Los Angeles Brick Manufacturers Association, and a member of other associations of brick manufacturers. He belongs to the Builders Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Southern California Athletic and Country Club, and is a devotee of golf and fishing.

He married at Los Angeles, October 4, 1921, Miss Martha A. Singleton, who was born at Cloverport, Kentucky, but was reared and educated in Evansville, Indiana. Their two children, both born in Los Angeles, are John E. and Mary Jane Simons. The home of the family is at 2437 South Crenshaw Boulevard.

MRS. LILLIE B. COE is a Californian by adoption, a lover of the state and her chosen city, Los Angeles, and believes that more of the durable satisfactions of life are to be obtained here than any place else in the world.

She was born in Bethel, Connecticut, daughter of DeWitt C. and Jane (Foster) Lawrence. The family home in Bethel was next door to the home of P. T. Barnum's mother. Mrs. Coe's mother was of Knickerbocker Dutch stock of old Manhattan, while her father was a genuine Connecticut Yankee. Her father died twenty years ago. Mrs. Coe after his death brought her mother, then eighty-three years of age, to California to live with her, and her mother was ninety when she died.

Mrs. Coe was reared and educated in New York and was married to Charles E. Coe. Mr. Coe is a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, of German parentage; was reared and educated there. On coming to California Mr. Coe engaged in cigar manufacturing, but for a number of years has been retired from business.

In Los Angeles Mr. and Mrs. Coe bought a home in Boyle Heights, living there for six years and on selling that property purchased other places which they improved and sold. Twenty-eight years ago they acquired by purchase their present place at 2635 West Pico Street, build-

Elizabeth Louise Clark

ing an apartment house which is a very valuable property, being in the heart of some of the great developments and now in the midst of Los Angeles activities. Mrs. Coe enjoys the proximity to the heart of the city better than some of the more outlying resident sections. Mr. and Mrs. Coe have one child, Mrs. Mable L. Hume, and she resides in Boston, Massachusetts.

Elysabeth Louise Clark. Among the public-spirited women of Los Angeles interested in everything pertaining to its higher life, few have been more useful or better known than Mrs. Elysabeth Louise Clark. She is connected with many organizations and lines of effort for the practical promotion of civic betterment.

Mrs. Clark was born at Hudson, Wisconsin, the daughter of Mr. Almeron LaMotte Clarke and Mrs. Louise Stowell Clarke. They had three children—Francis B., who is an attorney in San Francisco; Herbert W., an orchardist near Sacramento; and Elysabeth Louise. The family has the distinction of being of American stock, arriving in "The Ann," in 1623, without being broken by one foreign intermarriage. There are several coats of arms in the family, which is of French, English and Scotch-Irish descent. This makes Mrs. Clark eligible to the following patriotic organizations, of which she is a member: Daughters of Patriots and Founders, Daughters of American Colonists, Daughters of Colonial Wars, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Daughters of 1812.

They came to Los Angeles in 1888, and soon after his arrival Mr. Clarke, who had been a banker in the east, founded Fairview, Orange County, although he continued to maintain his residence in Los Angeles. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a leader in every movement, political, social or economic; a man of undaunted courage amid the tempests of the changing years, and the daughter is the rightful heir of those qualities of the father whose daughter she is so proud to be. He died in Orange County in 1893, at the age of forty-eight years, and Mrs. Clarke passed away five years later, at the same age.

Their daughter began her elementary education in Chicago. Later she graduated from the Los Angeles Normal School and from Mills College, and for five years taught in the public schools of Los Angeles.

In 1903 Elysabeth Clarke was married to George Herbert Clark. Mr. Clark was born in Union City, Michigan, and was educated in the grammar and high schools of that city, and in Olivet College. His early business life was in Chicago, where he was one of the incorporators of the Belding Silk Company, and of the E. B. Millar Tea and Spice Importing Company. After coming to California he first resided in Fairview, removing, after his marriage, to Los Angeles, where he has been a realtor for over twenty years. He belongs to the City Club, but is a man of retiring disposition, and finds his chief pleasure in his home and family. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have two daughters, Georgia Louise and Catharine Constance, and by a former marriage Mr. Clark had three sons, John G., George W. and Francis S., all of whom served overseas during the World war. Mrs. Clark served also a successful Four Minute Speaker for Liberty Bonds in the district between Santa Barbara and San Diego, and as a worker in the local chapter of the Red Cross.

While the five children were young Mrs. Clark found her time and thought fully occupied with the privileges of motherhood. Idolized as a mother by the children of her own family, she found a warm place in the hearts of all their young friends by reason of the youth and buoy-

ancy of her own spirits, which met theirs in eager understanding and response. They said to her: "Mother has the 'Understanding Heart.'"

As the children grew older she began again to engage in public affairs, and as the field of her activities broadened she has become one of the leaders for civic and moral betterment. For many years a member of the First Congregational Church, she has served or led in nearly every department of its activities, as well as in the state organizations with which it is connected.

Long a member of the Board of Directors of the Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. Clark has for several years been chairman of its International Institute, which serves foreign women and girls. A maternal great-grandfather, Seth Gates, was co-editor with William Lloyd Garrison in the publishing of "The Liberator," an anti-slavery paper, and his home formed one of the underground stations in assisting escaping slaves to freedom. It was natural, therefore, that Mrs. Clark, following this line of inherited interest, should serve as chairman of a group of white women acting as an affiliation committee with the Board of Directors of the Colored Y. W. C. A., in whose work and problems she had the most vital interest. No less keen was her interest in, and concern for, the success and progress in the Japanese Y. W. C. A., in which through her work with the International Institute she took an active participation. Her friendship, once given, was a factor that could be counted on, being constant, loyal and stimulating. Her convictions were many and earnest—her prejudices nil.

The welfare and betterment of child life ever lying closest to her heart, she found congenial service on the directorates of the Child Guidance Clinic, Mental Hygiene Society of Southern California, Child Placing Society, Crippled Children's Guild, and Camp Fire Girls. She was active in behalf of suffrage at the time when the cause was unpopular.

She is a director of the Community Welfare Federation, and a director of the National Association of Community Organizations. She was one of the active organizers of the "Community Chest," giving service of high value in promoting understanding between the Social Agencies and the Chamber of Commerce Committee, which was charged with sponsoring the Chest, and she is today one of its most enthusiastic and valued supporters.

Realizing the importance of the education of all the people in the appreciation of music and art, herself a great music lover, Mrs. Clark is a director of the Civic Music and Art Association.

She was the first president of the Mills College Alumni Association of Los Angeles, and still continues her interest, her daughter Constance being at the present time an undergraduate at Mills College.

As a presiding officer Mrs. Clark is at her best, handling her audience with magnetism, poise, and a happy combination of unselfconsciousness with perfect ease and self-possession.

She joined the Friday Morning Club soon after her marriage, and has continued an enthusiastic member ever since, and was at one time treasurer, and has been on the directorate, where she played a dignified and dynamic part.

Perhaps, however, the most valuable service Mrs. Clark has given the community is as a member of the Board of Education, where she is chairman of the Teachers and Schools Committee, together with much other committee service. One of the fundamental principles of this nation is the education of its children in free public schools, which are under

the control of local Boards of Education. If the members of these boards are not in sympathy with these democratic principles, if they are not broad-minded, with a clear conception of their duty, not alone do the children suffer, but the well-being and ultimate safety of the nation is imperiled. While a teacher Mrs. Clark had won the confidence of pupils and parents by her thoroughness and fairmindedness, and by the winning personality which enabled her not only to teach the children under her charge the required courses, but to stimulate their minds and awaken in them a genuine desire for knowledge. She is, therefore, able to bring to the questions coming before the Board of Education not only general ability and broad experience, but the light of intimate knowledge of school conditions and educational needs.

In a person like Mrs. Clark, highly educated, cultured, and thoroughly modern, a clear and independent thinker, with high moral standards, and with the added advantage of practical teaching experience, the board has an ideal member.

Blest with perfect physical health, she has that gift of the gods, a vivid and vivacious personality, coupled with rare graciousness and charm of manner, which birth, education and travel alone can give; these qualities make the role of hostess an easy and favorite one, and find her equally at home among her foreign friends or those of her own birth and breeding.

Youth is not a period of years, it is a state of mind, a vigor of the emotions that has not lessened the deep sources of the soul. Judged by this test Mrs. Clark is perenially young, her life is not one merely of "activity" but of "living," enjoying the richness of each day as it unfolds.

This sketch, briefly outlining some of the activities of its subject, shows a conception of civic responsibility exceptionally broad and comprehensive. With a personality that wins supporters to any cause she may advocate, while she is unsparing of her own efforts, Elysabeth Louise Clark is a natural leader, and takes a commanding place in any movement she espouses.

Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, D. D., archbishop of San Francisco, was born at Rochester, New York, July 21, 1869, son of Edward and Anne (Clarke) Hanna. The Hanna family is of Scotch descent, have lived in Ireland for many generations, and some of its branches have been identified with the United States since Colonial times. Edward Hanna, father of the archbishop, came to this country from Ireland in 1837, and subsequently was engaged in the lumber business.

Edward J. Hanna was educated in the Rochester Free Academy, after which he went to Rome, Italy, and attended the College of Propaganda, beginning in 1879. He subsequently attended the University of Cambridge, England, in 1901, and the University of Munich, Germany. He was ordained a priest of the Catholic Church in Rome in 1885, and in 1886, after public examination, was given the degree Doctor of Divinity. He remained as a teacher in the College of Propaganda during 1886-87, and, returning to America, served as professor of theology at St. Bernard's Seminary at Rochester from December, 1893, until December, 1912. On October 22, 1912, he was appointed by Pope Pius X as auxiliary bishop of San Francisco, and on December 4, 1912, was consecrated bishop of Titopolis. He was appointed archbishop of San Francisco June 1, 1915.

While representing the authority of the Church of Rome, organizations and individuals of all creeds and classes in California have come to appreciate the clarity and wisdom of Archbishop Hanna's expressions in matters of general importance, his disinterested public spirit and the sincerity of his devotion to the common interest and welfare of humanity. He is an honorary member of the Pacific Union Club, and since September 16, 1913, has been a commissioner of immigration of California and is now president of the commission.

He is also chairman of the Executive Committee of the Archbishops of the United States and is chairman of the National Catholic Welfare Council, which has charge of all Roman Catholic activities in the United States, with headquarters at Washington. In 1923 he was decorated by the King of Italy as a recognition for his work on behalf of the Italians.

Barton Darlington. Among the leaders of the profession of law in Los Angeles County few there are who have a longer or more honorable record as practitioners than Barton Darlington. His career from the time he was admitted to the bar, in the East, has been one of consistent and fairly-won advancement, and by bench and bar alike he is held in confidence and esteem.

Mr. Darlington was born at Hudson, Wisconsin, and is a son of Francis and Mary Darlington. As a youth his parents moved to West Chester, Pennsylvania, where the lad received the benefits of attendance at the West Chester Normal School, following which he took up the study of his chosen calling. He was admitted to practice at West Chester in 1886, and came to Los Angeles in February, 1887. On July 3, 1888, he was admitted to practice at Los Angeles, where he has since continued.

Mr. Darlington is married. During his residence in Pennsylvania he was a member of Company L, Wayne Fencibles, Pennsylvania National Guard. At present he holds membership in a number of clubs and civic organizations, and affiliates himself with various movements for the public welfare.

Tilman H. McLaughlin, M. D. When he came to Hollywood to practice his profession, Doctor McLaughlin brought with him a record of success in his chosen line of work during the years he was located in the East. He has continued his professional service with every degree of recognition, and is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the Hollywood community.

Doctor McLaughlin was born at Wauseon, Ohio, May 12, 1876. He was educated in grammar and high schools in his native town, and attended the Northwestern Ohio Normal School and the Ohio Northern University at Ada. For his medical education he went to Chicago, attending the Illinois Medical College and graduating M. D. in 1903. He was graduated in the Pharmacy School of Toledo University with the degree Ph. G. in 1906. Doctor McLaughlin practiced for fifteen years in Toledo. He removed to Hollywood in 1920, and has since engaged in the general practice of both medicine and surgery. He is a member of the medical staff of the new Hollywood Hospital. He belongs to the County, State, Southern California and American Medical Associations.

Doctor McLaughlin is a member of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, the Hollywood Athletic Club and the Sunset Canyon Country Club. On December 23, 1894, he married Miss Evelyn Thompson, of Delta, Ohio, where she was born and educated. They have two daughters, Lucille and Marie.

Merlin W. Stewart is one of the youngest members of the bar of Sacramento, and in addition to his private practice is acting as law librarian for Sacramento County.

He was born in San Jose, California, March 19, 1895. His grandfather, M. M. Stewart, a native of New York State, was a California pioneer, coming west during the '50s. He spent his last days at Watsonville, California. His widow is still living, a resident of Long Beach, California. Marcus A. Stewart, father of the Sacramento attorney, was born in Wisconsin, in 1852, and was an infant when, in 1854, his parents came to California and settled at Watsonville. He grew up there and at the age of sixteen began an apprenticeship at the painter's trade. For a number of years he lived at San Jose, in 1899 removed to Eugene, Oregon, and in 1905, to Sacramento, where he died January 24, 1923. He was an expert in all branches of the painting and decorating art He was a member of the Christian Church. Marcus A. Stewart married Alice Dunlap, who lives with her son Merlin, who is unmarried. She was born at Watsonville, California, in 1866, member of a pioneer California family. Her five children were Lila H., of Modesto, California, widow of Richard Bentley, a pioneer acetylene welder, being one of the first to take up that trade and who died at Modesto; Clifford A., a painter at Sacramento; Raymond, who died when twenty-four years of age; Irma, wife of John Stewart, a carpenter at Sacramento; and Merlin W.

Merlin W. Stewart attended public school at Eugene, Oregon, and after that was educated in Sacramento, graduating from the high school in the winter of 1916. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar July 2, 1919, and has had an increasing business as a civil and criminal lawyer. In February, 1922, he was appointed law librarian of Sacramento County, attending to his duties in the Law Library at the Court House, and is also engaged in the private practice of his profession. Mr. Stewart is a republican, and a member of the Christian Church.

William T. Hopper, banker and former president of the First National Bank of Hollywood, has become a well known figure in financial circles in Southern California. He was formerly a banker and business man in Oklahoma, being one of the pioneers in the western part of that state, and was at one time in the newspaper business in Arkansas.

William Tatom Hopper was born at Tilton, Georgia, May 8, 1871, son of John S. and Sally E. Hopper. His father served with the rank of captain in the Confederate army. William T. Hopper grew up in northern Arkansas, finishing his education in Mountain Home Baptist College in Baxter County, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1896. In the meantime, from 1894 to 1896, he was superintendent of public schools of Baxter County. While there he was also editor of the Baxter County Citizen, and from 1896 to 1898 represented Baxter County in the Arkansas Legislature.

On moving to Oklahoma, Mr. Hopper engaged in business at Rush Springs in Grady County in the western part of the territory. He was a retail lumber dealer and banker, and as a lumberman he sold the lumber for the first store building at Lawton when that town was founded about 1905. He served as mayor of Rush Springs from 1907 to 1909.

He was connected with the First National Bank of Rush Springs. In California, he became director and treasurer of the Home Savings Bank

of Los Angeles, president of the First National Bank of Hollywood and president of the Hollywood Savings Bank until those institutions were consolidated with the First National and the Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles. He is chairman of the Board of the Hollywood Building & Loan Association of Los Angeles. Mr. Hopper is a democrat, is a Royal Arch Mason and has held various chairs in the order; is a member of the Hollywood Country Club, the Surf and Sand Club of Hermosa Beach and is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Los Angeles.

He married Miss Alma Earle Gulley, daughter of Col. Ransom Gulley, who for four years held the office of state treasurer of Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper have two children: Harold C., born in 1904 and Luana, born in 1911.

Christian Ganahl, who died at his residence on South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, February 8, 1922, at the age of eighty-six, was a resident of California nearly forty years, was head of the C. Ganahl Lumber Company, one of the oldest lumber concerns in Los Angeles, a business still continued by his children.

The career of the late Christian Ganahl is a source of inspiration for the fact that he struggled from the humblest circumstances to a position of success and esteem among the successful Americans of the present and last century. He was one of seventeen children, had educational opportunities only to the age of twelve, and had to train himself for the skill and responsibilities that eventually made him head of a large business. He was born in the town of Schruns, province of Vorarlberg, Austria, May 5, 1835, in the midst of the rugged surroundings of that Alpine district. While his education was very limited, it was about the same that was given young men of his time and acquaintance. However, he was one of many who rise above the circumstances of that environment. As a boy he became apprentice to a tanner, and that was his regular trade until 1854.

In that year, at the age of nineteen, he sailed from Havre, France, and after a voyage of forty-two days landed at New Orleans, traveled up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and he reached St. Louis without money, without friends and without acquaintance with the language and customs of the new world. A willingness to work in any capacity brought him employment that sufficed for a frugal living until he could adapt himself to the new circumstances. In 1856 he continued his journey up the river to Leavenworth, Kansas, intending to become a sheep rancher. However, in 1858, he was employed in a rope manufacturing concern at Berlin, Missouri, and in 1859 returned to St. Louis, in which year he engaged in the lumber trade. In 1861 he organized the leather and shoe finding concern of Jochum & Ganahl, and during the next twenty years his interests rapidly accumulated and prospered.

In April, 1884, after disposing of most of his business connections at St. Louis, Mr. Ganahl brought his family to Los Angeles. Here he established new business contacts, took great enjoyment in the city and his social environment, and also employed the opportunities afforded by his wealth and leisure to travel extensively, which was his main source of recreation. He traveled in Europe as well as in this country, and was many times abroad during the last thirty years of his life. On coming to Los Angeles, he bought the lumber yard of John Bryson at the corner of First and Vine streets, organizing the firm of C. Ganahl Lumber

Company. In 1885 John J. Schallert entered the partnership which became the Schallert & Ganahl Company. After Mr. Schallert's retirement, in 1890, the firm resumed the former name of the Ganahl Lumber Company and in 1903 the business was incorporated under the laws of California. The late Mr. Ganahl was a Catholic.

He married at St. Louis in 1860, Miss Mary P. Neyer, and nine children were born to them, four of whom are now living: Mrs. H. F. Reis of St. Louis; Joseph G., Ottilia and Eugene F. of Los Angeles. In 1882 the late Mr. Ganahl married Miss Johanna Berchtold of Belleville, Illinois. They were married in the Tyrol, Austria. From this union there are two children, Constantine C. of Los Angeles, and Sister M. Ignatia with a convent at O'Fallon, Missouri. The C. Ganahl Lumber Company does a wholesale and retail lumber business and operates eight branches. The general offices are at 830 East First Street, and branches are 222 West Washington Street, South Park Avenue at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street, with other yards at Redondo and Inglewood, Eugene F. Ganahl is president and general manager, Ottilia L. Ganahl vice president and Constantine C. Ganahl secretary and treasurer.

Dr. Alba Curtis Bryan, with his wife came to Los Angeles when the city was in the midst of its first period of development out of the adobe town stage. He lived in Southern California the rest of his life, being a man of verv picturesque personality, and of high standing in his profession.

He was born at Lebanon, Tennessee, a son of William and Mary (Young) Bryan, both natives of Virginia and of Colonial ancestry, his antecedents prior to the Revolutionary war having come from England and Scotland. Dr. Bryan graduated from Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, taking his degrees in medicine and dental surgery there. He never practiced medicine and followed the profession of dental surgery thruout his active years. He was a high degree Mason, a Baptist, and lived a life of fine integrity. He died suddenly at Los Angeles October 11, 1901.

Mrs. Bryan was Cecilia Catherine Stewart, daughter of John and Martha Stewart, both of Scotch ancestry and of Colonial stock and residents of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Mrs. Bryan was a granddaughter of Judge John Gillentine of Virginia. All the antecedents of both Dr. and Mrs. Bryan were members of the Baptist faith and they too were of the same church. Mrs. Bryan was well educated in music, becoming a capable performer on the piano and was gifted with literary genius, for many years writing and contributing articles to southern publications. She was educated at Burritt College at Spencer, Tennessee, an institution located on the top of the Cumberland Mountains. The buildings were designed by her father, who was a director on the board of the college over fifty years.

Mrs. Bryan was a young girl when the Civil war was in progress. The family home was close to the scene of the bloody battles fought at Murfreesboro. The family remained there during the battles and she became known as "the little girl with the cup and the bucket." The moment the fighting was over she ran out on the field with a cup and bucket to administer to the wounded. Her father's home near Sparta, Tennessee, was known as Greenwood Home.

In 1888 Dr. and Mrs. Bryan came to Los Angeles. She had been president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Tennessee.

In California when she arrived there was no branch of this organization. She immediately set about and became president of the first W. C. T. U. organization in the southern part of the state. For twelve years Dr. and Mrs. Bryan had their home in Pomona, and had a summer home at Long Beach, and she organized branch societies of the W. C. T. U. at Pomona, and Long Beach.

When they arrived in Los Angeles there was not a foot of concrete walk or pavement in the town. They arrived at the Old River station, there being no bus to meet the train and they walked to the Plaza, the entire town at that time centering around the Plaza. Dr. and Mrs. Bryan led wholesome Christian lives. Without children of their own, they took into their hearts and hearths, and fed, clothed and educated many children. Mrs. Bryan for many years had a class numbering about ninety in Sunday School. Her home is at 1050 West Seventeenth Street in Los Angeles. At the age of eighty-six she is remarkably well preserved, has a clear mind, a memory running back to events before the Civil war and is one of the most interesting of the older women in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Boisvert came to Los Angeles twenty years ago with her husband, the late P. E. Boisvert, and they made a home and invested capital here, and contributed something worth while to the community.

Mrs. Boisvert was born near Montreal, Canada, daughter of William Hough. Her father came from a family of lawyers, doctors and men of letters, while her mother was of good Scotch-Irish stock. Miss Hough was married to P. Elucipe Boisvert, who was born near Montreal, March 16, 1854, of old French Huguenot ancestry, his people having lived in Canada for many years. He was fourteen years old when his father died, and after reaching manhood became a manufacturer of furniture for the wholesale trade.

In 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Boisvert moved to Syracuse, New York, where he continued in the same business and the teaching of French until 1904. Then on the advice of physicians and for the purpose of restoring his health he moved out to California. His home was in this state for nineteen years, and while a semi-invalid and practically retired he found congenial work and useful service by designing and making furniture and also handling real estate to some extent. His death occurred in April, 1923.

When Mrs. Boisvert came to Los Angeles she read the street sign "Bonnie Brae" and then expressed a longing to own a home and live on that thoroughfare. It was later they purchased the home where she now lives at 1040 South Bonnie Brae. Prior to the death of her husband the home being too large for their use, it was remodeled into flats.

The late Mr. Boisvert is recalled by those who knew him as a very aristocratic gentleman, of splendid address and scholarly tastes. Mrs. Boisvert is a woman of keen intellect and fine sensibilities. She has suffered much through the losses of life, the companionship of her husband, and anxiety over a son who was in the World war, when for three months she did not even know whether he was alive.

This soldier son, Raymond Boisvert, studied in the McCloud Art School as a designer of electric light fixtures, an art and profession he followed until the outbreak of the World war. Going to England, he joined the British Army Medical Corps. While on the battlefield he

A. Workman

collapsed and for three months was in an English hospital suffering a nervous breakdown. Since the war he has remained in England.

The other son, Hubert Augustine Boisvert, is a graduate of the Los Angeles High School, attended the Preparatory Department of the University of Southern California, and is now engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles.

Alfred Workman. Forced to commence to support himself when still not much more than a child, Alfred Workman, one of the retired business men of Los Angeles, is a splendid type of the truly self-made men of his times, and an actual pioneer of his home city. He was born at Gloucester, England, April 23, 1843, a son of William and Rachel Workman. They were people of very moderate means, the father being what was called a gauger, or foreman. Of the four sons and three daughters born to his parents, Alfred Workman is the only survivor, and he has here no relatives, outside of his wife, but he has several nieces and nephews in England. One brother did come to this country, and Mr. Workman offered to buy a ranch for him if he would only remain in California, but he did not feel contented, and so started back home, but was lost at sea. During the forty-eight years Mr. Workman has lived in this country he has made two trips to England, but has always been glad to return to the land of his adoption.

When only seven years old, almost impossible as it seems to people of today and this country, he began working at a weekly wage of thirty-six cents, and consequently he never had a chance to attend school, but he has learned much from contact with people and varied experiences. At the age of twelve years he left home for South America, with the intention of finally reaching the United States. He had no money to pay his passage so had to ship as a sailor. The vessel came by way of Cape Horn, and when Chile was reached he stopped for a time, running away from the vessel to do so, as the conditions on the vessel were too bad for him to stand. When he was able to do so he shipped on a steamship for San Francisco, but it was between two and three years after he set out for the "land of promise" before he finally reached the Golden Gate to it. After landing he worked for a time in the employ of the steamship company and in livery stables, in fact at whatever work he could find to do. Saving his money, he never was without a little money, and kept in mind all the while his ambition to have something of his own. When war broke out between the states he tried to enlist, but was refused.

In 1868 Mr. Workman came to Los Angeles, driving overland from Montana, where he had lived for nearly three years, and brought eight passengers with him. While in Montana he was engaged in mining at Helena, but did not find in that work nor locality what he was looking for. When he reached Los Angeles he was satisfied, and from then until today this locality has continued his home, and no one here is prouder of the great progress that has been made than he. In earlier days he had two sixteen-mule teams and did considerable teaming and freighting, and he was for years extensively interested in ranching. His freighting operations took him into Nevada, as well as Montana, and he made considerable money in this work. The magnificent Workman Ranch of 8,000 acres in San Fernando Valley was long his home ranch, but he later sold it, together with his stock and machinery, to the San Fernando Farm & Milling Company, but his name is retained. All of

the buildings on the ranch were erected by him, and it was his pride to keep everything in first-class condition, and never let a building or piece of machinery run down. After selling that ranch he bought another one at Verduga, and that too was sold at a good price. Mr. Workman built the Workman Block at South Los Angeles and Third streets, which he still owns. He also built the block on South Spring Street, between Second and Third streets, that he later sold for $175,000 cash.

Mr. Workman married Miss Henrietta Smith, a native daughter of California, born at Los Angeles. Her father, Henry Smith, was a pioneer winemaker, and one of the first of German birth to locate in this region. Her mother, Augusta (Fliz) Smith, was descended from one of the old and aristocratic Spanish families of California, and she was the last person to be buried in the old San Fernando Mission graveyard at San Fernando. Both she and her mother were native daughters of California. Mr. and Mrs. Workman had four sons and one daughter born to them, but all are deceased. They were married on Spring Street, Los Angeles, and for twenty-two years have lived at their present address, 1013 South Alvarado Street. Living in contented prosperity, surrounded by every comfort they can desire, they have made provision for their burial, and have a beautiful mausoleum in Inglewood Cemetery, where their children now rest, and there they, too, in the course of time will repose.

Mr. Workman is a republican in politics. He belongs to the Los Angeles Pioneer Society, and is the oldest subscriber in Los Angeles to the Los Angeles Times, which he has taken since the first issue of that newspaper. In everything he has undertaken Mr. Workman has been thorough, no halfway methods will do for him. He has always been very kind and charitable to those in need, many of his good deeds never having been made public. If someone needs help Mr. Workman sees that he gets it, and then forgets all about his benefaction. During the period when he was operating his big ranch it was a rule of his that his men should not swear at the mules or ill treat them or any dumb animals. They as well as the human beings had to be treated with kindness and consideration, and it must be remembered that this took place in a time when most men were rough and very profane. He had one mule that would begin to kick as soon as anyone swore at him, otherwise he was peaceful. No one could ever make Mr. Workman believe that animals do not respond to and understand kindness. It has been granted to Mr. Workman to see Los Angeles grow from a frontier town of a few houses to a beautiful city of more than 1,000,000 population, and he feels that he has been privileged in being spared to enjoy these advantages. A hobby of his is the making and polishing of canes, and he has a most remarkable collection of them, all of his own handiwork. His home is a fine, large one, and his lawn is one of the most beautiful on his street. his record is one worthy of special notice. Granted that in the days of his youth there were more opportunities for rapid advancement, how few of the pioneers profited permanently by such advantages. Many came to this region, but only a very few acquired honorably and fairly a fortune. Mr. Workman was one of these few, and his money has been accumulated through the hardest of work, constant thrift, and wise investments. He is very proud of Los Angeles, but Los Angeles is just as proud of its sturdy old pioneer, who is a splendid example of American citizenship and western prosperity.

HARRY VANDOREN, D. O., was reared and educated in the East, practiced osteopathy in New Jersey for a number of years, and is now one of the able men of that profession at Hollywood.

He was born at Newark, New Jersey, June 28, 1880, son of Silas and Sarah Eliza (Nafey) VanDoren. His father, a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was also an osteopathic physician and died at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, in 1917, his wife passing away in December, 1916.

Harry VanDoren was educated in the grammar and high schools of Newark, New Jersey, attended Carnegie University one year, and is a graduate of the New Jersey College of Osteopathy at Passaic, receiving his D. O. degree in 1909. Doctor VanDoren practiced at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, one year, in his native city of Newark until 1917, and at Elizabeth, New Jersey, until 1920. In that year he came to Hollywood, and has built up a large practice here. His offices are at 6912 Hollywood Boulevard. Nearly every year he has taken post-graduate work in electrotherapy, medicine and surgery and kindred sciences. He served two years as secretary and president of the New Jersey State Osteopathic Association, and is a member of the Los Angeles County Osteopathic Association. While in New Jersey he served three years as coroner of Union County. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

On October 30, 1901, Doctor VanDoren married Miss Caroline Tisch, daughter of George P. and Annie (Armstrong) Tisch, of Newark, New Jersey. She was born while her parents were visiting in Germany, but was reared in Newark, New Jersey, and educated in the public schools there. Mrs. VanDoren is a member of the Daughters of Liberty and the Congregational Crurch. They have a family of six children, named Wesley Stephen, Dorothy Constance, Harry Bronson, William Nelson, Herbert Allen and Edward Foster.

W. J. BRAUNSCHWEIGER, who became one of the first officers of the Bank of America at Los Angeles when it began business in the spring of 1923, earned his early reputation as a banker in Western New York and Pennsylvania.

He began his career as a clerk in the Citizens National Bank of Wellsville, New York. Subsequently for three years he was assistant national bank examiner in New York and Pennsylvania, and resigned to become assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Allegheny. In February, 1916, he was made assistant secretary and treasurer of the Olean Trust Company at Olean, New York, and was promoted to other offices, including secretary, treasurer to vice president and director, and for two years had the responsible management of this well known bank in Western New York.

He also became prominent in the New York State Bankers Association. In 1920 he was secretary of Group No. 1, and in 1921 was elected chairman of this group, comprising the western part of New York State. He was also a member of the executive committee of the New York State Bankers Association and a member of the committee on legislation of the Trust Company Division. He was also a director of several corporations in the East.

In the fall of 1922 Mr. Braunschweiger came to Los Angeles as one of a committee of eastern bankers to make a study of the branch banking system in Southern California. In the course of this survey he made the acquaintance of a number of prominent California bankers, including

Orra E. Monnette, long a distinguished figure in Southern California finance. At that time Mr. Monnette was planning the organization of a new and independent bank, now known as the Bank of America, and Mr. Braunschweiger accepted the invitation to become one of its officials. He is vice president and a director, and is handling the department of loans and credits, for which his previous experience made him admirably qualified. The Bank of America was opened for business February 3, 1923, and in less than nine months its total resources passed the ten million dollar mark. Its officers and directors include a number of the best known figures in Southern California finance, commercial and professional circles.

James P. Burns. Some of the interesting distinctions and experiences of business people and residents of Los Angeles during the last thirty years, belongs to Mr. and Mrs. James P. Burns.

James P. Burns was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and his father Patrick Burns came from Ireland to America, while his mother was a native of Nova Scotia. Educated in public schools at Boston, James P. Burns spent his early life there, and began his career as a shoe salesman.

It was about thirty years ago that he came to California with a view to engaging in the shoe business. His brother had preceded him and James remained with his brother at Paso Robles for a time. He had a desire to investigate the prosperities of Old Mexico, but after a journey through that country returned to California well satisfied to make this state his permanent home. His place of business he established at 240 S. Spring Street. This number at that time was far enough away from the business center so that locating there seemed an invitation to failure. At that time there was nothing on Broadway but the Broadway Department Store. About that time Mrs. Burns took some pictures on Spring Street and greatly prizes these today, since they reveal an outlook and situation entirely foreign to those only familiar with the modern aspects of this section of the city. Mr. Burns conducted his store on Spring Street twelve years, later operated one on Broadway and twelve years ago took the present location at 25 S. Broadway, signing a fifty year lease on the place.

His membership in clubs have embraced all the best organizations in Los Angeles, including the California Club, the Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and the Chamber of Commerce. A number of years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Burns invested in some parcels of real estate. The home now occupied at 3538 Wilshire Boulevard, was built by Mr. Burns fourteen years ago, and occupies what up to one year ago was the park of the beautiful Wilshire Boulevard, but is now rapidly being overtaken by business properties. When the home was built, there were only six other houses in the entire neighborhood and no sewers, while the nearest accessible car line was one which terminated at Vermont and operated only intermittantly. What is now Lafayette Park was an impassable gulley when it rained.

Mrs. Burns was Miss Clara Northway, a native of the old western reserve of Ohio. Her mother Lydia A. Dodge was a member of the old Dodge family of New England stock. She came out to California in 1901 and was married in this state to Mr. Burns. Mrs. Burns is a member of the Woman's Athletic Club, a past member of the Ebell Club, having resigned from that organization to devote her time to private charities.

Walter F. Haas

Mr. Burns' father, an uncle of Mrs. Burns, and also her grandfather, were all California forty niners, coming out in the famous gold rush days.

The father of Mrs. Burns, Stephan A. Northway, represented the old Nineteenth Ohio District in Congress for many years.

JOHN B. HAAS. When death claimed him at his home in Alhambra, June 15, 1916, John B. Haas had lived not only the fullness of years, but in intense activities, experiences and interests. He was one of the pioneer miners of the Far West and Middle West, a manufacturer, and both his earlier and later years were identified with California.

He was eighty-three years old when he died. He was born at Landau, Germany, July 8, 1833, and when twelve years of age in 1845 came with his parents to the United States. He grew up in St. Louis, and in 1853 at the age of twenty crossed the plains by ox team, coming to California by way of Salt Lake. His first experiences in the state as a miner were in the famous community of Hangtown, later known as Placerville. Besides mining, he freighted with pack animals from Sacramento to Carson City and Virginia City until 1866. During the Civil war, as an intense man, he served as president of the Union League of Eldorado County.

Having spent thirteen years in the Far West, Mr. Haas in 1866 returned to St. Louis by ship and crossed the Panama Isthmus. At St. Louis he married Miss Lena Bruere, of St. Charles, Missouri. After his marriage he remained in Missouri, becoming a general merchant and developing important mining interests in lead districts of that state. Then in 1884 he returned to California and was identified with mining, manufacturing and other interests until he retired in 1907, purchasing at that time the home in Alhambra, where his last days were spent. He was for many years a member of the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society, and he frequently expressed his talent in writing, contributing to magazines and other publications.

Mr. Haas was survived by his widow and seven children: Walter F., a Los Angeles attorney; Mrs. Clara Hummel of North Pasadena; Charles E., an attorney at Los Angeles; Herman L. of Riverside; Dr. Gustave W., a drugless doctor at Los Angeles; Mrs. Glenn Jewett of Los Angeles, whose husband was assistant treasurer of the Philippine Islands, and John B., Jr., a Los Angeles attorney.

WALTER F. HAAS. The service which claims special distinction for Walter F. Haas among the citizens of California, has been the practice of law at Los Angeles for more than thirty years, and the specialized skill he has acquired in certain branches of the law and business. Mr. Haas is senior member of Haas and Dunnigan, in the Citizens National Bank Building at Los Angeles.

He was born in central Missouri in the village of California, November 12, 1869, son of John B. and Lena W. (Bruere) Haas. His father was a veteran mining man, the late John B. Haas, who died in California a few years ago, and who was a pioneer miner of this state and also of Missouri.

Walter F. Haas as a boy attended public schools in his native town, and was fifteen years of age when the family arrived in California May 30, 1884. He finished the work of the Los Angeles High School, and studied law with the firm of Houghton, Silent and Campbell. He was admitted to the California Bar by the Supreme Court, April 7, 1891, and the following year was admitted to practice in the Federal Court. Since

then he has been one of the leading figures in the trial of important civil cases in the courts of this district. Mr. Haas is an authority on water rights, and corporation law. He formed a partnership with Frank Garrett in 1901, and in 1906 Harry L. Dunnigan entered the firm. Since the death of Mr. Garrett in 1911, the other partners have continued their practice as Haas and Dunnigan.

Mr. Haas has been attorney, director or otherwise officially identified with a number of business corporations. He is president of the Tampico Land, Lumber and Development Company, director of the old Guarantee Trust and Savings Bank, now the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Brents Furniture Company, and Nicholls Grain & Milling Company. He served as city attorney of Los Angeles in 1899-1900.

Mr. Haas for many years has been a deep student of masonic ritual, and is one of the best known members of that order in the west. In October, 1915, he was knighted Knight Commander of the Court of Honor by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite at Washington, and in January, 1922, coronated a thirty-third degree Mason. He is chairman of the Committee of Grievances and Appeals of the Grand Lodge of the State of California. Mr. Haas is a Past Master of the Palestine Lodge No. 351, F. and A. M., and belongs to Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and is also a Knight Templar, belonging to Commandery No. 43.

He is a member of the California, Los Angeles, and American Bar Associations, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Jonathan Club and the Gamut Club. His home, of hollow tile construction, containing twenty-one rooms, was built in 1918 and is one of the most attractive in the southern village of Alhambra.

Herbert August Freston is a Los Angeles attorney, has spent most of his life in the southwest, and has practiced law for the last ten years except for the time he was in the army during the World war. He is a member of one of the substantial law firms of Los Angeles, with offices in the Hellman Bank Building.

Mr. Freston was born in Kansas City, Missouri, April 3, 1890. His parents, Arthur W. and Annie (Spink) Freston, were natives of England, his father of London and his mother of Birmingham. Arthur W. Freston came to the United States when a young man, engaged in the hotel business at Kansas City and elsewhere, and in 1910 removed to California, locating at San Diego. From there he moved to Los Angeles in 1912, and is now retired.

Herbert August Freston attended public schools when a boy at Phoenix, Arizona, and completed his professional education in the University of Southern California, where he took the law course and received his law degree in 1915. He was admitted to the bar in 1914, and spent a year with the Department of Justice in the Federal Building at Los Angeles and for a short time was with the law firm of Hahn and Hahn. From 1915 to 1920 he was associated in practice with James, Smith & McCarthy and was junior member of the firm McCarthy, Nolan and Freston until 1923. Thereafter he became a member of the firm of Nolan, Rohe and Freston, which firm in December, 1924, merged with the law firm of Page & Hurt, the present firm now being known as Page, Nolan, Rohe & Hurt, of which firm Mr. Freston is a member.

Mr. Freston is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the Delta Theta Phi National Law Fraternity and the Masonic Order.

Other social connections are with the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Rancho Golf Club and the Encino Country Club. He is a republican and a member of the Episcopal Church.

In August, 1917, he entered training with the Aviation Corps at Rockwell field, and in April, 1918, was commissioned a second lieutenant of the air service. He received his discharge at Kelly field in Texas, in February, 1919. Mr. Freston belongs to Post No. 8 of the American Legion.

Samuel McLain Brobst and his wife Lucy Marilla (Goff) Brobst, came to California July 28, 1891. They lived here during their remaining years and their surviving children are well known residents of Los Angeles, their two daughters making their home at 232 South Citrus Street, and for more than twenty-four years lived at 757 West Eighteenth Street.

Samuel M. Brobst was a son of Solomon and Susan Brobst, and was born at Catawissa, Pennsylvania May 5, 1832. His wife Lucy Marilla Goff Brobst was born at Caledonia, in Elk County, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1834. They were married November 16, 1854. Both were descended from families of Revolutionary ancestry.

Mrs. Lucy M. Brobst was a descendant of William Goff, a member of the House of Lords about 1645, who was one of Cromwell's most trusted generals, and her grandfather, Potter Goff, received his commission as captain in 1811. An Uncle of Mrs. Brobst named Henry Fine Goff came to California about the time of the "Donner Party" and settled at Gilroy, California, near San Jose. He was a historical character in that part of the state.

The original anthracite coal mines of Penna were at one time covered by title belonging to the Brobst family. Christian Brobst, grandfather of Samuel McLain Brobst was the first promoter of railroads in America. Samuel McLain Brobst was educated in Penna and in early manhood entered the general dry goods business. He and his wife moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1856, before any railroads were built in that section of the West, and there he engaged in general mercantile business. He also studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876 but never practiced that profession. Mr. Brobst was a thirty-second degree Mason, helping to establish the first Masonic Lodge at Cedar Rapids, Iowa and was also an Odd Fellow.

In 1876 the family moved to Nebraska, being a dry goods merchant and had a prominent part in the upbuilding of the town of Hastings, where they lived fourteen years. He erected the first frame house at Kenesaw, Nebraska, having had the lumber cut and prepared and brought from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The family lived at Kenesaw four years.

When the family came to Los Angeles they established their home at Orange and Pearl streets, a section now wholly devoted to commercial buildings and activities; the name of "Pearl Street" having been changed to Figueroa Street.

Shortly after coming to Los Angeles Mr. Brobst retired on account of poor health and died October 8, 1905. His widow survived him until November 10, 1920. In 1904 they celebrated their golden or fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Of the six children born to them, three are living; Miss Mabel I., Blanche E., and Frederick C. whose daughter Miss Hazel Brobst lives with her aunts. Miss Mabel Brobst is a member of the P. E. O.; Miss

Blanche E. Brobst is a member of the Ebell Club and for several years studied with the late Kate Tupper Galpin. Miss Hazel Brobst is a Kindergarten director in the Los Angeles City Schools. All are very active in the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, having taken many responsibilities in the various church organizations. Frederick C. Brobst a newspaper man originated the first claim of suburban newspapers in Los Angeles.

Susan Estelle Brobst deceased, was a talented musician, and Clarkson Goff Brobst, deceased, was one of the earliest building contractors of Los Angeles.

Frank Gill Tyrrell, Los Angeles attorney, with offices in the Washington Building, is a native son of California, who has exercised his brilliant talents for service and achievements not only in the legal profession, but in the ministry and the lecture platform and in connection with many social welfare movements.

He was born at Ferndale, California, August 21, 1865, son of Ransell S. and Eliza (Gill) Tyrrell and descended from a New England family that lived at Woodbury, Connecticut, the founder having come from England in early Colonial times. In England the descent was from Sir Walter Tyrrell, who was with William the Conqueror. Doctor Tyrrell's parents were California pioneers, crossing the plains in a covered wagon in 1859. They came some ten years after his maternal grandfather, James Gill, who was a forty-niner. The Tyrrell family for a number of years lived on a farm in the Eel River Valley of Humboldt County.

Frank Gill Tyrrell was liberally educated, graduating from the San Jose State Normal School December 20, 1883. He taught in public schools in Santa Clara County and Humboldt County, but gave up teaching in October, 1886, and went to finish the study of law in the office of William J. Tyrrell at Harrisonville, Missouri. He was admitted to the bar, December 14, 1887. Then in August, 1888, he was ordained to the ministry of the Christian or Disciples Church and had several successful pastorates in churches in Northwest Missouri and elsewhere. In 1896 the Missouri State University gave him the honorary Doctor of Divinity degree, and in June, 1916, the Berkeley Bible Seminary made him an honorary LL. D. From 1899 to 1904 he was a lyceum lecturer with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, and throughout his mature career, has devoted much time to movements for political and social betterment, as a speaker exercising profound influence wherever heard. Besides his lectures on political and social reform, he has written a great deal and a book entitled "Political Thuggery" appeared from his pen in 1903.

In June, 1906, Mr. Tyrrell resumed his career as an attorney at Los Angeles, and has had a successful general law practice. He is also interested in various corporations, including the Home Builders Finance Company and is a director of the A. I. D. Company, a dredging and irrigation concern. He is attorney for the California Christian College and the National Benevolent Association. In politics he is a progressive republican, and was active in the Lincoln-Roosevelt movement in California and was a strong Coolidge man. Mr. Tyrrell is a Scottish Rite Mason and in 1908 was president of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Hollywood Country Club and the Wilshire Boulevard Christian Church at Los Angeles.

Z. Avery Newton

At Harrisonville, Missouri, September 5, 1888, he married Miss Edna Burford Scott, daughter of H. H. Scott. Her father served all through the Civil war, participating in Sherman's march to the sea, was a Colorado pioneer, serving as county judge of Larimer County that state, and now in venerable years is a resident of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell have two daughters: Judith Garrison, wife of Dr. Francis W. Line of Glendale, California; and Kathleen Iza, wife of Robert A. Jariott, a Los Angeles attorney.

E. Avery Newton, M. D., of Los Angeles, is a specialist in internal medicine. His experience and attainments have brought him an international reputation.

He was born in Hastings, Minnesota, November 15, 1871, son of C. C. M. and Kate (Clemens) Newton, and a descendant of one of three Newton brothers who came from England in 1638. The town of Newton, Massachusetts, was named for them. When E. Avery Newton was three years of age his parents moved to Oregon City, Oregon, where he attended the grammar and high schools. In 1899 he was graduated from the College of Dentistry of the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree in the medical department of the same university in 1902. He was an interne in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital; senior surgeon out patient department, Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, 1903-1905; junior surgeon gynecological out patient department, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, 1903-1905; microscopic medical out patient department, University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, 1903-1907, and was engaged in private practice at Philadelphia from 1903 to 1906. From 1907 to 1913, while abroad, this American physician had large practice at Bad Nauheim, Germany. At the same time he pursued extensive research studies and became an authority on the heart and other internal organs.

Doctor Newton has been a member of the medical profession of Los Angeles since 1913, specializing in internal medicine, cardio, vascular and gastro-intestinal diseases. He is lecturer on electro cardiography in the University of California, southern branch, and is a member of the Senior Attending Staff of the Los Angeles County Hospital and the California Lutheran Hospital, and a member of the executive committee of the California Lutheran Hospital, and member of the Senior Staff of the Pacific Hospital.

During the World war he acted as chairman of the medical section of the Council of National Defense, and as member of Advisory Board No. 3 in California. He has had a number of associations with the Army Medical Service. On April 10, 1911, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. On March 31, 1913, while doing post graduate work in Berlin, Germany, at the request of the United States Ambassador, Leishman, following urgent representation from the United States minister to Servia, Jackson, Doctor Newton organized a Medical Relief Corps of eight physicians and left immediately for service to the Servian Army Medical Service in caring for their wounded. This was the first medical relief organization to reach Servia, and rendered much needed assistance. In 1915 Doctor Newton was commissioned a first lieutenant in the California National Guard Medical Corps. On April 10, 1917, he received a commission as captain in the Medical Reserve Corps. Doctor Newton, while spending a winter abroad, was examined on March 20, 1910, was given an official license to practice medicine in Egypt, and on April 22 of the same year was

given a similar official license to practice medicine in Italy. He has the licensed qualifications for his profession in Pennsylvania, California, Italy, Egypt and Germany.

He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, is a member of the American Congress of Internal Medicine, the American Medical Association, the California State and the Los Angeles County Medical Societies, and is an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania.

He belongs to the Army and Navy Club at Washington, District of Columbia, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Uplifters Club, the Westminster Gun Club, the Automobile Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. Doctor Newton is affiliated with California Lodge No. 278, F. and A. M., Signet Chapter No. 57, Royal Arch Masons, of California, Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and holds a membership in Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. Elks, at Los Angeles, California.

Doctor Newton is author of a number of articles, pamphlets and books published and well known to the medical profession. Some of the more notable are: "The Value of Nauheim Baths in Nephritis with High Blood Pressure," a lecture published in The American Journal of the Medical Sciences in April, 1912; "Cardiac Irregularities," an article prepared for and read at the thirtieth annual session of the Arizona State Medical Association of Tucson, April 15-16, 1921; "Blood and Chemistry with a report of fifty examinations," read at a joint meeting of the Medical and Surgical Association of the Southwest and the Pacific Coast Roentgen Ray Society at Phoenix in December, 1921, both articles being published in the South Western Medical Journal; "Reserve Energy of the Heart," read before the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Arizona State Medical Association, June 2, 1919, and also published in the South Western Medical Journal.

Doctor Newton married in London, England, January 2, 1913, Miss Minnie Bryan, daughter of E. P. and Georgia (Hendricks) Bryan, of Los Angeles. Her parents lived in Los Angeles for thirty-five years. The home of Doctor and Mrs. Newton is at 41 Westmoreland Place.

Mrs. Anne M. Burrell, a resident of southern California since 1912, is best known in Los Angeles and Hollywood for her practical operations in real estate and building construction, a special and technical field in which she has demonstrated her skill and business judgment on a par with men.

The late Dr. H. L. Burrell, who died in 1917, was born in the state of Ohio in 1859. He was educated for his profession in Northwestern University in the School of Medicine and in Rush Medical College at Chicago, and he lived at and for twenty-five years practiced medicine in the City of Omaha. While there he was affiliated with the Creighton University, then the largest medical college in the state of Nebraska. He served as a member of its hospital staff and was instructor in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

In 1899 Dr. Burrell married Anne M. Sumney, whose people came from Sumneytown, Pennsylvania. Her people on both sides were descendants of Revolutionary stock. Her father, Dr. John Sumney, was an army surgeon with the Union army during the Civil war. Dr. and Mrs. Burrell came to California in January, 1912. The three children are: Howard, Charlotte and George, all of whom have attended universities,

the daughter being a graduate of the University of Southern California. The son, Howard, a graduate of Berkeley, is now practicing law in Los Angeles.

The son George, attended California Institute of Technology and is finishing his studies at Cornell.

After the death of Dr. Burrell, Mrs. Burrell felt the desire to enter the practical field of business, and though totally inexperienced in finance and business training, she recognized the possibilties of the times and that Hollywood and Los Angeles were on the eve of a great real estate and building boom; and bought some well situated lots and proceeded with the erection of flats and store buildings. She sold these at a profit and has continued on a cumulative scale in the building and investment business. She is a thorough student and has a complete vision of her operations from the plans to the finished structures, and has kept all her work under her immediate supervision, including the buying of materials and superintending the labor operations. This efficiency has resulted in economies that have been the basis of her financial success and have earned her the high esteem and backing of banks and financiers. She retains some of her buildings for income purposes. Mrs. Burrell is a member of the Hollywood Woman's Club.

J. Robert O'Connor. The United States district attorney for the Southern District of California during the World war period was J. Robert O'Connor, who since coming to California in 1912 has made a record of genuine distinction in his profession and in the public life of the state.

He was born at Stanberry, Missouri, July 13, 1885, only child of Edward and Laura Belle (Fielding) O'Connor. His father, who was born at Columbus, Ohio, October 28, 1855, was a civil engineer by profession. J. Robert O'Connor when a small child was taken by his parents to Texas, and was educated in the public schools of Galveston and Dallas, graduating from the Dallas High School in 1905. He took his law degree at the University of Texas in 1908, and was engaged in practice at Dallas from that year until 1912. During most of the year 1912 he was located at Midland, Texas, but in November came to California. He located at San Diego, and while building up a private practice as a lawyer there he gained considerable distinction by managing a successful campaign for the election of Mr. O'Neil as mayor of San Diego.

On February 1, 1914, Mr. O'Connor was appointed third assistant United States attorney under Albert Schoonover, and in 1915 was promoted to second assistant and in 1916 to first assistant. On October 1, 1917, the United States District Court chose him as district attorney to succeed Mr. Schoonover, and in January 1918, he was appointed by President Wilson. At that time he was the youngest United States district attorney in the country. He handled with consummate skill and forcefulness all the heavy routine and extraordinary responsibilities of the office during and after the war, and since retiring from the office has been engaged in an extensive private law practice, with offices in the Citizens National Bank Building at Los Angeles.

He is a democrat, is a member of the Los Angeles County and California Bar Associations, belongs to the Los Angeles City Club, the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Presbyterian Church. He married at

Midland, Texas, June 10, 1912, Miss Marion Gray. They have the following children: George Gray, born in 1913; J. Robert, Jr., born in 1915; Mathew Gunner, born in 1917; and Francis Marion, born in 1921.

William Cortez Shelton is a Los Angeles attorney with a successful practice, and has given much attention to matters of civil welfare and good government. Mr. Shelton has been a resident of California forty years.

He was born in Union City, Tennessee, October 18, 1882, son of William Thomas and Martha (Calhoun) Shelton. His father was born in Kentucky and his mother in Tennessee, and the Sheltons are an old Virginia family, while the mother belongs to the Calhouns of South Carolina. William Thomas Shelton was a minister of the Gospel, and brought his family to California in 1884. His wife, Martha Shelton, after rearing her family, entered and graduated from the State Normal School at San Jose, California. She became an artist widely known in the San Joaquin Valley, having a studio at Fresno. She also became a public speaker of recognized ability. .

William Cortez Shelton attended public schools in Fresno County, high school at Palo Alto and San Jose, and in 1908 graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree from Leland Stanford Jr. University. He took post graduate work at the University in law. While at the University he paid his own way as owner and operator of the boys eating house known as the Stanford Inn. Among other student activities he was a member of the track team, and in 1908 was winner of the "Carnot" medal for debating. For one year he was president of the University Y. M. C. A.

After leaving college and being admitted to the California bar Mr. Shelton entered active practice at Los Angeles with Hon. Thomas E. Gibbon, a pioneer attorney of the city. He has become distinguished for his ability in conducting trial work, and all his practice is in the civil courts. As a young lawyer he took up the fight on corrupt investment companies in Los Angeles, and to no small degree was responsible for the cleanup in that field of business.

Broad, liberal and tolerant in his views and opinions, Mr. Shelton has at different times allied himself strongly with movements representing good government and the impulse of helpfulness in community affairs. He served one year as president of the Social Service Commission of the City of Los Angeles. During the World war he was one of the Four Minute speakers and active on the teams that put over the Liberty Loan drives. In politics he is an independent, though at one time he was a Roosevelt progressive and later a Woodrow Wilson democrat. In 1916 he acted as campaign manager for the Woodrow Wilson independent league of Southern California, and spent several months in work that resulted in carrying the state for Wilson. He is a member of the Delta Chi college fraternity, the X Club of Los Angeles, and the University Club of Los Angeles. He is a modernist in religious views, and while not active in any denomination believes in the good done by church organizations.

Mr. Shelton married at San Jose, California, August 26, 1913, Miss Ruth Zimmerman. Her parents, Dr. George and Angeline (Truesdale) Zimmerman, live in Fremont, Ohio. Her father was one of the most prominent business men and manufacturers in Sandusky County, Ohio. Her mother was at one time chairman of the civics department of the General Federation of Women's clubs. Mrs. Shelton was liberally edu-

Jas. Woods

cated, spending one year in Oberlin College in Ohio and one year in Stanford University in California. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Shelton are Martha Ruth, Helen Alice, Richard Cortez and James Truesdale Shelton.

James Woods, vice president of the Los Angeles Biltmore Hotel, is a figure of real distinction among the hotel managers of America. Practically his entire active life has been devoted to the hotel business.

Mr. Woods was born at the famous eastern resort, Saratoga Springs, New York, had a common school education, supplemented by a course in a business college at Troy, New York, and his first position was cashier in the grill of the Gilsey House of New York City.

While with the Gilsey House he rose to the position of chief clerk, then the highest position in the hotel profession next to that of manager. From New York he went to New Orleans as chief clerk of the famous St. Charles Hotel, and was soon advanced to assistant manager, and finally to manager. He remained with the St. Charles five years, but for three months each summer returned to Saratoga and acted as chief clerk of the Grand Union Hotel, the leading house in Saratoga Springs. On severing his connection with the St. Charles he returned to New York, and under his old employer at the Gilsey House, James Breslin, assumed the management of the new Walcott Hotel. On fulfilling this contract, and after a European tour, he returned to New York, where George Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf, created a new position in hotel management, known as office manager, and made Mr. Woods the first incumbent.

About this time the Hotel St. Francis was nearing completion in San Francisco. The position of manager was offered to Mr. Woods, and he accepted this with the strongest possible endorsement from Mr. Boldt. Mr. Woods was manager of the St. Francis fourteen years, and under him that hostelry achieved its international fame as one of America's great hotel institutions. During his management of the St. Francis the hotel was three times enlarged. Once, after the great fire and earthquake, it was entirely refinished and refurnished. After that disaster, and while the main building was being refitted, Mr. Woods supervised the construction and the operations of a temporary hotel of over one hundred rooms on the greens of Union Square, in front of the St. Francis.

Mr. Woods finally resigned from the St. Francis to become associated with John McEntee Bowman as vice president and general manager of the Belmont and Murray Hill hotels in New York, this period of his residence in that city covering five years. From there he came to Southern California to take his present position as vice president and managing director of the Los Angeles Biltmore.

While in San Francisco he filled the position as police commissioner for several years, and was identified with a number of the prominent clubs and civic organizations. At Los Angeles he is an active member and director of the Chamber of Commerce, is a director of the Bank of Italy, and is financially interested in a number of California industries. Mr. Woods is married but has no children.

One distinctive honor given him in the hotel profession is that of perpetual president of the Tavern Club of New York. This club consists of owners and proprietors of the finest and biggest hotels in the East. At the monthly meetings of the organization the president is put in direct connection by a long distance telephone. Mr. Woods is also a

member of the Family Club of San Francisco, of the Lambs Club of New York, the Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club and the California Club.

Charles Baad, manager of the Los Angeles Biltmore Hotel, was at one time one of the most expert telegraph operators in the country. He left that occupation to take up hotel work, and has followed it with few interruptions for thirty years, having held increasing responsibilities in hotel management in the West since 1910.

Mr. Baad was born at Coshocton, Ohio, December 29, 1876, son of Christian George and Mary Baad. His father, a retired resident of Kendallville, Indiana, was a soldier in the Civil war, is one of the surviving members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a property owner at Kendallville.

Charles Baad was educated in public schools at Kendallville, and his first employment there began in a railroad office as bill clerk in 1892, and in 1893 he was made a telegrapher, being then only seventeen years of age. During 1894-95 he was a Western Union operator, and he earned the sobriquet of "Kid Lightning" on account of his extraordinary speed of dispatch. One of his last and most interesting assignments as a telegraph operator came during the early period of the McKinley campaign of 1896, when he reported McKinley's "front porch" speeches at Canton, Ohio.

It was in Canton that he first became identified with the hotel business, acting as chief clerk of the Barnett House during 1895-96, and in 1897 was chief clerk of Smith's European Hotel at Columbus. Mr. Baad was chief room clerk for the Gruenwald Hotel in New Orleans in 1898-99, was clerk of the Victoria Hotel at Chicago in 1899 and 1900, and then returned to New Orleans as chief clerk of Hotel St. Charles, from 1901 to 1903. From 1903 to 1910 he was out of the hotel business, acting as general superintendent for the Allendale Sugar Plantation in Louisiana.

Mr. Baad on coming to the Pacific Coast located at San Francisco and was room clerk at the Hotel St. Francis from 1910 to 1916, and was assistant manager of the St. Francis from 1917 to 1920. During 1920-22 he was manager of the Alexandria Hotel of Los Angeles, and since 1922 has been manager of the Los Angeles Biltmore, supervising the construction and furnishing of that magnificent institution.

Mr. Baad is a republican, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. His social connections are with the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Jonathan Club, Annandale Country Club, San Gabriel Country Club and Casa Del Mar Beach Club. Mr. Baad married Miss Eleanor Hanson, of Philadelphia, April 24, 1901.

Los Angeles Biltmore Hotel. On October 2, 1923, was opened one of the most magnificent of the great hotels of the world, the Los Angeles Biltmore. The significance of the event was signalized by the presence of many noted personages, not only in the West but from other parts of the country, such as to give the occasion a national character. Around the speaker's table at the opening banquet were the following: William G. McAdoo, William Jennings Bryan, Lee A. Phillips, James Rolph, Jr., George E. Cryer, Charles E. Gehring, Thomas D. Green, William J. Quinn, George W. Sweeney, Col. Charles H. Consolvo, E. M. Statler, Joseph P. McQuaide, J. Whitcomb Brougher, William A. Clark,

Charles Baad

William Bishop, Frank P. Flint, George I. Cochran, Henry M. Robinson, Harry Chandler, William H. Davis, A. B. C. Dohrmann, G. G. Young, Dr. Frank F. Barham, Joseph Sartori, Walter G. Clark, James Woods, Col. C. E. Stanton, Edward Dickson, Frank Ewins, Cornelius Vanderbilt, A. P. Gianini, C. A. De Coo, J. H. De La Monte, Asa Keyes, R. F. Del Valle, Boyle Workman, Meyer Lissner, William P. Lawlor, Charles H. Treat, W. Kellogg.

The official personnel of the management and ownership of the Los Angeles Biltmore comprises John McEntee Bowman, president; James Woods, vice president; Charles Baad, manager.

A description of the Biltmore is quoted in part from an article that appeared in the Los Angeles Evening Herald at the time of the opening.

There is a silent, comfortable dignity about the giant hostelry. Despite an army of bell boys, scurrying busily on the multitude duties of a new hotel; despite the coming and going of a throng of privileged sightseers; despite the conversation of knots of business men discussing this newest civic palace; despite workmen still unrolling carpets; despite battalions and regiments of waiters and dining room captains arranging tables for a Gargantuan banquet, there is a quiet and subdued atmosphere in the caravansery.

The main entrance, with its vaulted ceiling rich with the joisting of the Spanish-Moorish days, the smiling faces of monks and the saturnine leering goat heads, leads to a grand staircase of Moorish design, by which one reaches the Galeria Real.

This is the heart of the hotel—a corridor 326 feet long, reaching from the Fifth Street entrance to "The Ramp" or automobile entrance. It is a vista of beauty and comfort with the ruddiness of old wine and the nutbrown depths of old ale in its coloring. Great tapestries, Italian mirrors, or gateways and doorways of Caen stone line its walls; and it is broken into half a dozen individual drawing rooms by its units of rugs and comfortable davenports and deep arm chairs.

It is the center from which radiate many of the showplaces of the hotel. From it one steps into the foyer of the ballroom, which strikes the Italian renaissance note that is repeated like a musical theme throughout the hotel.

A grill of fluted, slender columns separates it from the promenade, and then Old Venetian blue that touches the columns is repeated again in the rugs on the floor, in the hangings at windows and door and balcony.

Up the broad marble steps from the foyer is the ballroom—a room that catches the breath with the magnificence of the ensemble. The ceiling, with its mural panels, its mighty canvas, and from it swing two great crystal chandeliers that catch the light in a thousand prismatic gleams, like the blue-white brilliance of diamonds.

Cozy nooks or boxes are inset into the balcony, and everywhere, in box and curtain, in the lighting fixtures along the stately walls, in the hangings that cloud the great windows, there is repeated that soft rich note of old Venetian blue.

The Galeria Real also leads to the Palm Room, which is a social rendezvous for afternoon tea.

Here, as in the music room and the main dining room, there are mellow panels of glass set into the ceilings, through which the diffused light falls with the effect of autumn sunshine.

From the Palm Room one walks to the supper room, which is on an elevation overlooking Pershing Square.

The "bird cage" electroliers, with their quaint effect of crystal and blue, especially catch the eye in the supper room, and send their colored shadows across the silklike paneling of polished walnut walls.

Beyond is the main restaurant, a room copied from an old palace. Lofty columns reach up to support the beams of ceiling that gleam with coloring. Intricate and intriguing are the decorations of those beams and their supports with the heads of roosters and hens and foxes, the trailing glory of peacocks, and other gastronomical suggestions of centuries ago, outlined against the wood.

The supporting columns are of a porous material known as travetine. That material absorbs sound, so that there will be none of that conversational hum in the Biltmore dining room that one marks in most dining rooms.

There is a grill for men with a sunken floor surrounded by a level floor which gives a balcony effect.

There is also a lounge, low-ceiled, unique with its maritime suggestions. The lighting fixtures are old Spanish galleons, with the center light diffusing from a globe such as the old navigators used. And the ceiling is paneled with carvings of Ferdinand and Isabella and Columbus and Pizzaro, and the faces of other adventurous souls of the early years.

Nearly 1,200 guest rooms lie under the sheltering roof of the Biltmore. Suites with private drawing rooms and dining rooms, that make one think of honeymoons de luxe; bedrooms with the furniture in colorings quite unlike the staid whites and blacks and browns of old time. Touches of green and scarlet burn brightly in chifforobe and dressing table; deep blue of carpet, soft brown of blankets; radiators that look like cozy window seats; bathrooms, tiled to immaculate ceilings, with everything, even to the towel rails, of shining white porcelain.

With all of its gorgeousness, all of its beauty, the general effect is still one of simplicity. Until one begins to realize the thousand details, from thread-like lines of colorings in decorations, to the glass-lined soiled-linen chutes; from the treasured antiques picked up in old palaces, to the elevators that are like drawing rooms in themselves—does one realize the complexity that goes to make up what is declared to be a hotel unrivaled in any world center today.

Ferd Kennett Rule. The most distinguishing achievement of the late Ferd Kennett Rule was his official connection with the promotion and building of what is popularly known as Salt Lake Railroad, the short line connecting Los Angeles with the Transcontinental System of Railways passing through Salt Lake. He came to Los Angeles when the city was just beginning its era of modern growth, and was prominent in its affairs the rest of his life.

He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, December 6, 1853, of old Southern ancestry. His grandfather, William Kenneth Rule, a native of Kentucky, who married Nancy Clinton, a native of Virginia, became a pioneer merchant at St. Louis, and enjoyed success in business and also in social life. He died at an advanced age. His son Orville G. Rule was born at St. Louis, took up business as a young man, and for thirty years before his death held the position of general manager of the St. Louis Shot and Lead Works. He was also distinguished by some unusual social qualities. His wife was Margaret Elizabeth Ashley, who was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and died in St. Louis. Fred Kennett Rule was educated

in the public schools of St. Louis, and graduated from St. Louis University. His active life for over thirty years was devoted to commercial lines. His first important service was with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, for whom he looked after their interests in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and old Mexico. He was district auditor for this company. It was a training and discipline that proved of great advantage to him in his independent career. In 1887 he engaged in business for himself at Kansas City as a banker and broker. Too close application to his duties told upon his health, and in 1890 he disposed of his interests and came to Southern California to seek recuperation. Buying a ranch in the vicinity of Pasadena, he lived outdoors and devoted his time to farming for two years, then having thoroughly recovered he again sought business connections. Mr. Rule in 1891 became auditor of the old Los Angeles Terminal Railway, and served in that capacity until 1899, when he was made general manager. A half interest in this property was sold to Senator W. A. Clark in 1901, and upon the construction of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, he became director and later treasurer of the entire system. Those familiar with the early history of this important railroad can see that no one individual was more active in carrying it to completion than Ferd K. Rule.

In December, 1905, Mr. Rule resigned as treasurer and finally severed all his connections with the Salt Lake Railroad. He then organized and incorporated the Rule-Bedford Company, an investment and real estate organization. The Rule-Bedford Company was subsequently succeeded by Rule & Sons, Incorporated, which is now exclusively a general insurance agency and one of the most important organizations of its kind in Southern California. Its offices are in the Pacific Finance Building, and the officers are: Lee A. Phillips, president; Howard S. Dudley, vice president; O. Rey Rule, secretary and general manager; and Gerald A. Rule, assistant secretary and assistant general manager. The company also maintains offices in the California-Commercial Union Building at San Francisco, and the Mattei Building at Fresno.

Ferd Kennett Rule died at his home in Los Angeles, April 16, 1908. He was survived by his widow and three sons, Frank Kennett, Orville Rey and Gerald Ashley. He married in 1877 at San Francisco, Miss Alice M. Cross, a native daughter of California, born at Auburn in Placer County. Her father, Thomas J. Cross, was a California pioneer.

The late Mr. Rule was a devoted friend of education, and rendered some services of especial value to Los Angeles, during his two years as president of the Public Library. He was serving as chairman of the Republican Central Committee when Mr. Eaton was elected mayor of Los Angeles. For several years he was a member of the County Central Committee, and in 1904 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention when Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for President. He was one of the most prominent members of the Union League Club, serving as president of the California State League of Union League Clubs and acting as representative from Chicago in the National League. He was president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1903, and was one of the organizers of the exclusive social club known as the Jonathan Club, having the distinction of being elected its first president and served four years in that capacity. He was also a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, the Transportation Club of San Francisco, the Hamilton Club of Chicago, and fraternally was affiliated with California

Lodge No. 278, Free and Accepted Masons, Signet Chapter No. 57, Royal Arch Masons, Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, Los Angeles Consistory of the Scottish Rite, Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

O. Rey Rule is a native son of California, and for nearly twenty years his name has been associated with some of the larger financial and business organizations of Los Angeles. He is vice president of the Pacific Finance Corporation.

His father was the late Ferd K. Rule, who had an influential part in the upbuilding of Los Angeles and the promotion of railroads on the coast. Coming to Los Angeles from Kansas City in 1892, he became general manager of the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad Company, later treasurer of the San Pedro Salt Lake Railroad. He was leader in the fight to secure a free harbor for Los Angeles, was president of the Chamber of Commerce and active in all civic movements. A more complete sketch of his career appears in the preceding sketch.

O. Rey Rule was born at San Francisco July 17, 1883, but since the age of ten has lived in Los Angeles. He graduated from the Harvard Military School of Los Angeles in 1903, and for three years attended school of law at Stanford University. His talents predisposed him to an active business rather than a professional career. One of his early achievements that brought him no small measure of credit, was his service as advertising and publicity manager for the Abbott-Kinney Company at the time of the establishment of Venice, California. Since then his interests have taken on an increasing scope and importance. He is one of the large stockholders in the Pacific Finance Corporation of which he is vice president and director. He is vice-president and a director of the Grand Central Garage Company, secretary and director of Rule & Sons, Incorporated, a trustee of the Harvard Military School and is interested in various other business organizations.

Mr. Rule is a republican, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the California Club, Wilshire Country Club, University Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Jonathan Club and St. John's Episcopal Church.

He married at Los Angeles, July 15, 1914, Miss Dorothy B. Bond. Her grandfather, Oliver S. Bond, was a resident of Toledo, Ohio, for more than half a century, founder of a pioneer savings bank in that city and for many years its president, and was honored with election of first president of the American Banker's Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Rule have three children, Margaret Ann Rule, O. Rey Rule, Jr., and William Sylvester Rule.

William A. Faris. When, in April, 1924, he retired from active participation in business, William Adam Faris had rounded out a service and a period of achievement that makes him easily one of the foremost merchants and business men in Southern California. Before he retired he and his partner, Mr. Walker, proprietors of the Fifth Street Store, had completed the new home for their mercantile enterprise, one of the largest department store buildings in California. It stands at the corner of Broadway and Fifth Street, a building that runs up to the full height permitted by the new building ordinances. It is one of the finest structures in the downtown district.

L. Tannarck

Mr. Faris came into mercantile prominence after a long and industrious apprenticeship. He was born at Darien, Connecticut, November 1, 1872, son of Alexander C. and Annie J. Faris. Her father came from the North of Ireland, and until his death was in the grocery and dry goods business at Darien, Connecticut. William Adam Faris after graduating from high school at the age of sixteen entered immediately upon a self supporting career, and one that gave him the foundation of independent business achievements. He spent five years in the accounting and cost departments of the Yale and Towne Manufacturers. Soon after leaving there he came to California, and for several years was employed as bookkeeper or financial manager with dry goods merchants at Los Angeles. He resigned to engage in business for himself in 1905, and he formed his partnership with R. M. Walker, making the Faris-Walker Company. They started the now justly famous Fifth Street Store in a space 60 by 120 feet, with 100 employes, and the first year the volume of business amounted to a million dollars. The great business block that now marks its home is the culmination of a series of progressive changes made necessary by the phenomenal growth of the business from year to year.

Mr. Faris is also a director of the Citizens National Bank at Los Angeles. He is a member of the "Better America Federation," is a republican, is affiliated with all the Masonic bodies in Los Angeles, also belongs to the Elks, and is a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Southern California Athletic and Country Club, and Gamut Club. He married at San Francisco, May 29, 1915, Miss Alice E. Hynes, a daughter of T. B. Hynes, of Quincy, Illinois.

Lewis Curtiss Torrance, who came to Southern California in 1887, was one of the pioneers in the development and operation of the Electric Lighting Plant at Pasadena, and has had many important interests in the public utilities field and in financial institutions.

To this well known and prominent business man of Southern California death came after a very brief illness on February 17, 1926. Mr. Torrance was born at Gowanda, New York, October 21, 1885, son of Cyrenius C. and Mary (Curtiss) Torrance. In the paternal line he was a descendant of Robert Torrance, who was born at Mayoghle, Ireland, in 1736, son of Hugh and Elinor Torrance, Hugh Torrance being of Scotch ancestry. Robert Torrance came to America in 1754, settling at East Middlebury, Vermont. In the maternal line Mr. Torrance was a descendant of William Curtiss, who was baptized at Nazing, England, November 12, 1592, and landed at Boston September 16, 1632, locating at Roxsbury, Massachusetts. Cyrenius C. Torrance was a lawyer by profession and for many years practiced at Buffalo, New York. He served as district attorney from 1861 to 1864. He appointed as his assistant in that office a young Buffalo lawyer named Grover Cleveland, who twenty years later was elected president of the United States.

L. C. Torrance was educated in public schools and attended DeVeaux College, an Episcopal military school located at Suspension Bridge, New York. His early business experience was in the milling industry at Gowanda, New York.

Mr. Torrance arrived at Pasadena in 1887, and soon afterward acquired a controlling interest in the Electric Light & Power Company of Pasadena, and was president of that public utility for twelve years, until 1900. After disposing of his interests in this electric plant he located at Los Angeles, and for several years was in the stock and bond business.

His business interests covered a wide field. For eighteen years he was president of the telephone company of Santa Monica, Ocean Park and Venice, for ten years was president of the Rock Oil Company of Los Angeles, and prior to his death was vice president and director of the Golden State Securities of Los Angeles, a director of the Dominguez Land Corporation, and president of the Torrance Finance Corporation. He was a director of the Bank of Sierra Madre, and served one term as city treasurer of that city. Mr. Torrance had his offices in the Washington Building at Los Angeles.

He was one of the Executive Committee League of Nations, southern California branch. He was a Mason, member of the California Club, the City Club, San Gabriel Country Club, Santa Monica Beach Club, Old Colony Club, National Geographic Society and the National Alumni Association.

He married at Randolph, New York, September 13, 1882, Miss Mary Henderson, daughter of Judge and Mrs. William H. Henderson. Her father was a prominent lawyer and at one time a judge on the supreme bench of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Torrance had two children, Katherine and Lewis C. Torrance, Jr. The daughter, Katherine, is the wife of H. K. D. Peachy, of Washington, D. C.

Elisha S. Babcock, who died at San Diego in 1922, had been a resident of Southern California nearly forty years, and many of the most important interests contributing to the commercial and general welfare of the City of San Diego and environs are reflections of the master spirit and enterprise of the late Mr. Babcock.

Born at Evansville, Indiana, May 1, 1849, he was a son of Elisha S. and Agnes S. (Davidson) Babcock. His father was born at Utica, New York, and for many years was a merchant in Indiana, finally removing to California, where he lived retired until his death at Coronado in 1892. The mother, a native of Scotland, died in Los Angeles in 1915.

The late Elisha S. Babcock, after finishing his work in the high school at Evansville, took up railroading, and for fifteen years was with the Evansville railroad, finally resigning as general freight agent. He had a pioneer's experience in operating, extending and developing some of the first telephone lines in the Middle West, beginning his work in 1879 soon after the first practical telephones were installed and continuing until 1884. He was the first president of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Primarily for the benefit of his health Mr. Babcock in 1884 removed to San Diego. After a year spent in recuperation, he resumed business, purchasing the Coronado Beach property and erecting and for fifteen years having the management of the Coronado Beach Hotel. He was largely responsible for the great prosperity and reputation of that noted resort. He also built the water and electric light systems of San Diego, the railroad around Coronado Bay, organized the Southern California Mountain Water Company, was purchaser of the old La Jolla Railroad, and in 1910 on the death of his son Graham Babcock, bought the Western Salt Company's Works at the head of San Diego Bay. His son had taken this industry in its infancy, increasing production to about five thousand tons annually of table and dairy salt, and under the management of E. S. Babcock the business was expanded until for the year 1920 the production was at fifteen thousand tons.

The late Mr. Babcock was actively identified with the Spreckels interests at San Diego. He bought and had the management of the Union and Tribune of San Diego for fifteen years, was an active member of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, wielded a great deal of influence and enjoyed his participation in local politics as a republican, and was an active supporter of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Babcock is survived by his widow, who lives in San Diego. Her maiden name was Isabel Graham, and they were married in Adams County, Ohio, May 18, 1870. She was born at Cincinnati, but was educated chiefly at Evansville. Three sons were born to their marriage, one of whom died in infancy. One was Graham, who built up the salt industry in San Diego County, and the other was Arnold E. Babcock, who organized and was president of Circle Bar Cattle Company, operating in Lower California and Mexico, who died in 1912. A grandson is David T. Babcock, of Los Angeles.

David Thornton Babcock. Three generations of the Babcock family have been prominently identified with Southern California. The name of E. S. Babcock appears again and again in the history of San Diego. E. S. Babcock located there in 1884, in pioneer times. He was a builder of the Hotel del Coronado. A more complete account of his career as a Californian is published in the preceding sketch.

David Thornton Babcock, who is resident partner at Los Angeles of Blyth, Witter & Company, bond dealers, is a grandson of E. S. Babcock. He was born at Rock Island, Illinois, August 7, 1886, son of Arnold Edgar and Edith L. (Dimick) Babcock. His mother lives at San Diego. His father died in the U. S. Grant Hotel in San Diego, January 1, 1912, just at midnight as the new year was coming in. David T. Babcock spent most of his boyhood days in Chicago, where he attended public schools and the Armour Academy, graduating from the latter in 1905. After coming to California with the family he attended the Coronado High School, later entered Leland Stanford University and in 1911 graduated Bachelor of Science from the University of California. He and Monroe Jacobs, a San Francisco boy, were the first honor men to graduate from the College of Commerce of the University of California. David T. Babcock is well known in university circles. Though he worked his way through college, he achieved many honors, both scholastic and socially. He was captain of the cadets and a member of the Student Affairs Committee and was general chairman of the senior week activities. He also was president of the Economics Society, was a member of the Delta Upsilon Social Fraternity and the distinctive organization known as the Golden Bear. He would never consent to become a candidate for any students' or social honors depending upon election. Mr. Babcock is vice president of the Alumni Association of the University of California.

After graduating Mr. Babcock remained in San Francisco and had his first experience in the bond business with the firm Smith, Tevis & Hanford, an organization subsequently dissolved. He spent about two years with this firm, and in 1915 joined the San Francisco office of Blyth, Witter & Company. Blyth, Witter & Company is one of the best known bond houses in the United States. The house handles government, municipal, and corporation bonds, and has offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Boston, Spokane and several other cities. For the first two years Mr. Babcock was a bond salesman for this house at San Francisco, and on May 1, 1917,

came to Los Angeles as manager of the local branch in the Trust and Savings Building and is now resident partner of the firm.

During the World war Mr. Babcock was active in all the drives for funds and other purposes, and also had charge of the Vigilance Committee and the running down of slackers. He is a republican, though frequently casts his vote independently for the man best qualified. He is one of the directors of the Diocesan Home for the aged of the Episcopal Church. He belongs to the Crags Country Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the California Club and the University Club. His home is at 625 South Kingsley Drive.

At San Francisco, January 1, 1914, Mr. Babcock married Miss Hazel Elliott Donoho. She is a native daughter, born at Vacaville, California, graduated in 1906 from the Lowell High School in San Francisco, and in 1910 from the University of California. She took her Masters degree at the university in 1911. For two years after graduating she was head of the history department of the Santa Barbara High School and Junior College and is very well known both socially and in educational circles in Southern California. She is a member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority, and belongs to the leading woman's organization at the University of California, the Prytanean Society.

Bert John Bradner. One of the leaders in corporation law Bert John Bradner of Los Angeles, is general counsel for several large and important oil corporations.

Bert John Bradner was born at Plymouth, Michigan, February 9, 1874. First the grammar schools, then the high school of Ann Arbor, Michigan, gave him his grounding in the fundamentals of an education, and he further pursued his studies at the University of Michigan, being graduated therefrom in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Taking up the study of law in the same institution, he was graduated therefrom in 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and began practice at Chicago.

Almost at the beginning of his career Mr. Bradner was fortunate in attracting the attention of men of affairs, and he became attorney and credit man for Morris & Company, and later was export credit man for Swift & Company. In December, 1904, he came to California, and after a few months spent at Pasadena, in May, 1905, located permanently at Los Angeles where he has since been engaged in practice as a corporation lawyer. He belongs to the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the California State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. He belongs to Zeta Psi, and is president of the alumni association of that fraternity in Southern California. His social connections are those he maintains with the Wilshire Country Club, the University Club, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. He belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

In 1910 Mr. Bradner was married to Miss Maybelle Mack of Los Angeles. She was born at Lansing, Michigan, and the public schools of that city gave her a thorough educational training.

Arthur C. Fisher, Los Angeles attorney, was born at Collinsville, Connecticut, March 21, 1893. In 1908 he came to Los Angeles, graduated from the Los Angeles High School and studied law in the University of Southern California. He edited the Western Collegian and Southern California Student and Teacher 1913-1915. Published and edited Cali-

Adelia Hickman

fornia Republican 1915-1917. Mr. Fisher enlisted in the Forty-fourth Infantry during the World war and is now practicing law with offices in the Pershing Square Building. He married Miss Grace Collins of Los Angeles and they had one child, Conrad Collins Fisher.

Miss Adelia Edwards Hickman was the first woman to establish an individual real estate office in California. She has long been known as proprietor of the Union "Square" Realty, now located at 2308 South Union Avenue in Los Angeles.

Miss Hickman was born in Kentucky and when she was nine years of age her parents moved to Missouri. She graduated, with honors of the class both junior and senior, receiving the gold medal for best essay, from Christian College at Columbia, Missouri, later graduated from the Bartlett Business College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently established a business college of her own at Paris, Kentucky, which she called the Bourbon Commercial College. This she conducted for a number of years very successfully.

Coming to California over a quarter of a century ago she engaged in the real estate business in 1907, opening the Union "Square" Realty. Her office was on a city square but she also used the metaphoric significance of that word as synonymous with honesty and integrity. She has always conducted a business on the square and was never known to have a dissatisfied customer, a law suit, a sale returned, or thrown out of escrow for any reason. She won great praise from all who knew her and had dealings with her. Miss Hickman is a thorough business woman, but also possesses and is guided by high spiritual ideals.

The following is a quotation from a Los Angeles newspaper:

"Adelia Hickman is one of the cleverest women in Los Angeles and men who have made fortunes in real estate here recognize her as a competitor to be reckoned with.

"Miss Hickman has published a little book of verse, 'In California,' which is dedicated to the women of California. Her foreword is: 'Success. Where there is a will, there is a way; where there is a woman there is a will.'

" 'I started without capital and against severe odds and nowhere except in Los Angeles do I believe success would have been possible,' she continued. 'I believe in Los Angeles today and for all future time. It is a grand little city, full of energetic, progressive men and women, and failure is impossible to those who go about their business honestly and with a desire to succeed.

" 'My message to every woman everywhere is to think success, then come to Los Angeles and realize it.' "

She was the fourth in a family of five girls, the others being: Bettie H. Thrasher, who died August 3, 1925; Margaret H. Lientz; Caroline Duke Hickman; and Orrie Belle Hickman.

Her parents were John Lewis and Adelia (Edwards) Hickman. Her grandfather, John L. Hickman, Sr., came from Virginia and was a descendant of Colonial stock, and served twice as a member of the Kentucky State Senate. John L. Hickman, Jr., was a real Kentucky colonel, had a splendid Colonial home and was a slave owner before the war. Miss Hickman's mother, Adelia Edwards, was a daughter of Major John Edwards, one of the heirs of the property site of the old Trinity Church and other Edwards property in New York.

John L. Hickman, father of Miss Hickman, was born April 21, 1821, and died May 9, 1887. At the time of his death an old friend, quoting the text "a good name is better than precious ointment, and the day of death than the day of one's birth," paid tribute to this good man in some memorial verses that may be properly used at the conclusion of this brief sketch of his daughter:

Let me bring a last offering
Of love for his grave,
Where the summer birds sing,
And the wild grasses wave.
It is meet that the old friends
When loved ones depart,
Should wreathe recollections
All fresh from the heart.

The first name my childish lips
Called long ago,
In the happy old homestead
Where red roses blow,
Was the dear name of Hickman;
It lives in my heart,
Like a sweet strain of music
That will not depart.

Like the full, ripe, red roses,
In summer time shed,
That give back their sweetness
When summer is dead.
Brave men and brave women
Have borne the old name;
It is pure as the incense
That breathes from the flame!

And I bring for his children,
To strew on his grave,
Where the summer winds sing
And the wild grasses wave,
Recollections as pure
As the unsullied snow
Of the old happy homestead,
Where red roses blow.

Signed—M. R. M.

James Taber Fitzgerald has been a Los Angeles business man for a third of a century. He is business man with ideals, and he financial success has carried with it a stimulation and elevation of general standards and popular taste in his particular field. Mr. Fitzgerald is the head of the Fitzgerald Music Company, one of the largest mercantile musical stores and one of the most active influences for the promotion of better music on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a native son of California and was born at San Francisco. His parents were California pioneers. They were George Robert and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, natives of the old seaport New England town of New Bedford, Massachusettes. George Robert Fitzgerald was

a cooper by trade. He came to California in 1849, and subsequently was associated with the Hudson Bay Company.

James Taber Fitzgerald attended the public schools of San Francisco, and subsequently had private tutors in various branches. As a youth he became interested in the music business and in 1891 he started his business career in Los Angeles with a capital of only $1,000. Years of steady progress and hard work have enabled him to build up the Fitzgerald Music Company, and the company's store at 727-29 Hill Street has come to be regarded as real music headquarters in the city. This company handles some of the finest musical instruments in the world, and it also maintains a wholesale division, supplying retail dealers throughout Southern California, and there is also a concert direction department which limits its functions to handling world famous musical stars.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Sunset Canyon Country Club, the Los Angeles Tennis Club, and his work in behalf of music has brought him an honorary membership in the Los Angeles Matinee Musical Club. He is a member of the Christian Science Church. Mr. Fitzgerald's great-grandfather Fitzgerald was a native of London, England, while his great-grandmother, Phoebe Chase, was born in Scotland. At San Jose, California, August 31, 1892, Mr. Fitzgerald married Miss Anne Campbell, daughter of John Campbell.

William Fielding Bacon. The history of California and Californians would not be complete without a record of the Bacon family for its members have borne a very important part in the development of Southern California, and are still connected with its growth and improvement. It was in 1853 that William Fielding Bacon, whose name heads this review, crossed the plains from Missouri, with his wife, and his children, James, Thomas Ludwill, Philip, Martha, Bessie, Julia and a married daughter, Parmelia, whose husband, John Burns, was drowned en route at Big Elms, Texas. Accompanying the party were two former slaves. The Bacon family joined a caravan of 1,000 covered wagons, the large party being formed to protect the travelers from the hostile Indians.

One of the Bacon sons, Thomas L., born in Missouri in 1835, is still living, although now a man of ninety years, and he was about seventeen at the time of the family migration. During the long trip overland, he drove cattle, and enjoyed the many exciting experiences, which he distinctly remembers. Indians, sometimes 100 at a time, were frequently encountered, but, possibly owing to the size of the caravan, no trouble was experienced with them.

In this caravan with the Bacons were others who later took part in the pioneer history of California. As was frequently the case, the caravan was divided, after what was regarded as the most dangerous portion of the trip was passed, and from Sand Knowles, Arizona, the several units pursued their separate routes. The Bacons had taken the southern route by way of El Paso, Texas, and thence to Tucson, Arizona. They had the melancholy experience of coming across the remains of the ill-fated Oatman family, killed by the Indians the day previous to their passing, the fires of the little camp still burning. The Oatmans were a part of another caravan who at a divide in the road separated from their friends to take a different route. They were overtaken by the Indians and

all of the older members were killed, but the two girl babies were captured by the Indians, and reared by them. Eliza Oatman never left her foster parents, but Olive Oatman, years later, was able to escape and sought refuge with white settlers. She was sent to school at El Monte, where she met Thomas L. Bacon, but her training was too strong, and she married a chief of the Mojave Indians. After his death she was married to a white man, a physician of Visalia. She subsequently went to Washington City as Indian interpreter for the government, being well qualified for the work as she could speak fluently four different Indian dialects.

When the Bacon family arrived in California, then went direct to El Monte, by way of Warner's Hot Springs, and during the year they remained there the elder Mr. Bacon was engaged in cattle trading, but subsequently he moved to Visalia, where he and his sons farmed and raised cattle. Here William Fielding Bacon became the owner of more than 10,000 acres of land, which he later divided among his children, giving each one 1,000 acres. One of his daughters, Martha, married Jasper Harrell, and their daughter, Mrs. Trask's, biography appears elsewhere in this work. William Fielding Bacon died in 1899, being spared long enough to see many very important changes in the state of which he was a pioneer.

About 1876 Thomas L. Bacon went to Arizona, and engaged very extensively in cattle raising at a place called Fort Rock, which was some distance from Oatman, named in honor of the Oatman family, whose massacre occurred on the site of the present town. Mr. Bacon was married to Susan Pierce, whose family also crossed the plains, coming to Visalia from Missouri, when she was a small child. Thomas L. Bacon and his wife had eleven children, of whom one was William Fielding Bacon II, born at Visalia, in 1865. He died when he was but thirty-three years old.

William Fielding Bacon II was married to Carrie Elizabeth Hunt, who was born near Sacramento, California, in 1867, a daughter of Thomas Hale and Eleanor (Crawford) Hunt. Thomas Hale Hunt came to California when a lad of sixteen years, with the Mexican soldiers, and fought in the Mexican war. Later on he settled in the vicinity of Sacramento, and on his farm was engaged in raising trotting horses. Subsequently he went to Monterey County, and into the Cholame Valley, where he bought property, but in 1886 moved to Arizona, where they continued to live, and where all of their children were married. Mrs. Bacon's sister, Rosina Moore Hunt, was married to Edwin Imus; Jennie Lee Hunt was married to Adamson Cornwall of Arizona, and he twice represented his district in the Arizona State Assembly, becoming a man of importance in politics. His death occurred at Los Angeles about 1921. A brother of Mrs. Bacon, William Augustus Hunt, lives at 153 West Eighty-fourth Place, Los Angeles. A sister-in-law, Mrs. Hattie Hunt, lives at 220 Avenue E. Los Angeles. Lizzie Emma Hunt was married to William Lycurgus, lives at Sacramento, where two brothers, John R. and Grover Cleveland Hunt, are also living.

At the time of his death William Fielding Bacon II was engaged in cattle raising at Arizona. At his death he was survived by his widow and two sons, Lewis Newton Bacon and William Fielding Bacon III. Both sons have been educated at Harvard Military Academy, Los Angeles. Lewis Newton Bacon was married to Miss Florence Forest Todd of Oklahoma, and they have one daughter, Virginia Eleanor, four years old. William Fielding Bacon III was married to Oleta M. Montgomery

Martha J. Runnels.

of Davis, California, a native daughter of the Golden State. The Montgomery family is one of the oldest of the California families.

The venerable Thomas L. Bacon is an honored member of the household of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Carrie E. Bacon, and in his ripe old age he finds much enjoyment in recalling the scenes of the days long past when California was still in the making, and its wonderful prosperity and development but a dream cherished in the hearts of its faithful workers.

Raymond W. Stewart is one of the active younger members of the California bar, located at Hollywood. He is an ex-service man and was on overseas duty for more than a year.

Mr. Stewart was born at Ironton, Ohio, August 18, 1888. His father was a farmer and merchant in Southern Ohio. Raymond W. Stewart acquired his early education in public schools, attended St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, New York, and in 1911, at the age of twenty-three, came to Los Angeles. He studied law in the University of Southern California, graduating LL. B. in 1914. After being admitted to the bar he was engaged in law practice at Los Angeles for several years.

On October 17, 1917, he enlisted in the Quartermaster's Corps, went overseas, and for fourteen months was in the department of supplies. He was promoted to sergeant, and received his honorable discharge at Camp Dix, New Jersey, July 3, 1919. Since the war Mr. Stewart has conducted a general law practice, but specializes in income tax law. His offices are in the Hollywood Security Trust & Savings Building. He is a member of Hollywood Post No. 43 of the American Legion, and also belongs to the National Cooperative Bureau.

Other organizations of which he is a member are the Masonic Order, the Masons Club, the Chamber of Commerce of Hollywood and the Baptist Church. On July 9, 1919, he married Miss Lydia J. Lewis, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where she was born and received her public school education.

Dr. Martha J. Kuznik. Numbered among the women of California who are entitled to mention in the roster of the distinguished members of their sex, Dr. Martha J. Kuznik stands out as a commanding figure. She was a remarkably accomplished woman, one who possessed the highest sense of honor and justice. She was a great physician with a heart of gold. Very religious, she had a private chapel built on her home site, and she never failed in a strict observance of her religious duties. She and her husband, Joseph Kuznik, were born in Europe, where they were married. They came to the United States about 1893 and located at Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Kuznik studied medicine in Switzerland, where she secured her first degree, and after coming to Chicago she secured her second, in 1895, from the National Medical College. She was engaged in the practice of medicine and was one of the most successful physicians in Chicago. After moving to California in 1911 she was followed by a number of her former patients, who endeavored to secure her medical advice, but she never practiced after locating in this state.

Upon her arrival in Los Angeles County Doctor Kuznik chose as her home site the ledge of a barren high hill, then entirely undeveloped. Before her beautiful villa, built after the style of a Florentine chalet, stretches one of the most wonderful vistas in the world, which justified her choice and her excellent taste. Following closely after her came Mr.

VonFleet, Mr. Schutt and others, interested in Theosophy, and the summit of the hill was chosen as the site for the Krotona Institute Branch of Annie Besant's Cult, in which Doctor Kuznik was deeply interested. Here the colony was established and here Doctor Kuznik completed her beautiful, noble life, passing away April 19, 1925, at the age of seventy-four years. Her husband and their daughter, Angelika, were in Berlin, Germany, at the time of the outbreak of the World war, and Mr. Kuznik died in Berlin the following year.

Mrs. Angelika Paul resides in the beautiful home her mother built. She was educated in the United States, but completed her studies abroad and she studied operatic music under the most famous masters. She is a thoroughly trained teacher of voice and a master voice builder. Mrs. Paul is teaching at her residence in Hollywood, 2169 Argyle Avenue, and her following is a large one, as she is accepted as one of the most successful teachers of voice culture in Southern California.

Mrs. Lizzie Hutchinson Cogswell was distinguished by talents and accomplishments in the musical world at home and abroad when she identified herself with the somewhat primitive community of Los Angeles more than forty years ago. During her residence here she has witnessed and been a part in not so much the notable material upbuilding and development, as in the remarkable changes that have been accomplished in art and in culture, so that today Los Angeles is one of the modern centers of the great world in all lines of artistic endeavor.

She was born in Providence, Rhode Island, daughter of William and Susan Hutchinson. Her musical education was acquired in many parts of the world; in Westerly, Rhode Island, Boston, Massachusetts, London, England and Milan, Italy. Some of the greatest masters of the day supervised her training and gave her an intimate knowledge of and feeling for music which have at all times made her influence and accomplishments more than ordinary. Teaching has been the work she has always loved and which she still continues, though she has also found time to compose music and has been engaged in the writing of operas. She studied with such famous masters of music as Mozzucato, one of the greatest of foreign teachers, and Ronconi, the greatest barytone singer in the world. She was a student under Deacon, one of the renowned teachers in London. Altogether she studied abroad five years.

In Milan, Italy, she was married to W. G. Cogswell of New York, March 27, 1875. His father was the noted portrait painter who painted the portraits of Lincoln, also Grant, and family which now hang in the White House. Mrs. Cogswell is the mother of two daughters, Miss Susan B., a talented singer, violinist and pianist, and Sarah Cogswell Diem, wife of Elma Le Roy Diem of Philadelphia. This daughter did concert work for seven years, and has her mother's talent in music. Mr. Cogswell, who was a member of the Southern California Masonic Lodge, died April 13, 1913. Mrs. Cogswell is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Her home is at 1425 Reid Street, Los Angeles. Of her experiences and impressions when she first came to California, her own words will serve as the best medium of description: "We came to Los Angeles from Milan, Italy, where Mr. Cogswell had lived about five and one half years and I had lived, studied and worked little more than four years. After our marriage in Italy my husband had the greatest desire to come to California and judge for himself this wonderful part of the country his father was writing so interestingly about.

We decided to make a visit of a few months. Arriving in San Francisco, we left for Los Angeles. At a place called, I think, Caliente, we changed to a stage coach with six horses. The driver showed us how he could drive with horses up and down a winding mountainous road, leaving us sometimes to wonder where and how we would land. As word had reached us that we might meet robbers, he had one change of horses, made without waste of time. We landed safe and sound with a great flourish at Pico House, the only hotel in Los Angeles. If I remember rightly we rode one hundred or more miles, arriving about 2:00 A. M. At 10 A. M. we left for the ranch of five hundred acres my husband's father had bought at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains. During this drive there was no scenery, no grass, no trees, no houses, but behind two fine horses finally we saw two houses hidden away from the cutup road, and soon passed through a village consisting of very few houses far apart and the schoolhouse. It is called now Pasadena. We went on and finally arrived at the foot of the mountains, which were dry and God forsaken. Came at last a real oasis in the desert, a pretty little house, green grass, fountains, but I was so tired, I thought if only I could go back east—I had had enough of the west. After a few days my husband thought he would like to come into town and prevailed upon me to come in with him. Such a drive—hot, dry, baked, and parched earth. Los Angeles—the town had one street, called Main, a small post-office in a store, a few houses, and, altogether, carrying a woe-be-gone expression. There seemed but a few white people, mostly Mexicans. I wanted never to return, but there is no accounting for the 'thought of man.' My husband was thoroughly in love with Southern California. Even in those days he could see a large city with wonderful people. We returned to Los Angeles in the late autumn of 1876, finding more houses this time. After remaining about a year this time we could come and leave by train then, but it was the same wooly west. Again I prevailed upon him to go back to civilization, and we went to New York. My husband began to droop, but he had said he would never ask me to return west. He did not, but when the doctor told me he must go to a warm climate, then we returned in 1881. In the meantime Los Angeles had grown and the lovliest people in the world had centered here."

Mrs. Emma Boyce, who came to California twenty years ago, has had a most interesting share in the wonderful development of Los Angeles in the extention of its home building area and environs. Mrs. Boyce is an expert in practically every phase of home building, and has made that fundamental art the object of many years of careful study, and has also made a success of it from a business standpoint.

She is a daughter of Nicholas and Anna (Van Brankin) Mischler. Her father, a native of Baden, Germany, came to America when a youth, possessing one thousand dollars in capital given him by his father. After some journeying about he finally engaged in the broom corn business on the Mohawk River in New York State, and built up a flourishing and prospering business.

Emma Mischler Boyce was educated in public schools in New York State, and on July 16, 1901, was married to Mr. R. E. Boyce, of Virginia. The following year they came to California. At that time the old Angelus Hotel was the principal hostelry in Los Angeles. Mr. Boyce, who was a building contractor, on coming to Los Angeles bought the property bounded by Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, West

Adams Place and Western Avenues. This was the ground that provided the site for their program of building bungalows. Mrs. Boyce's part in the work was tending to the decorating, the finishing and the installment of electrical fixtures and other details. They had all their plans well matured in advance, and frequently the foundation would hardly be laid before a house would be sold. From one type of building through the whole range of types they continued, and have to their credit the erection of over two hundred buildings, mostly bungalows and fine homes. In the Wilshire district, the heart of the finest of it, they began building on what are now beautiful thoroughfares, but then only cowpaths. They built many of the lovely homes that now grace Kingsley, Hobart and Harvard. Their method was to move in and occupy as their own home a house as soon as it was habitable, keeping it until it was sold. Frequently they remained only a week in a place. They often moved in before the plaster was dry and when only one room could be used, the finished floors not being laid. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce built the fashionable Alvarado Apartments. They bought lots and flats on West Adams Street, and have profited by the remarkable bounding up of values in pace with the general increase of realty values in the Los Angeles district.

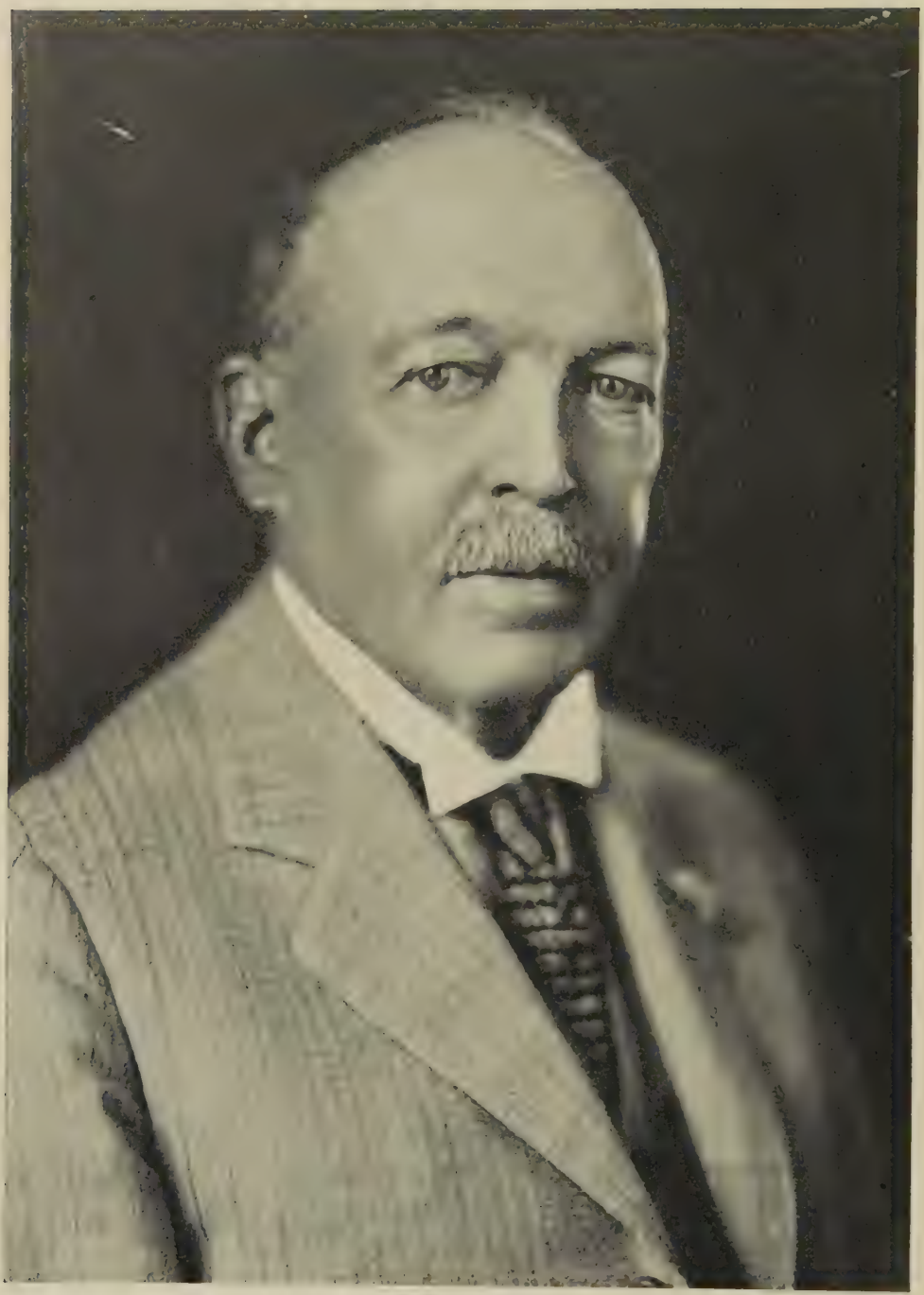
Mrs. Boyce has led a most active life for over twenty years in Los Angeles, and still gives close attention to business affairs. She is owner of many valuable holdings. Her business has been of too absorbing a nature to allow her time for participation in clubs, but she has a host of friends, and has the greatest of faith in California and its future.

Rufus Landon Horton, a resident of California since 1887, was admitted to the bar two years later, and has made a career of solid achievement in his profession at Los Angeles. A large part of his practice has been in real estate law, a branch in which he is regarded as an authority.

Mr. Horton was born at Niles, Michigan, September 2, 1861, and comes of the same ancestry as the late Alfred H. Horton, who was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, and one of the most eminent citizens of that state. Mr. Horton's parents were Richmond Barnabas and Anna Mary (Smith) Horton, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of New Jersey. His father had a varied business career, being a lumber manufacturer in Michigan, a farmer in Ohio, owning a farm at Horton's Corners, near Wauseon, and finally removed to Dallas, Texas, where he was in the insurance and real estate business with Colonel Welborn, grandfather of Judge Charles Welborn. Mr. Horton's father died at Dallas in 1894, and his mother passed away at Columbus, Ohio, at the age of ninety-three.

Rufus Landon Horton during his early youth attended the grade and high schools at Wauseon, Ohio, and completed his literary education in a college at Dallas, Texas. He began the study of law there, and finished his course in the office of Judge Lucien Shaw, later of the Supreme Court of California. He came to California, May 1, 1887, was admitted to the bar at Los Angeles, April 2, 1889, and subsequently was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District courts. He has practiced his profession alone, and his time has been fully taken up with his law practice, which involves the legal business of a number of corporations. In the practice of real estate law, he has become an authority on the lien laws, and was the joint author of the mechanics' lien law of 1911.

Mr. Horton has been a life long republican. While a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education in 1901-02, he was chairman of the



C. J. Wade

committee which introduced the savings bank into the schools. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, state and American Bar Associations, Chamber of Commerce, Masonic fraternity, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. His office is in the Washington Building at Third and Spring streets, and his home is in the exclusive residential section of Los Angeles in Chester Place. Mr. Horton married at Los Angeles, July 15, 1896, Miss Mildred Kurtz, a native daughter of California. Her father was Dr. Joseph Kurtz, who came to Los Angeles in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Horton have two sons, Joseph Kurtz and Rufus William Landon Horton, Jr., both born in Los Angeles. The oldest son is attending the law department of the University of Southern California, and the younger is in high school.

Charles James Wade, who died at his home on DeLongpre Avenue in Hollywood May 22, 1925, was for thirty-four years one of the executive officials of the State Mutual Building & Loan Association of Los Angeles, and was a widely known and highly respected figure in the financial, civic and social affairs of Southern California.

Charles James Wade was born January 10, 1854, at Stonham Aspal, Suffold, England, and was in his seventy-second year when he died. His parents were Mark and Louisa Ann (Nazer) Wade. Charles James Wade had a common school education in England, and was fifteen years old when his parents came to Canada. At the age of nineteen he went to Boston and was employed as office boy in the New England News Company of that city. In 1882 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed as cashier for the United States Wind Engine & Pump Company.

In 1889, at the age of thirty-five, he arrived in California, and at Cucamonga bought a twenty acre ranch, and for a short time endured the vicissitudes of a rancher's life. The experience was not financially profitable, and the associations with the property and locality were such that after selling the ranch, in 1896, he could never be induced to revisit it. Rather more successful was his next venture, as a canvasser for Henry M. Stanley's book "In Darkest Africa," which had recently been published. Some of the qualities that made him a good salesman attracted the attention of L. A. Ross, then superintendent of agencies for the old National Building & Loan Association. Mr. Ross employed Mr. Wade as a stock salesman for the association. He was naturally gifted in matters of finance, and after a short experience as a stock salesman he was given an opportunity by the management to examine the books with a view to recommending needed reforms. His report and suggestions proved the basis of a thorough reorganization. As a result Mr. Wade came in to the executive offices as assistant secretary, having first gone to work for the association in 1891. In 1894 he was elected secretary and served in that office until 1921. On the death of Dr. W. G. Cochran, May 4, 1921, Mr. Wade was elected president in his stead. In 1898 the name National Building & Loan Association was changed to State Mutual Building & Loan Association. This association was organized under the first name in June, 1889. It now has assets of over $10,000,000. The association has been practically under a single group of managers from its founding.

In 1896 Mr. Wade established his home at Hollywood, then a small and unimportant village. For many years he was a prominent figure in the public life of the community, being one of the organizers of the old

Hollywood Board of Trade and its president two years, and one of the organizers of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. He was a member of the vestry and the church choir.

Mr. Wade will long be remembered for the distinguished service he rendered the California Building-Loan League as its president and member of its executive committee, its legislative committee, and as delegate and committeeman from this state to the National Building & Loan League. In politics he was an independent, was a member of the Royal Arcanum and Independent Order of Foresters and the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles.

On December 9, 1876, at Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Wade married Miss Mary Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Otis Jonathan and Lucy Ann (Glover) Howard, the former of Tingsboro, Massachusetts, and the latter of Salem, Massachusetts. She died in Los Angeles in September, 1907. In March, 1918, Mr. Wade married Isabella R. Darling, who survives him. His four children, all by his first marriage, are: Mabel Howard, wife of Rufus W. Balch; Charles Howard Wade, president of the State Building & Loan Association, who married Margaret Ann Boyd; Franklin Sanborn Wade, vice president and manager of the Southern Counties Gas Company of Los Angeles, who married Carol Dudley Cook; and Henry Nazer Wade, vice president and general manager of the United States Refining Company.

Charles Howard Wade is president of the State Mutual Building & Loan Association of Los Angeles. His father, the late Charles James Wade, became identified with this building and loan association in 1891, and Charles H. Wade may be said to have grown up in the atmosphere of the business, and he himself went on the pay roll at the age of twenty, and was the efficient secretary of the association from 1921 until his election to the office of president in 1925.

Mr. Wade was born at Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts, January 7, 1879, son of Charles James and Mary Elizabeth (Howard) Wade. The career of his honored father is sketched in some detail in the preceding sketch. His mother was born June 2, 1856, and died September 1, 1907.

Charles Howard Wade was ten years of age when brought to California by his parents, and continued his common school education at Cucamonga for several years. On October 1, 1899, he went to work as an office boy for the State Mutual Building & Loan Association, and ten years later, in 1909, was promoted to assistant secretary. His father served as secretary from 1894 to 1921, and Charles H. Wade succeeded his father in that office when the latter was chosen president. Since the death of the elder Wade, in 1925, Charles H. Wade has been elected president.

Mr. Wade is also a director and is now secretary of the Hollywood Hospital Company. His home has been in Hollywood for a number of years. He is an independent in politics and is a member of the Civitan Club of Los Angeles and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Hollywood.

Mr. Wade on September 1, 1903, married Miss Bertha Dowker. She died April 8, 1908, leaving one son, Otis Howard Wade, who was born April 1, 1905. On August 14, 1909, Mr. Wade married Margaret Ann Boyd, daughter of Daniel and Nancy Isabel (Robertson) Boyd, of Santa Ana, California. By his second marriage Mr. Wade has three children:

Charles Boyd Wade, born March 15, 1911; John Burke Wade, born February 10, 1915, and died January 9, 1919; and Robert Edward Wade, born July 29, 1920.

W. I. Gilbert is a Los Angeles attorney, with law offices in the Title Insurance Building, and has practiced law in Southern California for the past decade and prior to that was a member of the Oklahoma bar.

Mr. Gilbert was born in Martinsville, Missouri, August 18, 1876, son of Horace W. and Trescendia M. (Wren) Gilbert. His mother resides in Oklahoma City. Horace W. Gilbert, who died at Watonga, Oklahoma, in 1898, at the age of sixty-eight, served as a private in the Confederate army, and subsequently took up the practice of law and for many years was an able and earnest worker in his profession in Missouri and in what is now Oklahoma. He was the father of three sons and four daughters, three daughters still living, while W. I. Gilbert is the only surviving son and the only member of the family in California.

He was educated in the public schools of Missouri, read law in his father's office in Oklahoma, and was admitted to the bar in Oklahoma Territory in 1895. After a brief experience in practice there he moved over into Indian Territory, and handled a substantial business in the Federal Territorial Courts until Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory were combined in the State of Oklahoma in 1907. Then for seven years he continued his professional work in the new state, and in December, 1913, came to Los Angeles, where he was admitted to the California bar and has since engaged in practice. He was associated with former Governor Gage and W. I. Foley in the firm of Gage, Foley and Gilbert until about 1918, and since then has handled a general practice alone.

Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Los Angeles, California State and American Bar Associations, is a democrat, and is a member of various clubs and fraternities. He married Miss Lucy Witt at Dallas, Texas, December 10, 1898. She was born and educated in Dallas, a daughter of George A. Witt and Nancy (Buchanan) Witt, who now live in Oklahoma. Her father has been well known in educational circles. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have two children, Jeanne and William I., Jr. The family home is at 4526 Wilshire Boulevard.

Henry Isaac Brouillette. While he has been a member of the Los Angeles bar only since 1923, Henry Isaac Brouillette has already established a reputation for sound and practical legal knowledge, bringing with him experience gained in several other cities. His training has been liberal and comprehensive, making him thoroughly familiar with all branches of his calling and as a result he is accorded a place among the reliable attorneys of the city.

Mr. Brouillette was born at Sioux City, Iowa, April 27, 1879, and is a son of Napoleon and Jennie (Irwin) Brouillette. He acquired his primary educational training in the schools of his native place, following which he pursued a course at the University of South Dakota, from which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1916, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began his professional career at Jefferson, Union County, South Dakota, but later returned to his native place, Sioux City, Iowa, where he followed his profession and served for a time as justice of the peace until 1923, when he came to California. Arriving in July, he was admitted to the bar in October, 1923, and began practice November 1, 1923, at Los Angeles, where he formed a partner-

ship with Robert F. Shippee. They are engaged in the general practice of law and occupy offices at Room 300 Great Republic Life Building. Mr. Brouillette is a member of the Sioux City Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and as a fraternalist is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Khorassan, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World and The Fraternal Order of Eagles. In politics he is a republican, but has been too busy since arriving at Los Angeles to enter actively into politics or public affairs.

On June , 1905, Mr. Brouillette was united in marriage with Miss Marie Alice Bain, a daughter of John and Naomi (Spaulding) Bain, of Dalton, Minnesota. She was born in Illinois and had her early education there, completing it in the public schools of Cedar Falls, Iowa. She is a member of the Rebekahs, and of the Congregational Church.

Joseph Scott, a member of the Los Angeles bar for thirty years, has won some extraordinary triumphs in his profession. His reputation is that of a gifted scholar, a man of utmost resourcefulness and eloquence in handling cases before court and jury, and his ability as a trial attorney is not easily surpassed in the California bar of his generation. Another distinction that indicates some of his interest outside of his immediate professon was the award of the Laetare Medal by the University of Notre Dame in 1918 for "Conspicuous Work in the Cause of Education, Public and Nation-wide Platform Campaign to Eliminate Religious Prejudices."

He was born at Penrith, Cumberland County, England, July 16, 1867, son of Joseph and Mary (Donnelly) Scott. His father was a native of Cumberland, while his mother was born in Wexford, Ireland. Joseph Scott of Los Angeles was educated at St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw, Durham, England, and matriculated with honors at London University in 1887, being the Gold Medalist of his Class. He came to America in 1889, and had some experiences in journalism in New York City. In 1893 he was graduated A. M. from St. Bonaventure's College in Allegany, New York. Several institutions of learning have honored him in recent years. The honorary Ph. D. degree was bestowed by Santa Clara College of California in 1907; LL. D. by St. Monaventure's of Allegany in 1914; LL. D. by Notre Dame University of Indiana in 1916, followed in 1918 by the award of the Laetare Medal, which adds his name to the distinguished roll of American Catholics who have been similarly honored, including the late Chief Justice White, Rear Admiral Benson and Bourke Cochran. From 1890 until 1893 he was senior professor of rhetoric and English literature at St. Bonaventure's College. On resigning he came to Los Angeles, took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice April 4, 1894, and subsequently was admitted in the Supreme Court of Arizona, and the Supreme Court of the United States. His brilliant success as a trial attorney is a matter of record in many courts in the Southwest. Perhaps his most conspicuous forensic triumph has been in libel litigation, in which he has secured the largest verdicts approved by the Supreme Court in the history of this branch of trial work throughout the United States.

In his professional work, and even more in general public meetings, Mr. Scott has been known as a great orator, a man with the ability to move and impel great audiences to new lines of thought and action. On this point, testimony that may be cited is that from California's well known journalist and author, Charles F. Lummis, who said, "I have

known Los Angeles for a third of a century, and I do not recall another time when six thousand people sat two hours to listen to one man and a 'local' man at that. That audience came receptive—it went away full to overflowing with the very message it was awaiting—a message stirring as a bugle call of patriotism. The leonine presence of the speaker and his voice as the Bulls of Bashan gave wings to his big thought. Talking to an audience of Catholics, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Christian Scientists, Adventists and Agnostics, Scott seemed to fuse them all to a common feeling. The sincerity which was clearly from the marrow of his bones; the exalted patriotism; the swift Irish wit which played spontaneous as lighting—these fitted with the thought and the occasion. I have heard the greatest orators of America in their prime, from Wendell Phillips on, but I shall always remember Lincoln's Birthday in Los Angeles, 1917, and Joe Scott's talk to that text."

Mr. Scott is a member of the Los Angeles, California State, and American Bar Associations. In 1903 he was appointed a member of the first non-partisan school board of Los Angeles, serving until 1915, and being president of the board from 1906 to 1911. He was president in 1910, and from 1906 to 1917 a director of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1916 he was an honorary vice president of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. He was a member of the Charter Revision Commission in Los Angeles in 1902, and is vice president of the Southwest Museum.

At the time of the war he was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson chairman of District Draft Board Division Number One, Southern California, with appellate jurisdiction over thirty-three local draft boards, and in the summer of 1918 was a special commissioner for overseas work of the Knights of Columbus in France and England, and he was created Knight of St. Gregory by Pope Benedict in 1920 for work during the World war. Mr. Scott is a republican, and he was called upon by the National Republican Committee to make a nation-wide speaking tour during the presidential campaign.

He is a former president of the Newman Club, and a member of the California, Sunset, Celtic, Flintridge Country, Uplifters, Los Angeles Athletic Clubs, and Los Angeles County Pioneers.

He married, June 6, 1898, Miss Bertha Roth, a native of San Francisco. Their children are Mary, A. A., George, Cuthbert, John Patrick, Helen and Josephine.

Harry B. Heston, of the firm Gibson-Heston Company, realtors at Hollywood, has had an extensive experience covering nearly twenty years in real estate business in various sections of the Pacific Coast country.

He was born at Lewiston, Illinois, August 28, 1874, son of John and Anne (Henry) Heston. His father came from Ireland and helped build a portion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. Harry B. Heston attended public schools in Lewiston, Illinois, and he too took up railroad work as a telegraph operator with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Leaving that, he became a traveling salesman for the H. J. Heinz Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, remaining in that service four years. In 1905 he located at Seattle, Washington, engaged in the real estate business there, and also at Portland, Oregon. On coming to California he located at San Diego, and subsequently at Los Angeles. His experience gives him a wide and authoritative knowledge of real estate values throughout the Los Angeles district. He has been in the real

estate business at Hollywood since 1918. Mr. Heston is a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board and the Los Angeles and Hollywood Chambers of Commerce, and St. Vincent's Catholic Church.

February 2, 1901, he married Miss Ida J. Strange, of Warrensburg, Missouri. She was born at Warrensburg, and finished her education in the State Normal School there. She is a member of the Ebell Club and the Friday Morning Club. Mr. and Mrs. Heston have two children, Max and J. Morton.

William Wales Mines. No citizen of Los Angeles in recent years has been more indefatigable in defending the best interests of the city, in promoting its essential welfare, than William Wales Mines, head of W. W. Mines & Company, realtors. For a number of years he has been one of the prominent real estate figures not only in Southern California, but in the Nation. He has represented Los Angeles at a number of conventions, and has come in direct contact with conspicuous men of capital and business influence throughout the country.

Mr. Mines has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1896. In 1901 he engaged in the real estate brokerage business under the firm name of Mines & Farish. This partnership was dissolved in 1911, and its successor is the W. W. Mines Company, with offices in the Stock Exchange Building. This company represents a large organization with facilities for unsurpassed service in everything connected with realty. Mr. Mines personally owns a large amount of valuable property in both the City and County of Los Angeles.

Mr. Mines was born at Massawippi, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, May 30, 1876, son of Dr. William Wales and Amelia Mines, of Montreal. His father was a graduate in medicine from McGill University of Montreal with the class of 1874, but had only a few brief years for his profession. He died at the age of thirty and his wife at thirty-nine. They left a family of two sons and one daughter, the daughter now deceased. The two sons are William W. and H. G. These sons were reared by friends of their grandparents in the country and later the brothers separated, but both are now living in Los Angeles. W. W. Mines as a boy had an ambition to be a doctor. He was educated at St. Francis College at Richmond, Canada, and after completing his education was employed by the Montreal Gas Company and the W. T. Benton & Company of Montreal. As a youth he was stricken with appendicitis, and for three years was an invalid. It was for the purpose of recuperating that he came to California, and here in a few years regained his health and vigor and in the past twenty years has become one of the prominent figures in the financial life of the state.

Mr. Mines served as president of the California Real Estate Association for two years, 1918-19. In July, 1914, he was elected vice president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and held that office one year, and in 1915 was elected treasurer. In May, 1914, he was elected president of the Los Angeles Realty Board, and by reelection served three years. When he retired from office the members of the governing committee presented him with a token of their appreciation, accompanied by a brief tribute in words, part of which is quoted as follows: "Years of close association have taught us to admire you and respect you. Your kindliness, your gentleness, your high ideals, as well as the strength of character and strong convictions have deeply impressed us. We hope that you may live long and prosper. We trust the future may be bountiful

JUDGE YGNACIO SEPULVEDA

to you and to your family. We pray, that as the years roll on, our mutual esteem may continue such as it is tonight, and that when the shadows of the evening of life may dim our eyes and darken our visions the memory of our friendship may come to us as an inspiration."

Mr. Mines has also greatly prized another resolution from the board passed at the same time, in which occurred the following words: "His devotion to duty, loyalty to this body and studied care of its many interests have commended him to our appreciation and have placed this Board among the foremost Realty Organizations of this country; his long, successful administration will stand as a monument to him, and an inspiration to his successors."

Mr. Mines has also had an active part in maintaining law and order in Southern California during the years of war and its aftermath. He served as police commissioner of Los Angeles in 1916-17. He is a director of the Better American Federation, is president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, was a director of the Red Cross during the World war, and has long been active in republican politics, serving as vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1916 had personal charge of the republican presidential candidate, Mr. Hughes, while the latter was a visitor to Southern California. Mr. Mines has lent his influence and frequently his personal means to aid important public improvements, particularly good roads

At Los Angeles, September 29, 1908, he married Miss Pearl Vollmer. They have one child, Patricia, a native daughter of California. Mr. Mines and his daughter are both enthusiastic devotees of horseback riding, and each owns a thoroughbred. Mr. and Mrs. Mines are well known socially and are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Mines is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the California Club, the Midwick Country Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Crags Country Club, Flint Ridge Country Club and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. His home is at Altadena, a fashionable suburb of Pasadena.

Judge Ygnacio Sepulveda, one of the most brilliant members of the old time bar of Southern California, the first Superior Court judge of Los Angeles, earned a long and distinguished record not only in Southern California but in Old Mexico.

Judge Sepulveda died in Los Angeles December 3, 1916, at the age of seventy-four. He was born in Los Angeles, then a part of Old Mexico, July 1, 1842. Concerning his family and ancestry a concise account is found in Harris Newmark's "Sixty Years in Southern California," where in referring to Don Jose Andres Sepulveda, father of Judge Ygnacio, the following account is given:

"There were two large and important land owners, second cousins, known as Jose Sepulveda, the one Don Jose Andres and the other Don Jose Loreto. The father of Don Jose Andres was Don Francisco Sepulveda, a Spanish officer to whom the San Vincente ranch had been granted. Jose Andres, born in San Diego in 1804, was the oldest of eleven children. His brothers were Fernando, Jose Del Carmen, Dolores and Juan Maria, and he also had six sisters. To Jose Andres, or Jose as he was called, the San Joaquin ranch was given, an enormous tract of land lying between the present Tustin, earlier known as Tustin City, and San Juan Capistrano, and running from the hills to the sea; while on the death of

Don Francisco the San Vincente ranch (later bought by Jones and Baker) was left to Jose del Carmen, Dolores and Juan Maria.

"Jose in addition bought 1,800 acres from Jose Antonia Yorba, and on this newly acquired property he built his ranch house, although he and has family may be said to have been more or less permanent residents of Los Angeles. Fernando Sepulveda married Miss Verdugo, and through her became proprietor of much of the Verdugo rancho. The fact that Jose was so well provided for and that Fernando had come into control of the Verdugo acres, made it mutually satisfactory that the San Vincente should have been willed to the other son.

"The children of Jose Andres included besides Judge Ygnacio, Mignel Bernabe, Joaquin Andronico and Francisco, wife of James Thompson, Tomaso, wife of Frank Rico, Ramona, wife of Capt. Salisbury Haley, of the Sea Bird, Ascension, wife of Thomas Mott, and Tranquilina."

Ygnacio Sepulveda spent his early boyhood at Los Angeles, received his higher education in Massachusetts, and in 1863 was admitted to the California bar. In the same year he was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1870 he became county judge, and in 1875 was made district judge of a district then extending from Santa Barbara to San Diego. In 1879 he was elected to the superior bench with Gen. Volney Howard, when the new California constitution went into effect. He presided over the Superior Court until 1884.

Judge Sepulveda resigned from the superior bench to remove to Mexico City, expecting to remain only a few years. Instead he lived there thirty years. During President Cleveland's term he was the first secretary of the American Legation at Mexico City and charge d'affaires in the absence of the minister. Judge Sepulveda was a close friend and advisor of former President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico.

During his residence in Mexico City from 1884 to 1914, Judge Sepulveda was recognized as one of the most erudite and brilliant attorneys of the Latin Republic. For many years he was chief counsel in Mexico for the Wells Fargo & Company Express. He rendered distinguished service to his own country while with the American Legation, and the Republic of Mexico honored him by electing him to membership in the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation. Sepulveda Avenue in Mexico City was named in his honor.

Judge Sepulveda on returning to Los Angeles in 1914 was received both in that city and in San Francisco with demonstrations that attested the deep affection in which he was held. He opened a law office at Los Angeles and devoted himself to the practice of law until his last illness. Besides his widow he was survived by two daughters, Mrs. Charles Chapman and Miss Ora, the latter now deceased. He was also survived by two sisters, Mrs. E. D. Mott and Miss Tranquilina.

Judge Sepulveda was known as a man of cosmopolitan experience, and great respect was entertained for his views and opinions. On March 25, before his death, he delivered his last public address before the Los Angeles City Club, discussing the then critical Mexico situation between the United States and the Latin Republic.

Mrs. Herlinda Sepulveda, wife of the late Judge Ygnacio Sepulveda, survived her distinguished husband about four years. She died in 1920, at the age of sixty-three.

She was one of a family of twenty-two children. She was born on the De la Guerra estates in Ventura County, April 5, 1857, daughter of

HERLINDA DE LA GUERRA SEPULVEDA

CHARLES H. CHAPMAN

Francisco De la Guerra and Concepcion Sepulveda De la Guerra. There is no chapter in the colonization and development of Southern California in which the name De la Guerra and Sepulveda are not most frequently mentioned.

Jose Noriega De la Guerra, grandee of Spain, settled in Santa Barbara in the closing years of the eighteenth century. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Herlinda Sepulveda. This first De la Guerra was not only a large property owner but was the confidential agent of the King of Spain and for many years had direct supervision over all the missions in Southern California.

Mrs. Sepulveda spent her early years on the Tapo and Incisimi ranches, near Ventura, two of the largest in California, each including eleven leagues of land. She was married to Judge Sepulveda at an early age. During her thirty years of residence in Mexico City, from 1884 to 1914, she founded and supervised a large home for orphans, was very prominent socially, and both there and in Los Angeles became known for her practical philanthropy and many actions of charity. She was laid to rest at Santa Barbara at the famous Santa Barbara Mission and in the city founded by the De la Guerras. As one of the oldest communicants of the mission and as a representative of one of California's fast disappearing first families, it was very appropriate that the bells of the old mission tolled in honor of her last obsequies. She was survived by her daughter, Mrs. Conchita Chapman, and by four sisters, Mrs. Bert Rico, Mrs. Anita Thompson, Mrs. George West of Mexico City, and Mrs. Maria Yndart of Santa Barbara, and by three brothers: Juan De la Guerra of Yorba; H. De la Guerra of Ventura; and Santiago De la Guerra of Santa Barbara.

Charles H. Chapman was one of the prominent younger business men of the City of Los Angeles, and married into one of California's oldest families.

He was born at Rutland, Vermont, in 1888, son of Frank H. and Florence Chapman. He attended school in Vermont, where he was reared, was a student in Amherst College in Massachusetts, where he became a member of the Psi Epsilon fraternity. Mr. Chapman came to California in 1911, and was active in the business life of both Los Angeles and San Francisco until his untimely death on May 7, 1925. During the World war he was in the state department and in the diplomatic service at Washington, District of Columbia.

One of the most brilliant social events of Southern California in the year 1916 was the marriage of Charles H. Chapman and Miss Conchita Sepulveda, a lovely daughter of the famous old families of Sepulveda and De la Guerra. They were married at the Hacienda del Poza de Verona at Pleasanton, the home of the late Phoebe Hurst. A special boat and trains conveyed the guests to the wedding, which was performed by Archbishop Edward J. Hanna.

Mrs. Conchita Chapman, who survives her husband, resides at 1593 West Adams Street in Los Angeles. She is the mother of two daughters, Conchita and Carmen. Conchita Sepulveda was born in Mexico City and was educated there in the Madames School of the Sacred Heart and in a similar school in New York City. With her parents she traveled widely and was well qualified for the high social position she has enjoyed in California before and since her marriage.

JOHN L. MCGONIGLE, a native son of California, is one of the prominent younger members of the Los Angeles bar, having practiced for the past twelve years. His offices are in the Pershing Square Building.

Mr. McGonigle was born in Los Angeles, August 31, 1887, son of Thomas J. and Rose Ellen (Dunne) McGonigle. His parents were married in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and came to California on their honeymoon in 1885 and for forty years Los Angeles has been the home of the family. Mrs. Rose E. McGonigle died in 1922 at the age of sixty-six. Thomas McGonigle has been a well known figure in the city, particularly in politics in former years, when he was one of the old guard in the Second Ward. He is a republican. For a number of years he acted as purchasing agent for the Board of Education, and also audited the books of the grand jury in former years. He is now sixty-eight years of age. His two children are John L. and Rose V. The daughter is a graduate of the Leland Stanford University, where she took the degrees Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts; is also a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute at Los Angeles, and is now a teacher in the city schools.

John L. McGonigle attended public schools in Los Angeles, and graduated from the law school of the University of Southern California in 1912. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and has since been in active practice. He does a general practice including considerable admiralty work.

Mr. McGonigle is a member of the Jonathan Club, the Rancho Golf Club of Los Angeles, and is past president of Los Angeles Parlor No. 45, Native Sons of the Golden West. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Church. On January 25, 1913, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Madeline Zimmerman, daughter of Joseph H. and Anna (Hagensick) Zimmerman. Her parents were members of a pioneer family in Iowa, and her father now resides at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Her mother is deceased. Mrs. McGonigle was born in Guttenberg, Iowa, was educated there and in the Oak Hall Finishing School at St. Paul, Minnesota. She is a member of the Catholic Woman's Club of Los Angeles. Their home is at 543 North Norton Street.

MRS. KATHARINE WOODS, widow of the late Elmer L. Woods, has since his death been owner of the Woods Shirt Waist Stores, a business of extensive proportions at Los Angeles, there being three stores in the heart of the commercial and shopping district, two on South Broadway and the other on West Seventh Street.

Mrs. Woods was born in Minnesota, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Collins, who finally came to California at the request of their daughter. Mrs. Woods was educated in public schools in Minnesota, and while visiting in California met and married in 1908 Mr. Elmer L. Woods. Mr. Woods died of influenza after an illness of only one week in 1918. He is survived by one son, Ralph C. Woods.

Elmer L. Woods for a number of years had been a buyer for Hamburger's Department Store in Los Angeles, leaving that concern in 1913 to go into business for himself, establishing the Woods Shirt Waist Stores. The three stores are still operated under that name, owned by Mrs. Woods, who retains her husband's brother, Wilson T. Woods, to manage the business.

The parents of Elmer L. Woods and Wilson T. Woods were Wilson T. and Nancy (Flinn) Woods. Both the Woods and Flinn family crossed the plains in covered wagons in the days of '49. The mother of Nancy

Flinn died while the party was in Iowa, being a victim of cholera, and the father of Nancy Flinn, a minister of the Gospel, read the burial service. Wilson T. Woods was born at the Presidio in San Francisco. His father had been an army man, and was sent with the army to Arizona, where the family lived for many years, then in California until 1880, and in Phoenix, Arizona, when Elmer Woods was born.

Wilson T. Woods, manager of the Shirt Waist Stores, has had an unusual experience in the Southwest, and has a picturesque way of describing the life and incidents of the '80s. His brother-in-law, George H. Rothrock, made a business of taking scenic pictures of Arizona in the '80s. He and Mr. Rothrock were together at the time of the great Apache Indian uprising in the Southwest. One of the outbreaks occurred in the vicinity of Fort Apache, the day President Garfield was killed. Woods and Rothrock were in the vicinity of the party commanded by Captain Heddick, who while asleep in a ravine were betrayed by the Indian scouts with them, who signaled the Apaches in camp nearby, and the captain and all his soldiers were slain, the scouts deserting to the Apaches. Immediately after this tragedy Woods and Rothrock departed without delay from the scene, and after going about twenty-five miles, met the mail carrier, who advised them to go back, as the Indians were within two miles and were closing in on the dock at Black River where the ferry crossed. However, Woods and Rothrock decided to take their chance and were, in fact, the last to be taken over on the ferry. The postman was overtaken by the Indians and killed. General Cook, in charge of the troops at Arizona during that campaign, reported that Woods and Rothrock had been killed, as they could not in his opinion have made their escape. However, they reached the Gila River, and after remaining several days attracted troops on the other side by firing their pistols and thus reached Fort Thomas, where a train of forty-two covered wagons were delayed while in their effort to reach Wilcox, on the Southern Pacific Railway. Soldiers escorted the party to Wilcox.

Wilson T. Woods married Lottie Bewley, of Los Angeles, a native daughter of California. He is a member of the Native Sons of California, is a Mason and Shriner and Odd Fellow.

Phillip F. Dodson finished his law course and was admitted to the bar after coming to California, and for about twelve or thirteen years has been active in his profession at Los Angeles, though he was absent during the World war as an artillery man, serving overseas.

His offices are in the Union League Building. He was born in Comanche County, Texas, August 7, 1888. His early life was spent in Texas, where he attended public schools and Trinity University at Waxahachie. On coming to California, he continued his education in Occidental College, where he graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1910. He read law in the office of Judge Call, and also studied in the University of Southern California Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1912, and immediately engaged in general practice. He is a member of the Los Angeles and California Bar Association, and is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

In April 1917, he enlisted for service in the Railway Artillery, attending the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and was commissioned second lieutenant and first lieutenant. He had six months of experience overseas, with the Fifty-second Railway Artillery, attached

to the French Fourth Army. He received his honorable discharge in January 1919. In 1923 he was county commander of the American Legion. After leaving the army, he was employed in the legal department of the Automobile Club of Southern California, and was also supervisor of the Census, but for about five years has been engaged in private practice. Mr. Dodson is mayor of South Pasadena, is a past master of South Pasadena Masonic Lodge, Past Commander of the American Legion Post there, and is a district trustee of the Kiwanis Club.

J. Frank Burkhard, first vice president of the Occidental Insurance Company, has for twenty years been actively identified with financial, real estate and other business enterprises at Los Angeles and over the Southwest.

He is a son of Joseph Burkhard, one of the founders of the Occidental Life Insurance Company and now chairman of the Board of Directors. J. Frank Burkhard was born at Eugene, Oregon, May 17, 1878, attended public schools there until he was about ten years of age, and then for a year and a half continued his education in Europe. The family settled at Los Angeles in 1890 and he continued there his education in the grammar schools and the Brown Preparatory School. From here he went east to Northwestern University at Chicago, taking work in analytical chemistry and pharmacy. After graduating in the pharmacy school he spent five years, 1898 to 1903, in Alaska. In 1903 he located in Los Angeles and engaged in the real estate business and in mining in Arizona. For many years he has been identified with the Occidental Life Insurance Company in various capacities. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Burkhard Investment Company. Mr. Burkhard is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Athletic Club and the Los Angeles Country Club.

He married Miss Mary Bernard, daughter of John Bernard, of Los Angeles. She was born in Los Angeles, and was educated in the public schools and the Marlboro School for Girls. She is a member of the Woman's Athletic Club and the Ebell Club of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Burkhard have three children, Susanna, Flora Elena and Mary Frances.

John Burris Beman has been a member of the Los Angeles Bar for twelve years, and bringing to his profession a thorough education and sound talent, made a reputation for exceptional skill along the general lines of practice.

Mr. Beman was born at Leadville, Colorado, April 27, 1889, son of William H. and Eunice E. (Burris) Beman. His father was born in New York State and his mother in Olathe, Kansas. William H. Beman was in the lumber business for many years, and since 1900 has lived retired in Los Angeles. Mrs. William H. Beman died May 19, 1924. John B. Beman was eleven years old when his parents came to California. He continued his education in the public schools at Los Angeles, graduated Bachelor of Arts from Stanford University in 1912, and in 1913 was admitted to the bar. For several years he practiced as an associate with the well known law firm of Tanner, Odell and Taft. In February, 1920, he formed a partnership with M. M. Fogel. He and Mr. Fogel were schoolmates together at Leadville, Colorado, and also in Stanford University. The firm have their offices in the Merchants National Bank

Jessica Smith Vance

Building in Los Angeles, and also at Santa Monica, and handle a general practice in all the courts in Southern California.

Mr. Beman is a member of the Los Angeles County, State, and American Bar Associations. He belongs to the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, is a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education and is a republican.

He married Miss Gladys Griswold, daughter of George E. and Harriet C. (Drew) Griswold of Pasadena, California. She was born in Chicago and acquired her education in the public schools there. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Beman are John B. Junior, and Margaret Anne.

Theodore Royer Cadwalader since early boyhood has lived in Los Angeles, in a business way has had an extensive experience in insurance and real estate, and for several years has been a partner in the Los Angeles branch of the nationally known bond house of Blyth, Witter and Company.

Mr. Cadwalader was born at Delaware, Ohio, June 2, 1886, son of George Downing and Elizabeth E. (Royer) Cadwalader. His grandfather Cadwalader settled in Ohio on coming from Wales. George D. Cadwalader was a native of Delaware, Ohio, a graduate of Ohio Weslyan University in that city, and in December, 1893, brought his family to Los Angeles. For sixteen years he was general manager of the Los Angeles Brick Company. He was retired from active business about four years before his death, which occured in July, 1921. His widow, is still living in Los Angeles, was born at Avondale, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

Theodore Royer Cadwalader was seven years of age when the family came to Los Angeles. He was educated in grammar school, in the preparatory department of Pomona College, and for three and a half years attended Stanford University with the class of 1909. His first business connection was with Charles B. Hopper and Walter J. Wren in conducting an exclusive automobile insurance agency. Leaving that he was associated with his brother Morris A. Cadwalader as Cadwalader Brothers, real estate, and as brokers their firm was well known in Los Angeles real estate circles from 1910 to 1917. In October, 1918, Mr. Cadwalader became associated with E. H. Rollins and Sons, bond dealers, and on July 1, 1919, joined the Los Angeles organization of Blyth-Witter and Company as sales manager. The Los Angeles offices are in the Trust and Savings Building.

Mr. Cadwalader is a republican, a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He married, September 30, 1913, Miss Kathleen Spring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Spring, of Beverly Hills. They have one child, a native of Los Angeles, Craig Cadwalader.

Jessica Smith Vance, principal and one of the founders of the Westlake School for Girls at Los Angeles, is a native daughter of California. Miss Vance is the daughter of Thomas Vance and Sophia Jane Smith Vance. Miss Vance's first degree was taken in the College of the Pacific and her Master of Arts degree from Stanford in 1896. Her first teaching was as an instructor in the Preparatory School of Mills College; and later she was instructor in philology and literature at Stanford University. From 1900 to 1904 Miss Vance was professor of literature and philology in the University of Southern California, continuing there until the opening of the Westlake School in 1904.

During the years 1925-1926, 1926-1927, Miss Vance was president of the Headmistresses' Association of the Pacific Coast. She holds a distinctive place in the educational life of California.

Frederica De Laguna, one of the founders and principals of the Westlake School for Girls at Los Angeles, is a native daughter of California, born at Oakland. Miss De Laguna took her A. B. degree at Stanford University in 1896. Her Master of Arts degree was awarded by Columbia University in 1904. Prior to the founding of the Westlake School for Girls in 1904 Miss De Laguna was teacher of English literature in the Sacramento High School; in the Chaffey College at Ontario, California; and Professor of English Literature in the University of Southern California. Miss De Laguna is a Presbyterian, a member of the Friday Morning Club, the Ebell of Los Angeles, and Woman's Athletic Club of Los Angeles. Her talent as a writer is exemplified in five small books: "Opportunity," published in 1921; "Work," in 1922; "Obedience," in 1924; "Responsibility," in 1925; "Discipline," in 1926.

The Westlake School for Girls was founded in 1904 by two Stanford graduates, Miss Frederica De Laguna and Miss Jessica Smith Vance, who had been members of the faculty of the University of Southern California. Almost from the first, due to the high educational ideals of the founders, the Westlake School has been accredited by the State University and other colleges. For thirteen years the location of the school was on Alvarado Street, opposite Westlake Park, at that time the choice residential section of Los Angeles. The school grew and prospered, and a better site was secured in the spring of 1917 in the Westmoreland Hills section. The school grounds comprise eight acres, in a beautiful environment, yet readily accessible to the city. The grounds contain tennis courts, swimming pools and other facilities for recreation, and the buildings are admirably suited in architecture and plan for the varied purposes of such a school. In the summer of 1925 twelve acres were purchased as a site for the school in Holmby Hills, Beverly Hills, north of the Los Angeles Country Club. Here a boarding and all day school will be conducted. These ample grounds will provide such recreational facilities as a year-round swimming pool, open air in summer and covered during the winter months, hockey fields, tennis courts, basket ball courts, and a riding school, with special privileges afforded by the bridle trails throughout the Beverly Hills region to the sea.

At the end of twenty-two years the Westlake School for Girls has become one of the recognized institutions in the educational system of Southern California. It has continued to uphold its ideals as a college preparatory school, offering full courses required for entrance to the colleges and also unusual advantages in music, art, expression and home economics.

In the year 1924-25 a Junior College was established with a faculty drawn from the two universities, the University of California, southern branch, and the University of Southern California. During the year 1925-26 this faculty was enlarged, and other courses were added.

The Junior College of the Westlake School for Girls is established for the educational advantage of young women who desire to pursue college work in a small institution during the first two years.

Frederica de Laguna

The courses of study are designed for those students who wish to pursue one or two years of college grade, leading to a degree in some larger university; also, for special students who do not plan to enter college but who desire intensive work in some chosen field.

The Junior College has for its objective the solving of the problem of education beyond the preparatory school. Our colleges are crowded, and should this exigency be met by increasing the equipment of the college, there would still be the problem of dealing adequately with large undergraduate classes. The junior college will not only relieve the burden of the senior college, but it is also fitted to supply the needs of students who do not wish four years of college work before specializing in some chosen vocation.

James Ross Finlayson, whose rugged character with intellectual qualities enabled him to earn distinction in more fields than one, and for nearly forty years a resident of California, who at one time was assistant United States district attorney of Southern California, died in a California hospital at Los Angeles December 14, 1904, following a brief illness of pneumonia.

He was born at Horbartown, Tasmania, June 12, 1838, of Scotch ancestry. He was the oldest in a large family of children. When he was small his parents moved to Melbourne, Australia. James R. Finlayson was reared in Australia, and without the advantage of wealth or inheritance beyond an abundance of energy, self-reliance and industry, he was never at a loss to earn a living or make himself useful in the world of affairs. For some years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Australia.

He married in that country March 26, 1863, Miss Elizabeth Goodsir, whose father had been the collector of customs at the port of Melbourne. Owing to the subsequent ill health of Mrs. Finlayson the family in 1867, consisting of James R. Finlayson, his wife and child, Frank Graham, sailed for San Francisco, reaching there in the month of September. At San Francisco James R. Finlayson formed some active business connections, but when his son Frank commenced the study of law he too bent his versatile energies to a similar line of studies, quickly mastering the subject and being admitted to the California bar. James R. Finlayson while a resident of San Francisco had an active part in politics and for a number of years was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1882 he was elected from his district to the Lower House of the State Legislature.

The late Mr. Finlayson for many years was a prominent Odd Fellow, becoming a member of Apollo Lodge of that order in San Francisco. He formed the close friendship of such men as M. M. Estee, Judge W. W. Morrow and other San Franciscans of that day.

Frank G. Finlayson removed to Los Angeles in December, 1886, and his father and mother joined him in the spring of 1887. At that time the law firm of Finlayson & Finlayson was formed, and the elder Finlayson continued in the active general practice for about ten years. In 1896 he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the district of Southern California. He resigned four years later, resumed the practice of law, but for the last two years of his life was retired. His wife had died in Los Angeles in 1896.

He is remembered for his strength of character, his ability as a merchant, legislator or attorney, and at all times he gave evidence of his honesty of purpose and his high sense of duty. He possessed to an

extraordinary degree moral courage and was also a real optimist, not one who blindly hopes for the best, but one who through understanding sees the light beyond the gloom. The guiding principle of his entire life was the Golden Rule, than which no higher law for human conduct has been discovered. He is also remembered for his tenderness for little children. A wide circle of people in the scope of his professional clientage derived some profit from his blameless life.

Frank Graham Finlayson, presiding justice of Division 2, the District Court of Appeals, Second District of Los Angeles, has for nearly forty years been a member of the California bar. An earnest and hard-working attorney, his contemporaries have learned to admire his insight, his resourcefulness and his broad knowledge of men and affairs. His professional and personal equipment have made him an invaluable member of the judiciary of Southern California.

Judge Finlayson was born March 24, 1864, at Bendigo, Victoria, Australia, a son of James Ross and Elizabeth (Goodsir) Finlayson. His grandfather, Graham Finlayson, was born in Pertshire, Scotland, his mother being a member of the Graham family. Judge Finlayson has copies of the coat of arms of both the Finlayson and Graham families. Graham Finlayson, who spent his last years in Australia, was a man of classical scholarship, and in his later years taught Greek and gave private lessons. The late James Ross Finlayson was for nearly forty years a resident of California, and a brief outline of his career is published in the preceding sketch. His wife, Elizabeth Goodsir, was the daughter of David Goodsir, also a Scotchman, a sea-captain, and for some years collector of the port at Melbourne, Australia, where he died.

Frank Graham Finlayson, only child of his parents, was three years of age when brought to San Francisco, and in that city he graduated from high school in 1882. In 1885 he received his LL. B. degree from the Hastings College of Law at San Francisco, was admitted to the California bar in May of that year before Judge Morrison, chief justice, and for a brief time was associated with Judge P. B. Ladd in the firm of Ladd & Finlayson at San Francisco. In December, 1886, he came to Los Angeles, where in April, 1887, his father joined him. The law firm of Finlayson & Finlayson enjoyed a large and extensive practice here from 1887 to 1898. Following that Judge Finlayson was a member of the firm Del Valle, Finlayson & Metcalf until 1903, after which year he practiced alone.

In 1910 he was elected to the Superior Court bench at Los Angeles, was reelected in 1916, and subsequently Governor W. D. Stephens appointed him presiding justice of Division No. 2, District Court of Appeals, Second District. In November, 1920, he was again elected, and by lot drew the twelve-year term.

Judge Finlayson served as a member of the California Legislature in 1893, and in the House of Representatives he occupied the same seat which his father had held when also in the Legislature. Judge Finlayson is a member of the University Club of Los Angeles, the Jonathan Club and Sunset Club of Los Angeles, and is a prominent Mason, having attained the supreme honorary thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite, has also taken all the York Rite degrees, is a past master of Elysian Lodge No. 418, F. and A. M., member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles, and for a number of years was orator for the Scottish Rite bodies. He was one of the founders of the Los

Ernest R. Ackley

Angeles County Bar Association, and belongs to the California State and American Bar Associations. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Judge Finlayson's home is at 500 South Gramercy Place. He married at Los Angeles, June 10, 1895, Miss Agnes Thayer. She was born in New Orleans of a Massachusetts family. She was a small child when her father died. Theophilus Thayer, her father, was a native of Massachusetts. Her mother, Georgiana Durno, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and died in Los Angeles in 1906. Judge and Mrs. Finlayson have one daughter, Beatrice, who was born at Los Angeles, and finished her education in the Marlborough School for Girls in that city. She is now the wife of Charles S. Forve. The three grandchildren of Judge Finlayson are Frank Finlayson, Louise and Charles Forve.

Otto J. Emme, a representative in the State Legislature from Los Angeles County, is a lawyer by profession, and in a comparatively short time has established himself securely in a practice at Los Angeles.

He was born in Kansas City, Missouri, July 3, 1888, son of Louis and Louise (Gunther) Emme, his father a native of Germany and his mother of Zanesville, Ohio. Louis Emme came to the United States when twenty years of age. He was a machinist by trade, and in 1884 went to San Francisco, subsequently returned to St. Louis, Missouri, was in Ohio for some years and is now living at Los Angeles.

Otto J. Emme received most of his education in the public schools of Los Angeles, and attended the Law Department of the University of Southern California, taking his law degree in 1917. He had been admitted to the bar in 1914. In April, 1919, after his active service during the World war, he engaged in practice in partnership with Mr. Rosecrans, their firm handling a general practice of law with offices in the Black Building. Mr. Emme is a member of the County and California State Bar Associations, is a Fourth degree Knight of Columbus, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Eagles, and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He was elected as a republican to the State Legislature, and has made a very fine record in that body. He belongs to the Sacred Heart Parish of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Emme enlisted in October, 1917, as a second class seaman in the navy, and was on duty during the World war and was given his final discharge with the rank of ensign, September 30, 1921. He is a member of Victory Post of the American Legion.

Ernest R. Utley. Recognized as one of the most aggressive of the attorneys practicing at the bar of El Centro, Ernest R. Utley, district attorney of Imperial County, is making a record that is a remarkable one, and proves his ability, fearlessness and skill. He was born on a farm in Beckham County, Oklahoma, near Elk City, December 14, 1894, a son of Louis A. Utley, a retired farmer of Harper, Kansas, who was born in Vanderburg County, Indiana, near Evansville. In young manhood he went to Texas, where he remained teaching school until Oklahoma was opened, at which time he filed on a tract in Beckham County in the vicinity of Elk City, and this property he improved and made it his home until his removal to Cordell, in 1910. He married at Olney, Illinois, Ella P. Bristow, a daughter of one of the prominent men of Olney, in which town Mrs. Utley was born and reared. The children of this marriage have been as follows: Lillie, who is the wife of William

Stafford of the Panhandle of Oklahoma; Anna, who is the wife of John B. Rogers of Sentinel, Oklahoma; Homer A., of Blackwell, Oklahoma; Clyde C., of Blackwell, Oklahoma; Ella, wife of Benton R. Westbrook, of Truscott, Texas; and Ernest R. In addition to his farming and school teaching Mr. Utley has been a minister of the Church of Christ, and he is still continuing his pastoral duties. His father was Jobe Utley, born in Kentucky, but a pioneer of Indiana and later of Illinois, where he died and was buried.

Educated in the country schools of his native county, Cordell Christian College of Cordell, Oklahoma, and the Georgetown University School of Law, Washington, District of Columbia, Ernest R. Utley of this review is eminently fitted for his present office by training, just as he is by natural ability. In 1915 he began his connection with public life as private secretary to Congressman Jim McClintic of Oklahoma, resigning this position to accept the office of assistant county attorney of Washita County, Oklahoma. It was while serving as a congressman's private secretary that he took up his legal studies, and he was admitted to the bar in 1917. In January, 1919, he resigned as county attorney, and came to California, and began his connection with the Imperial Valley at El Centro, but a few weeks later moved to Calexico, where he continued in practice until the fall of 1921, when he returned to the county seat because of the expansion of his practice. In April, 1919, he was admitted to practice before the California bar, and was licensed to practice in the Federal courts a little later.

In the fall of 1922 Mr. Utley was elected to his present office, after a primary campaign, running on the non-partisan ticket. He led the primary ticket against three competitors and defeated the one next to him in the general election by nearly 500 votes, succeeding in office Ernest R. Simon. His campaign was made upon the platform given below:

"I stand for strict law enforcement—economy and efficiency.

"I will devote my entire time to the duties of the office.

"I am opposed to the Ku Klux Klan. I can see no excuse for its existence. Our government places the responsibility of its law enforcement and the maintenance of order on certain authorized persons—the district attorney is one of these. If elected I pledge myself either to enforce the law in a legal and fair manner, or resign and let some one have the office who can."

For five years Mr. Utley had specialized on criminal law, and had built up a reputation as an astute, resourceful and honorable lawyer, and one who was entirely without fear. His overwhelming success testified to the fact that his platform and record met the approval of his fellow citizens, and he assumed office with the good wishes of the best element of the Valley. The volume of business of his office, since he entered it, has been largely criminal, probably because of new statute violations. During the first two months he was in office he prosecuted four on capital charges, and three of the men charged were executed on conviction. Two of them were accused and convicted in the famous Fornesero murder case, and in the Campbell-Davis case, one of the young men was executed, the other, because of his youth, receiving a life sentence.

While he is vigorous in prosecuting offenders, it is his contention, made in statements issued prior to election, that the district attorney's office is not and never was intended to be made a means of persecution; neither, however, was it intended as a haven of refuge where the lawless might seek shelter. The office of the district attorney was intended and

should be, an office through which the dignity of the law might be upheld and the district attorney should be a man whose efforts are directed to that end. He also stated that as district attorney his purpose would be to bring to bear every legitimate means afforded him to see that law violators in Imperial County are punished in the exact manner that the will of the people has prescribed. That he is living up to his pledges, his everyday work proves beyond any question.

Mr. Utley pledged another thing, for he declared: "I firmly believe that the office of district attorney can be conducted efficiently and with much less expense to the taxpayers than has heretofore been done, and I pledge myself to strict economy." One of the first things to which he gave attention upon taking office was that of holding down expenses, and running up the fines and he has thus been able to reduce the cost of county government. Also Imperial County now stands seventh in the number of criminal cases handled in the state. He was an indefatigable worker for the bonds for a new courthouse. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, through which much of his civic efforts are directed. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is a Delta Chi man. While he was enrolled for service during the World war, his several examinations revealed a physical defect and he was rejected.

On January 8, 1919, Mr. Utley was married at Cordell, Oklahoma, to Miss Laura A. Morrison, born near Cordell, of pioneer parents, her father being W. H. Morrison, and her mother Ollie (Maxey) Morrison. After some years spent in Arkansas, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison moved to Oklahoma, and they have participated in the great work of developing a state. They had four children born to them, of whom Mrs. Utley is the eldest, her brothers being: Dempsey, who is teaching chemistry in the University of Oklahoma; Glen, who is assisting his father in operating a gin at Hamlin; and Eugene Morrison, who is residing in the family home a Cordell. Mr. and Mrs. Utley have a daughter, Glynadean Utley.

Mr. Utley is a man who has kept himself free from entanglements, and is not, nor has he ever been, under obligation to men or organizations, but has remained free to perform the duties of his office fearlessly and impartially, and accords every citizen of the county equal justice in the administration of his office. He is honest and conscientious in enforcing the law, and wages a continual war on lawlessness of every character.

Albert J. Wallace. Since 1886, Albert J. Wallace has been a Los Angeles business man. Is former lieutenant governor of California, and has been a conspicuous figure in the political and prohibition forces in the state.

Born in Wellington County, Ontario, Canada, February 11, 1853, the son of Donald and Harriet (Lasby) Wallace, he was educated in the public schools and Victoria University then at Coburg, now at Toronto, Canada, where he began preparation for the methodist ministry, which was interrupted by ill health.

The years from 1878 to 1886 he spent as a farmer, merchant and banker in Pembina County, North Dakota. Since coming to Los Angeles in 1886, he has performed a large and important service in the real estate field, and his enterprise has been responsible for some of the undertakings that have reclaimed and developed large acreages of waste land, particularly swamp tracts. He has been an official in some of the large oil

companies, including The Traders Oil Company and The Transport Oil Company.

Mr. Wallace was for three years chairman of the finance committee of The Los Angeles City Council, and was lieutenant governor of California, 1911-14, being elected as a republican. He has been for several years and continues to be state president of the Anti-Saloon League of California. He is also president of the Board of Trustees of The University of Southern California. In 1912 the University of Southern California gave him the honorary degree of LL. D. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the California and City clubs.

He married Alice Clark of Worcester, Massachusetts, whose death occurred in 1913, their four children are Kenneth Clark, who graduated from the University of Southern California and Harvard University; Donald, who graduated in 1916 from Harvard University, and was a bomber in a flying squadron in France during the World war; Helen Harriet, a graduate of the University of Southern California; and Katherine, who graduated from Wellesley College, Massachusetts, in 1925.

Mr. Wallace's present wife is Grace Hagar, the daughter of Rev. J. M. Hagar.

Bruce Hopkins Cass is president of the Cass Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the Cass line of hotel and restaurant equipment, ventilating appliances, gas and coal furnaces and other heating apparatus, a business and industry that has been building on a sure foundation in Los Angeles for many years and is the largest concern of its kind in Southern California.

Mr. Cass came to the Southwest more than thirty-five years ago and for many years was closely associated in business with the late Alonzo B. Cass, whose career is given in the following sketch. These brothers had an unusually close business alliance, working together and having all their interests in common until they finally decided after their children were growing up that it was best to divide the properties.

Bruce Hopkins Cass was born near Albion, New York, September 16, 1858, son of Pliny Cook and Amanda M. (Herrick) Cass. His mother died in Los Angeles at the age of sixty-two. His father died here when ninety-two years of age. The parents were married near Albion, New York, and of their four sons, Bruce H. is the only survivor, and the one daughter is Mrs. Carl Packard of Claremont, California.

Bruce Hopkins Cass was reared in Southern Missouri, where his father was a farmer and stock rancher. He was a rather delicate child, hardly expected to reach mature years, and consequently was not kept in school regularly but being allowed to run outdoors and grow up in the activities of the country. He attended the public schools at Pierce City, Missouri. Up to the age of twenty-one his work was on his father's cattle ranch in Missouri. He and his brother, A. B., in 1878, removed to Muskogee, in Old Indian Territory, in the Creek Nation of Indians, and they became United States licensed traders, spending ten years in that locality, A. B. Cass operating a general mercantile business while his brother looked after their cattle interests. Bruce H. Cass at one time had a fluent command of the Indian language. It was customary to give the cattle practically no supervision during the winter months and during that time he assisted his brother in the store while all the summer season he was out on the range. The brothers operated four stores and also had a cotton gin and did an extensive general mercantile business.

After ten years in old Indian Territory, the brothers came to Los Angeles, accompanied by their parents. In 1890 the Cass brothers traded for a stock of general merchandise at Winslow, Arizona, and B. H. Cass took charge and remained there three years until he sold out. Another associate of the firm was Col. J. Q. Tufts and the business at Winslow was conducted as Cass, Tufts & Company. Returning to Los Angeles, Mr. Cass bought Mr. Saunders' interest in the firm of Saunders & Nauerth, hardware dealers at 326 South Spring Street. It then became the Nauerth & Cass Hardware Company. The interests of Mr. Nauerth being dissolved, the business was moved to 412 South Broadway, continuing under the same firm name until C. W. Damerel entered it, when it became the Cass, Damerel Hardware Company. The store was finally burned at that location, but was rebuilt, and B. H. Cass then took over the Cass-Smurr Stove Company, consolidating the two firms under the name of Cass-Smurr-Damerel Hardware Company at 412 South Broadway. Mr. Cass became president of the entire business. He sold out and retired from this enterprise in February, 1919.

At that time he established the Cass Manufacturing Company, with factory on Mateo Street and the business house at 332 South Broadway. The following year he bought a factory site on East Twenty-fourth Street with an acre and a half of ground, and on this the company maintains its own foundry and machine shop and other departments. The plant faces on Twenty-fourth Street and runs clear through with a railroad on two sides, the foundry facing on East Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Cass has been interested in the manufacture of heating and other appliances for over thirty years. The first Cass furnaces were made in 1894. The company manufactures an extensive line of furnaces for gas, oil, coal or wood, gas ranges, fans for heating and ventilating, and there are more Cass fans and ventilating appliances in Los Angeles than any other brand of manufacture. The company makes everything used in kitchen equipment, including gas ranges, and he was the inventor and patentee as well as manufacturer of the various types of Cass furnaces.

Mr. Cass was also the consulting engineer and he finally invented and brought out the Mahoney Dehydration System, a system for drying walnuts, now widely used in the walnut growing centers of California.

While Mr. Cass remains a president of the Cass Manufacturing Company, his son, Clarence H., is general manager of the business. Mr. Cass himself gives a great deal of time to business details, though he regards his position as largely nominal.

Mr. Cass is well known in social and civic circles and affairs, especially in aquatic sports. He is rear commodore of the Newport Yacht Club and owner of the twenty-seven-foot yacht, Mystic Sea, equipped for ocean cruising. He is chairman of the finance committee of the yacht club. In politics he has been a republican, is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, the City Club, the Wilshire Country Club, Newport Harbor Yacht Club, California Yacht Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles.

At Los Angeles, November 8, 1890, he married Miss Louise T. Hunter of Mansfield, Ohio, where she was born and reared and educated. She has been a member for many years of the Congregational Church, but now leans to the Christian Science faith. She is a member and former vice president of the Ebell Club, the Woman's Athletic Club and Woman's City Club. Mr. and Mrs. Cass have three children: Mrs. Harry W. Elliott, Clarence H., and Mrs. D. W. Watson, all natives of

Los Angeles and still residing there. The two daughters finished their education in the Marlborough School for Girls. Clarence H. was a student in Stanford University when he answered the call to duty at the time of the World war, and became a sergeant in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry, being trained at Camp Kearney and spending nine months in France. He was with the Headquarters Company of his regiment.

Alonzo Beecher Cass. Death found Alonzo Beecher Cass in the midst of work and activities that for many years made him a prominent figure in Los Angeles. Only a few hours before the end came he had been at his offices as president of the Southern California Telephone Company. Mr. Cass came to Los Angeles in 1888 and was for many years a hardware merchant, but the last twenty years he gave to the development of the telephone industry. He passed away March 11, 1924.

He was born near Albion, New York, July 4, 1856. Before the birth of this son, his father, Pliny Cook Cass, had made two journeys to California, one in 1850 and one in 1854. He was born in New Hampshire in 1819, of old New England stock, and in 1888, when seventy years of age, came to California to find the home of his declining years. He died in Los Angeles at the age of ninety-two.

Alonzo Beecher Cass, when a small boy about the close of the Civil war, accompanied the family on their removal to Southwestern Missouri, where he attended schools in Springfield and Carthage. He finished his education in the Albion Academy in his native town. For a time he clerked in a store at Neosho, Missouri. While there he became acquainted with traders from the old Indian Territory and had experience in an Indian trading post at Vinita, and in 1878 he and his brother, Bruce H. Cass, bought a store at Muskogee and became licensed Indian traders. They extended their business relations to other points in the territory.

Mr. Cass in 1887 came to California with his father-in-law, Col. John T. Tufts, making some land purchases, and on returning to Indian Territory arranged his affairs so that early the next year he and his brother Bruce and Colonel Tufts returned to Los Angeles. The boom was then rapidly declining, and the brothers after some search secured a site on Third Street, between Spring and Main, and opened a hardware store. This was the beginning of the Cass Brothers Stove Company. A few years later E. E. Crandall joined them in the Crandall-Cass Stove Company and subsequent changes brought about the present Cass-Smurr-Damerel Company. The late Mr. Cass continued an active factor in this business for about fifteen years.

It was about 1895 that he became interested in the proposition to establish a new telephone service to compete with the old Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Company. The men who promoted the Home Telephone & Telegraph Company were Mr. Cass, S. S. Graves, Frank Wachter and James H. Adams, Col. John M. C. Marble and Thomas W. Phillips. However, the enterprise was not started until 1902 and the service was begun in 1903. Colonel Marble was the first president of the telephone company and when he died he was succeeded by Mr. Cass. In the development of his telephone interests Mr. Cass also organized the Bay Cities Home Telephone Company to provide independent service in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley, and he became president of the company, spending most of his time at San Francisco for several years until the Bay Cities Company was sold to the Pacific Telephone & Tele-

Malcolm McNaughton

graph Company. When in 1917 the Southern California Telephone Company was organized and merged with the Homes and Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mr. Cass was elected its president. He also helped to organize the old Central National Bank and was a director of the Security Trust & Savings Bank.

Among his outside interests, one that complies an important public service, was his part in the Los Angeles Young Men's Christian Association. He had been a member of its board of directors since 1901, was president of the association since January 1, 1915, to May 1, 1920, and during the period of the World war guided the policies of the association along the lines of its great service to the soldiers and sailors. At the time of his death he was chairman of the executive committee of the board. He was also a member of the Western Military Department Committee of the National War Work Council. He was a past potentate of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He belonged to the Jonathan, Sunset, Electric and San Gabriel Country clubs, and the Presbyterian Church. From 1901 to 1902 he served as president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

The normal pride and satisfaction that men derive from successful careers centered largely in Mr. Cass in the splendid family he reared and in their worthy activities. He was very proud of the fact that at one time during the World war he had seven sons in the service. At his funeral his ten sons acted as pallbearers. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Martha T. Cass, and the twelve children are: Frank, a rancher at Moor Park, Ventura County, California; Harold, a rancher at Blythe, California; Lieut. Philip Cass, an army officer stationed at San Antonio, Texas; Louis Cass; Dr. Donald Cass; Quincy Cass and John Cass, of Los Angeles; William, Robert, Emily, Alonzo and Martha Cass, who at the time of the death of their father were in various schools and colleges in the different stages of their educations.

Emrys Davis, attorney at law, with offices in the Hillstreet Building, Los Angeles, has been successful in the work of his chosen profession in Southern California for the past five years.

He was born in Malad City, Idaho, and acquired a liberal education, attending public schools in his native state and Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio, taking the Bachelor of Arts degree in the College of Idaho, and subsequently the Western Reserve University at Cleveland. Coming to California, he attended the law school at Los Angeles and graduated Doctor of Law in June, 1920. Admitted to the bar in that year, he at once engaged in practice and has carried on an individual practice largely in corporation law. He is a republican in politics.

Mr. Davis married October 14, 1924, Miss Patricia Clyde of Los Angeles. She was born in Utah, was educated in the public schools of that state.

Malcolm McNaghten has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1911. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, July 14, 1890, son of David T. and Jane B. (Greene) McNaghten.

He prepared for Princeton University at the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey. On graduating in 1908 he traveled extensively for the next two years, and then decided to settle in California instead of entering college.

After a short connection with a prominent Los Angeles bond house Mr. McNaghten engaged in various personal activities. In 1920 he became identified with the Broadway Department Store, as secretary and treasurer, assuming the duties of financial vice president, a position he still occupies, in 1923.

Mr. McNaghten married at Los Angeles, February 27, 1912, Miss Edna Letts, daughter of the late Arthur Letts. Mr. and Mrs. McNaghten have three children: Jane, Ann and Malcolm, Jr.

Mr. McNaghten is the president of the Los Angeles Council of Boy Scouts of America. He is a republican in politics and a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and Midwick Country Club.

Irving M. Walker. The bar of Los Angeles has as one of its prominent members, Irving M. Walker, of the law firm Loeb, Walker & Loeb, in the Pacific Mutual Building.

Mr. Walker was born at Louisville, Kentucky, March 9, 1885, and is a son of Walter and Mary Sydnor (Perkins) Walker. His father, who was born in the Pewee Valley of Kentucky, was a resident of Louisville for many years, being secretary of the firm of Harbison & Gathright, manufacturers of saddlery and harness. He and his wife moved to Los Angeles in 1912, where the father died in 1920, the mother still surviving him as a resident of this city. Three children were born to them: Irving M.; Mary Addison, who died at Los Angeles in 1919; and Miss Sydnor H., a resident of New York City.

Irving M. Walker attended the public schools of Louisville, graduating from the Louisville Male High School as a member of the class of 1902. After attending the University of Virginia, from which he graduated with the class of 1905 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, he studied law in the office of Frank J. Thomas, of Los Angeles, California. Admitted to the bar of California in July, 1906, he practiced alone from 1906 until December 1, 1914, when with Joseph P. and Edwin J. Loeb, he formed the firm of Loeb, Walker & Loeb, which has continued to the present except for a period of eighteen months when Mr. Max Lowenthal and Mr. Paul Lowenthal were members of the firm and the name was changed to Lowenthal, Loeb & Walker. The members of Loeb, Walker & Loeb at the present time consist of the original partners and Maurice B. Benjamin, George W. Cohen, Milton H. Schwartz and Karl R. Levy. This concern, one of the strongest legal combinations in the city, occupies offices in the Pacific Mutual Building, 523 West Sixth Street, and the firm's practice is general in character, except that it handles no criminal cases.

Mr. Walker is a director and attorney of a number of companies and corporations. In politics he is a democrat by inheritance and education, but votes for the man he regards fitted best for the office. A number of years ago he acted as secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee. He belongs to the California Club of Los Angeles, the University Club of this city, the Bel Air Country Club, the Los Angeles Tennis Club, the Los Angeles County, California State and American Bar associations, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Kappa Alpha (Southern) fraternity, and a number of college societies. He belongs to St. Paul Protestant Cathedral, Episcopal, and is a member of the vestry and clerk thereof. Mr. Walker is vice president of the Travelers Aid Society of Los Angeles and was formerly president and

was also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Travelers Aid Society. His hobbies are fishing and tennis.

At Los Angeles, October 6, 1914, Mr. Walker married Miss Evangeline E. Duque, who was born at Los Angeles, a daughter of Elita (Galdós) Duque and the late Tomas L. Duque. Her parents, born near Havana, Cuba, located at Los Angeles in 1888 and her mother still makes this city her home. Mr. Duque, who was a prominent banker, died in 1915. Mrs. Walker is a graduate of the Girls' Collegiate School of Los Angeles and belongs to the Woman's Athletic Club of Los Angeles. She and Mr. Walker are parents of one daughter: Elita Galdós Walker, who was born in this city.

JOHN MARTIN ERDMANN. The late John Martin Erdmann, of Los Angeles, was one of the pioneers of California, but he did not settle here permanently until 1886, when he brought with him his wife and children. He was born in Germany, but his parents brought him to the United States when he was six years old, and located at Quincy, Illinois. When he was only eighteen years old he made his first trip to California, coming here to better his fortunes, but after five years he returned to Quincy, and in that city, October 29, 1868, he was married to Anna Wehmhöner, also a native of Germany, whose parents came to the United States when she was three years old, making the trip in a sailing vessel which took nine weeks to make the passage to New Orleans, Louisiana. From that city they traveled up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence, after a year, they went to Quincy, where both parents subsequently died.

As above stated, John Martin Erdmann brought his family to California in 1886, and located in Los Angeles. Straw lay in the streets to fill up the holes, and heavy planks served as curbs. The family had come to California hoping the change would prove beneficial to Mr. Erdmann, then in very poor health. For a time he was with Harper Reynolds in the hardware business, and he later had hardware interests at Santa Paula. His death occurred in 1895. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the United Workmen, and the two first-named fraternities took charge of his funeral, making the services very impressive.

When her husband's health failed Mrs. Erdmann went into business, and for years had the leading millinery store on Spring Street, where she was the pioneer, and, being an artist at her work, she built up a large following. Early learning the value of money, and the wisdom of making safe investments, she purchased the home where she lives, also the house next door, and still owns both. Later she bought a ranch at Laukersham, selling it subsequently at an excellent profit. She built a magnificent residence at the head of McCadden Place in Hollywood, which she also disposed of at a handsome figure. Her judgment has been excellent, and she has never taken over more than she could manage, and her success is notable.

There were four children born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Erdmann: Roy, who died in 1902, was for a time employed as bookkeeper by N. Bonfilio, but later the two formed a partnership, built a laundry at Pasadena, of which Roy was manager, but his death occurred soon after the business was established; Estella, Lillie, and Leona. Estella owns the Erdmann Shop in Hollywood, handling the latest modes in ladies' furnishings. For some time prior to the opening of her shop three years ago she

had been buyer for both Robinson's and Blackstone's, and made several trips abroad, and her success in this capacity led her to go into business for herself. For the past year she has been in Japan representing manufacturing interests. She is a useful member of the Woman's Athletic Club. Lilly is a born artist, has produced some beautiful pictures, and for the past five years has been art-needlework instructor at Bullocks. Leona, a young lady of great charm, has looked after the home and her mother, now retired from active business life. The success attained to by Mrs. Erdmann was remarkable, and yet, while she was able to advance as she did financially, she at the same time kept her home circle unbroken, and looked after her children, all of whom are a credit to her and her careful rearing.

Theodore H. Lawrence, M. D. Though graduated in the regular school of medicine and surgery at the famous University of Upsala, Sweden, Doctor Lawrence for a number of years has specialized in the drugless methods of healing, and has done some wonderful work in reconstruction and corrective measures. He has been at the head of two institutions in Southern California, his present being the Lawrence Institute of Physio-Therapy, which he established in 1923 and which is located at 1505 North Western Avenue. The institute is completely equipped for a routine of a drugless healing method by nature's processes. The service includes sun baths, specializing in a reconstruction method through direct sun rays, electric cabinet baths, radium baths, active radium water for drinking purposes, the ultra violet rays, and the Swedish system of massage.

While Doctor Lawrence is a native of Sweden he is in the paternal line of old English stock. His grandfather, August Lawrence, was born in England and served as a captain in the English Navy. Charles A. Lawrence, father of Doctor Lawrence, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, became an architect, and is still living in his native city, retired. He married Christina Neustrom, of Sweden, who died in 1901. They were members of the Lutheran Church.

Theodore H. Lawrence attended high school in Stockholm, spent four years in a gymnasium or college, and then entered the Upsala University at Upsala, where he was graduated with the Doctor of Medicine degree in 1902. For a year he had further training in the Royal Central Institute of Stockholm, and had some experience in general practice there until he came to the United States in 1904. For a time he was in New York City, spent a year in San Francisco, and from there moved to Southern California and purchased a sanitarium at Sawtelle, continuing its operation until 1923, when he opened his institute at Hollywood. Doctor Lawrence is a republican, a member of the Lutheran Church, is affiliated with Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, at New York City, and is a member of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce and the Swedish Club of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Lawrence, his wife, is a woman of unusual distinction in culture and experience. Her maiden name was Hendrica Van der Flier. They were married August 30, 1921. Her father, the late Gerrit J. Van der Flier, of the Hague, Holland, was liberally educated, and for some years served as court chaplain to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Mrs. Lawrence was born at the Hague, Holland, December 28, 1885, was educated in her native city and in Scotland, and at the time of the World war she took up philanthropic work, in the course of which she traveled

F. G. Janney

all over the world. She gave lectures in thirty-eight states in the United States, having come to this country in 1917. She carried letters of introduction from the late Theodore Roosevelt.

Frank Gilbert Janney gained success and distinction as one of the prominent and influential metallurgists and mining experts of his native West, and at the time of his death, in the very prime of his strong, noble and useful life, he was manager of the mills of the Utah Copper Company, besides being connected with several other mining corporations of major importance. During the closing years of his life Mr. Janney maintained his home in Los Angeles, and here his death occurred May 12, 1916, about six months prior to the fiftieth anniversary of his birth.

Frank Gilbert Janney was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, November 12, 1866, and was a son of Thomas Addison Janney and Mary Ann (Whitaker) Janney, who were born and reared in Eastern states and who were representatives of families founded in the United States many generations ago, the Janney family having long been represented in birthright membership in the Society of Friends. Thomas A. Janney was a pioneer in Utah, to which state he made his way in the Civil war period, as a member of the army forces in command of General Johnson. The subject of this memoir was reared in Salt Lake City and his youthful education was there acquired in the public schools. It has consistently been stated that "through long and varied practical experience he acquired his remarkable knowledge of the technical processes involved in mining and the smelting of ore." At the age of thirteen years, in 1879, Mr. Janney found employment in the Lowell Mine at Park City, Utah, and in 1882 he was found engaged in service as hoisting engineer in a mine at Walkerville, Montana, his first milling experience having been gained at the mill of the old lead mine in Bingham Canyon, Utah, and he having in a later period been made superintendent of this mill.

While Mr. Janney likewise became a skilled electrical engineer, the only important interruption in his consecutive association with the mining and reduction of metals was during the interval from 1890 to 1894. For a time he was actively associated with the electrifying of the street railway system of Salt Lake City, and subsequently he held the position of superintendent of motive power for the rapid transit street railway system of that city. In the period of 1893-4 he was chief electrician of the street railway system of Toledo, Ohio. He then returned to Utah, and as consulting engineer with the L. G. Fence Company he was thereafter engaged in erecting milling plants through the West, including one at Needles, California. In 1896 he became general foreman, under D. C. Jackling, the superintendent, at the mill of the Consolidated Mercur gold mines in Utah, where later he succeeded Mr. Jackling as superintendent of the mill. This mining corporation was at that time dominated by Capt. J. R. DeLamar, an outstanding figure in the history of western mining operations. In 1901 Mr. Janney was made superintendent of the DeLamar Gold Mines Company at DeLamar, Nevada, and in this capacity he had supervision of the erection of the company's mills.

Upon the incorporation of the Utah Copper Company, in 1903, Mr. Janney again became associated with D. C. Jackling, and this alliance continued until his death. The following tribute and record are well worthy of reproduction and preservation in this connection: "Mr. Janney's technical ability and practical experience were called upon, and were by him generously and effectively brought into play, in the erection

of such important milling plants as those of the Utah Copper Company at Copperton, Magna and Arthur; those of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company at Hayden; the Chino Copper Company's plant at Hurley; the plant of the Alaska Gold Mining Company at Juneau, Alaska; and that of the Butte & Superior Mining Company at Butte, Montana. For several years he acted as manager of mills for these companies, besides being metallurgical engineer for the Alaska Gold Mining Company. Mr. Janney wrote his name large and indelibly on the history of mining operations in the West, and thus his death was uniformly regarded as a distinct loss to the mining profession and industry. Under his supervision the Utah Copper Company introduced the oil-floatation process, with very successful results. He invented and perfected a number of devices and machines that are familiar to technical men in the mining industry and that have proved of great value. Such was the personal character of Mr. Janney that wherever he went over the great West he won many loyal friends and admirers. He established his home in Los Angeles in the year 1909, and had planned an early retirement from his strenuous professional and business activities at the time when he suffered the attack of appendicitis that caused his death, following an operation."

Mr. Janney was a man of thought and action. He was a man of integrity in all of the relations of life. He achieved large success and high reputation in his chosen field of endeavor. His course was guided and governed by the finest of ethical principals. He was generous, genial, buoyant, tolerant and sympathetic. Such a man never fails to gain the fullest measure of popular confidence and good will. At Salt Lake City Mr. Janney was affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, besides having there had membership in the Consistory of the Scottish Rite and in El Kalah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In his native city he had membership also in the Alta, the Country and the Tennis Clubs, and after establishing his home in Los Angeles he here became a member of the California Club and the Midwick Country Club.

In Salt Lake City was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Janney and Miss Florence B. Player, who was there born and reared, and who since the death of her husband has continued to maintain her home in Los Angeles. In concluding this memoir is given brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Janney: Frank G., Jr., who was born in Salt Lake City, as were also all of the other children, is now president of the F. G. Janney Company, clay refiners, Los Angeles. He attended the University of Utah, is a skilled metallurgist and mining engineer, and prior to coming to Los Angeles, in 1922, to establish the company of which he is now the president, he had been general manager of the Arthur and Magna plants of the Utah Copper Company, with headquarters in Salt Lake City. Thomas A., the second son, received the advantages of the University of Utah and the University of Southern California, and he is now metallurgical engineer at the plant of the Utah Copper Company at Garfield, Utah. Vernon W., the third son, was graduated from the high school at Hollywood, California, in 1915, and he was a member of the class of 1919 in Leland Stanford University when the nation entered the World war. He forthwith enlisted in the chemical warfare service of the United States Army, and he was assigned to service as regimental supply sergeant at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, where he continued to be stationed until the close of the war. After receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Los Angeles, where he is now resident manager for the representative brokerage firm of

de Fremery & Company, government, municipal and corporation bonds, besides which he is secretary of the Janney Investment Company, a corporation that was formed by the family after the death of his father and that has control of the large and varied interests of the Janney estate, the widowed mother being president of the company, and Frank G. Janney, Jr., being its vice president. Dewey H., the fourth son, who is now associated with G. Brashears & Company, investment bankers, Los Angeles, was here graduated from the Manual Arts High School in 1917, and while a student in Leland Stanford University he enlisted in the Student Officers' Training Corps at the university, he having later been in the United States Navy and stationed at San Pedro, California, where he was in service until the close of the World war. F. Kent, the fifth son, was graduated from the Harvard Military Academy, Los Angeles, and also from the University of Southern California, he being now (1925) associated with de Fremery & Company, a concern previously mentioned in this review. D. C. Jackling Janney, youngest of the sons, and familiarly known as Jack, is not yet entered upon a business career. Nancy P. is the wife of Hon. Charles W. Lyon, a representative lawyer of Los Angeles and a member of the State Senate. Florence B. is the wife of Thomas D. Rees, who is northwestern manager for Gilfillan & Company of Los Angeles, with residence at Seattle, Washington. Dorothy A., youngest of the daughters, met a tragic death, she having died as the result of injuries she received in an automobile accident, and having been a gracious and popular young woman of seventeen years at the time of her death, December 31, 1924. She was at the time a member of the junior class in the West Lake School for Girls, Los Angeles.

Clarence W. Jones is a veteran in the service of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, his father before him having been a railroad man. Mr. Jones for several years has been with the assistant treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company at Los Angeles, with office in the Kerckhoff Building.

He was born at Marshfield, Indiana, December 6, 1875, son of George E. and Nettie (Schroufe) Jones. His grandfather, George Washington Jones, a descendant of English ancestors and member of a family that settled in the Miami Valley of Ohio in pioneer times, was also in the railway service in early days, acting for thirty-five years as station agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at South Charleston, Ohio. George E. Jones was with the Santa Fe Railway Company twenty-two years, spending six years in the train service with headquarters at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and nine years at Los Angeles. Since 1903 he has lived retired in Los Angeles.

Clarence W. Jones received his early advantages at the public schools of El Paso, Texas, and Albuquerque, New Mexico. After finishing his education he spent a year in the Bradstreet Agency at Albuquerque and since then his work has been with the Santa Fe Railway, entering the treasurer's office at Albuquerque, where he remained from 1890 to 1897. His home has been at Los Angeles since 1897 and his service has been contiuous in the same department, the treasurer's. He was made assistant secretary and assistant treasurer on May 15, 1923, following the death of Godfrey Holterhoff, Jr., a well known railway official for many years in the Southwest.

Mr. Jones is a republican in politics, fraternally is affiliated with Arlington Lodge No. 414, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is

master. He is a member of the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, the City Club of Los Angeles, the Union League Club of San Francisco, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Congregational Church.

Mr. Jones married at Los Angeles, September 28, 1904, Miss Wilmer L. Ryus, daughter of David D. and California (Cosad) Ryus, both living retired at Los Angeles and representing an old family of that city. Mrs. Jones was born at Levata, Colorado, was educated in public schools in Colorado and in the University of Southern California. During the World war she was active in the Intelligence Department of the Government in the Los Angeles district. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are both natives of Los Angeles, Marion R. and William C.

Alexander Nicolson for nearly a quarter of a century was well known in commercial circles in and around Los Angeles, his last years being spent in the grocery business.

He was born of Scottish parentage in Anstruther, Scotland, February 28, 1863, son of John and Betsey Nicolson. He was reared and educated in Scotland, and at the age of twenty-five came to America, landing in New York, and after a brief time going on to Colorado and in 1896 came to California. Here he entered business, and from 1900 to 1904 was a grocery merchant at Santa Ana. In 1904 he returned to Los Angeles and became manager and secretary of the Southern California Bakers Supply Company. He resigned in 1917 to engage in the grocery business for himself on Santa Monica Boulevard, and conducted a prosperous establishment there until his death on November 24, 1920.

Mr. Nicolson was a prominent Mason and was buried under Masonic auspices. He was past master of his lodge, past High Priest of Eastgate Chapter and also prelate of Golden West Commandery of the Knights Templar. He belonged to the Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine.

In 1893 he married Miss Bertha W. Miller, of Jacksonville, Illinois. Mrs. Nicolson, who lived at 1546 West Tenth Street, died in April, 1924. There are two daughters. Dorothy Grace Nicolson is a graduate of the University of Southern California College of Music, and is now musical supervisor of the Sanger schools. The second daughter is Mrs. Alice A. Butler, who lives with her sister.

Frank G. Falloon is a Los Angeles attorney, ex-service man of the World war, and since coming to California has practiced law.

He was born at Hiawatha, Kansas, November 28, 1887. He attended public schools there, the Hiawatha Academy and Kansas University. As a young man he went to old Mexico and was employed in the engineering department of the National Railways of Mexico until 1911. In that year, on coming to California, he became associated with the engineering department of the Pacific Light and Power Corporation.

Mr. Falloon was with the Evening Herald Publishing Company until 1917. At the beginning of America's participation in the World war he enlisted, being assigned to the Three Hundred Twenty-second Field Signal Battalion in the Signal Corps. He was commissioned a second lieutenant April 19, 1917, first lieutenant September 4, 1918, and captain February 5, 1919. Since his discharge from active duty he has continued as a member of the Reserve Corps.

Since leaving the army Mr. Falloon has been engaged in the general practice of the law, his offices being in the Union League Building. He

Marvin M. Conkling

is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, Los Angeles Consistory, Al Malaikah Shrine Temple and Southern California Past Masters Association. He is a Sigma Nu, a republican, a member of Sunshine Post of the American Legion and of the Episcopal Church.

Marvin W. Conkling, judge of the Circuit Court, is one of the outstanding figures of the Imperial Valley, and a man whose standing both with the bar and bench is of the highest character. Since coming to this region his efforts have been untiring and of a constructive nature, and what he has accomplished of every kind, is evidence of the man himself. He was born in Poosey, Grundy County, Missouri, May 23, 1866, a son of Ira B. Conkling, and a lineal descendant of the American founder of the family who came over to the American Colonies from England in the second boat load of Puritans, in 1637. By name he was John Conkling, and he settled on Long Island, where he had difficulties with the Dutch settlers to such an extent that a reward was offered by the government of the Dutch settlements for his capture (with no takers). Following the capture of New Amsterdam from the Dutch by England, John Conkling's lands were confirmed by the new authorities, and he settled down on them, and from him the Conklings of this country are descended. In the course of time the family migrated, some into the northern part of New York, others into New Jersey, and it is from the latter branch that Judge Conkling is himself descended.

Ira B. Conkling was born in Ohio, and, although a farmer's son, was liberally educated, and became a school teacher, continuing in the educational field for many years. His death occurred while he was serving as librarian in the office of the Civil Service Commission at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1918, when he was seventy-four years old. During the war between the states he served in the Confederate Army under General Price as a private.

The mother of Judge Conkling bore the maiden name of Sarah Brown, and her family is an old one in Greenbrier County, Virginia. Her death occurred in 1917, and she and her husband had five sons, those living being: Judge Conkling and Emmett Conkling, the latter being a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. Another brother, Virgil, who died recently, was county attorney of Jackson County, Missouri, at the time of his death.

While yet a child Judge Conkling was taken by his parents to Carrollton, Missouri, where he was reared, and where he attended the public schools through the high school course. For three years following his completion of high school he was engaged in teaching school, and then, in May, 1887, he came to California, and entered into the employ of a Los Angeles title company, and for a year was engaged in research work for it. He then entered the office of Wicks & Ward, attorneys, to complete his legal studies, previously begun while teaching school, and in October, 1889, he was admitted by the Supreme Court of California to practice, before W. H. Beatty, chief justice, and J. D. Thornton, J. R. Sharpstein, Van R. Patterson, T. B. McFarland, Charles N. Fox and J. D. Works, associate judges.

Following his admission to the bar Judge Conkling began a general practice at Los Angeles, but January 1, 1893, became deputy prosecuting attorney, under H. C. Dillon, and had charge of the criminal prosecutions of the Superior Court for two years, among which were several of importance, notably that of Craig, who was convicted and executed for murder. At the close of Mr. Dillon's term of office, Judge Conkling

resumed his private practice. For two years a little later on he served as city attorney of Redondo Beach, and continued in the courts of that region until in December, 1906, when he came to the Imperial Valley, and in March of the following year opened an office at El Centro. At this time Imperial County was in the throes of the county seat contest, in which he played a most important part, as he did in all public matters. He continued in practice, the greater part of the time with Charles L. Brown, under the name of Conkling & Brown, until 1920, when he was elected to the bench, when this association was dissolved.

Judge Conkling's work in the Imperial Valley has always been of a constructive character. He participated in the movement to incorporate Imperial County, and worked for that measure in the Legislature. Also active in the incorporation of El Centro, he served as its first city attorney, and put through the bond issues for the acquiring of the municipal water and lighting plants, and also took a very active part in organizing the Central Union High School district, and for three successive terms was president of its board of trustees. He took an active part in the formation of the Imperial Irrigation District, and in the water controversy of the Valley which followed. During the time it acquired its property and prepared its first bond issues and contracts for the purchase of the irrigation systems, Judge Conkling served as attorney for the irrigation district. He was local attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the Valley until he went into the service of the irrigation district.

Politically Judge Conkling has been a republican, although his first ballot was cast for the democratic party, but after the Free Silver campaign of 1896, he has adhered to the principles and candidates of the republican party. Since it was organized Judge Conkling has been a member of the El Centro Chamber of Commerce. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is exalted ruler, and the Knights of Pythias.

Judge Conkling was married at Los Angeles in July, 1891, to Miss Nettie Hamilton, a daughter of Col. Joseph Hamilton of Georgia, a veteran soldier of the Confederacy. Through her mother Mrs. Conkling is related to the old Stokes family of the South. Mrs. Conkling was graduated from the Los Angeles Normal School, and was a school teacher of that city for a few years. Judge and Mrs. Conkling have had the following children born to them: Julia, who is the wife of Harry Horton, of El Centro, has two daughters, Mary and Barbara; Joe, who was a student of the University of Missouri, and later of the University of California, while his sister was educated at Leland Stanford University, at which she made Phi Beta Kappa. During the World war Joe Conkling served in the army, and is a member of the American Legion. At present he is devoting himself to agricultural pursuits.

Charles F. Stern is a native Californian, and in the twenty years since he left university has reached a commanding position in the financial affairs of the state. Mr. Stern is executive vice president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles and president of the Pacific-Southwest Trust and Savings Bank, probably the largest group of banking and financial interests on the coast.

Mr. Stern was born at Arcata, in Humboldt County, in 1880. His father was a native Californian and his grandfather was the founder of the family in Northern California in pioneer times. Charles F. Stern

was a member of the class of 1903 at the University of California. For ten years he was in the wholesale grocery and jobbing business in the northern part of the state, and was also identified with timber operations in Humboldt and Trinity counties.

While living in Northern California he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education in June, 1914. He was also drafted by the governor to take charge of the building of state highways, and on December 14, 1918, was appointed state superintendent of banks. He took that office just at the close of the World war, and during the next three years he solved many problems vitally affecting the business interests of the West.

With a wide knowledge of banking conditions in California he came to Los Angeles in June, 1921, to accept the office of vice president of the First National Bank and vice president of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank. He was prevailed upon to accept these offices by Mr. Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National and chairman of the board of the Pacific-Southwest Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Stern has since acted as Mr. Robinson's chief lieutenant both in the development and operation of these institutions. It was in 1922 that the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank became the Pacific-Southwest Trust and Savings Bank. Now under one ownership and management, with unity control, are operated the First National Bank, the Pacific-Southwest Trust and Savings Bank and the First Securities Company, with about forty banks in Los Angeles and fifty-three others outside of the city. The combined resources are nearly $280,000,000. Mr. Stern suceeds Mr. Robinson as president of the Pacific-Southwest Bank.

Judge Alexander Campbell. Of the many prominent figures in the history of the California bench and bar, one whose record was impressive because of fifty years of continuous practice and also by reason of his participation in some of the most famous civil and criminal trials of his day, was the late Judge Alexander Campbell, who died at his home in Los Angeles July 6, 1911.

Judge Campbell was ninety-one years of age at the time of his death, and though surviving into an intensely modern period in California, he had been one of the first attorneys to practice in San Francisco, He was born in the Island of Jamaica, a British subject, in 1820, and came to the United States at the age of sixteen. He was reared in New York, finished his education there and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He quickly rose to prominence and in 1847 was elected District Attorney of Kings County, New York.

With this experience and qualifications, he came around Cape Horn in 1849 to San Francisco, and soon became a partner of General Baker, later the first United States Senator from Oregon, and who was killed leading the first regiment of California volunteers at the battle of Balls Bluff in the Civil war. In 1851, Judge Campbell was appointed County Judge of San Francisco County, but resigned in 1853. He was a member of the Legislature in 1861-62 and represented Alameda County in the California State Constitutional Convention of 1878-79. He continued his extensive practice in San Francisco until 1880, and then after about five years spent in Arizona located in Los Angeles in 1886. In Los Angeles Judge Campbell was associated in practice with Judge Charles Silent and former Congressman S. O. Houghton in the firm of Houghton, Silent and Campbell.

It is only necessary to mention a few of the great cases in which Judge Campbell was attorney for one side or the other to suggest his power and resourcefulness as a lawyer and his close association with historic personalities and events in this state. After coming to Los Angeles he took a leading part in the famous Pratt estate case involving three millions of dollars. The United States Government named him a special prosecutor in the Itata case involving a filibustering expedition against Chile.

While in San Francisco, he acted as attorney in the case of people versus Judge Terry for the killing of United States Senator Broderick. He was an attorney in the case against Charles Cora, for the murder of United States Marshal Richardson, and also in the Brethreton forgery case involving two million dollars, the impeachment of Judge Hardy before the Legislature; the defense of the San Francisco Chronicle in a series of libel suits brought by Senator Sargent and Congressman Page; the case of Laura Fair for the murder of Judge Crittenden; the case against Kalloch for the murder of Charles de Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and the defense of M. H. de Young for the shooting of Spreckels.

To attorneys throughout California, Judge Campbell was known as the Nestor of the California bar. At the time of his death, he was the oldest lawyer in California. With the late Hall McAllister and Senator Stephen M. White, he shared honors in conducting the most notable cases in California during his active membership in the state bar.

Judge Campbell was one of the organizers and first directors of the California Club of Los Angeles, and was a member of the Bohemian and Pacific Union clubs of San Francisco.

On September 25, 1923, there died in St. Francis Hospital at San Francisco, one of the notable pioneer California women, widow of the late Judge Campbell. She was a native of Ohio, her maiden name being Ellen Ruth Taylor. In 1853 when a young girl, she came to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and a few years later was married to Lieutenant Governor Quinn. Her first husband met an accidental death a short time afterwards. In 1873 she was married to Judge Alexander Campbell. Mrs. Campbell's home had been in Los Angeles for over thirty-five years. She became prominent in the social and charitable affairs of the city, being one of the founders of the Ebell and Friday Morning clubs. She also served as one of the directors of the Los Angeles Orphans Home and was active in other charitable undertakings. She always retained a deep interest in San Francisco, paying regular visits to that city, and it was during one of these visits that she was stricken with her last illness. She died at the age of eighty-three.

The only son of the late Judge Campbell is John B. T. Campbell, who is assistant managing editor and news editor of the Los Angeles Evening Herald. He was married in 1909 to Miss Florence Fish and the couple have two sons, John B. T. Campbell, Jr., and Alexander Campbell.

Charlotte DeMont, M. D. One of the physicians and surgeons of Los Angeles distinguished by service in the profession is Dr. Charlotte DeMont, with offices in the International Bank Building at Spring and Temple streets.

Doctor DeMont, a daughter of Michael DeMont, was born in the south of Italy, and was reared and educated in that country, graduating and receiving her diploma in medicine from the Royal Medical College.

Geo. Pepperdine.

Since coming to America she has passed the state medical examinations and holds licenses to practice in the states of Pennsylvania, Connecticut and California. Doctor DeMont for ten years practiced in Scranton, Pennsylvania. This was an arduous service, but brought her a measure of fame such as any physician would be glad to claim. In addition to her private practice she was a compensation doctor and one of the staff physicians for the Aetna Insurance Company, and the officials of that company in accepting her resignation commended her work and stated that the opportunity was always hers to reenter the service of the company. She also acted as physician for the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Scranton throughout the ten years she stayed there. It was the responsibilities of this work, entailing a great strain due to being subject to call night and day, that undermined her health and when she came to California she was almost a shadow. In this land of sunshine she has enjoyed a full restoration to health and the happiness of good service.

Doctor DeMont is very earnest about her profession and it is her entire life. She loves it and lives it and is devoted to its absorbing duties. Doctor DeMont lives with her brother, Monseigneur Prof. Joseph DeMont, a professor of Latin and philosophy. Both are members of the Catholic Church.

Doctor DeMont came to California August 31, 1917. She is founder of and physician to the Dante Alighiere Circle of the Foresters of America and the Druid Circle, and belongs to the Italian club, Femminile Italiano.

George Pepperdine, president of the Western Auto Supply Company of Los Angeles, is a Californian by virtue of his residence for over ten years, and also in the spirit of enterprise, characteristic of the people of the Golden State. His career has been one of stimulating interest and instruction, marking the rise of a bookkeeper on a modest salary to executive head of the business now comprising more than 135 stores all over the West. The company of which he is the head has 3,000 stockholders, but from the first Mr. Pepperdine has had only one partner, the intimate companion of his early years of struggle as well as success, his wife, Mrs. Pepperdine.

Mr. Pepperdine was born June 20, 1886, at Mound Valley, Kansas, grew up there, and married Lena Rose Baker, of the same community. Two daughters have been born to their marriage, Florence and Esther.

Mr. Pepperdine on reaching his majority went to Kansas City in 1907, and found employment at $10 a week, a salary subsequently increased to $12 and then to $15. He was bookkeeper and stenographer for an automobile tire company, and while thus employed became interested in the circulars and catalogs of different automobile accessory firms, this suggesting to him the plan of compiling a list of automobile owners and then circularizing them for orders by mail. Thus in 1909, when he was twenty-two years of age, and without capital beyond his weekly wage, he found a printer who would print a small quantity of the circulars he desired, and he had enough acquaintance with the automobile trade to secure wholesale prices on the articles named in the circular. Out of his salary he paid the $5 for the postage on the circulars, at that time using the name of Western Auto Supply Agency. When orders began to come in he kept his place at his regular work, and worked evenings at home handling the new business, but within a few months he had to give up his job, and after that he devoted all his time to the new business. The profits for the first

month were about $100, and with that capital he rented a small space in the front of a garage, with a meager equipment and a stock of about $100 worth of goods secured on credit from a wholesale house. It immediately became necessary to develop business by additional advertising, and from the beginning Mr. Pepperdine has shown his faith in the power of advertising and has kept quite steadily to the original principle of selling by mail and retail stores through the medium of catalogs and news print. The first year the firm did $12,000 worth of business, and for the year 1925 the volume of sales from all the various stores reached the impressive figure of over $11,000,000.

During the early years of the business, 1909 to 1912, Mrs. Pepperdine helped all she could by addressing circulars and doing clerical work at home while taking care of the babies. Later, when they were large enough to leave with a housekeeper, Mrs. Pepperdine took up active work in the office as vice president and treasurer of the company, which position she has held since 1920.

Mr. Pepperdine spent seven years in this business at Kansas City. His health became seriously impaired, and in January, 1916, selling his controlling interest in the enterprise, he brought his wife and two small children and a few hundred dollars in capital to California, where in a short time he rebuilt his health and has also rebuilt his business on a scale beyond his most ardent expectations. In Los Angeles he started a small accessory store in 1916 with about $4,000 worth of goods, mostly bought on credit. This business grew rapidly, and every opportunity was accepted to enlarge it by putting branches in other cities. By the fall of 1920 there were eleven stores located in California, Arizona, Colorado and Washington, and without outside investments the business had grown to be worth about $400,000. Then came the incorporation of the Western Auto Supply Company, a little more than a million dollars' worth of stock being sold to the public, and in the 3,000-odd stockholders nearly all of the 700 employes are included. The business was extended to all the larger towns and cities in the coast states, and by the spring of 1926 the number of stores had exceeded 135, there being now twenty stores in Los Angeles and ninety in California, while other stores are conducted in Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington. Mr. Pepperdine ascribed no small share of his success to the policy of consistent and continuous advertising in the automobile sections of the newspapers and through other mediums.

The knowledge of Mr. Pepperdine's business achievement has become well known in California, and an interesting comment upon it and tribute was paid by Arthur Brisbane, of the Examiner, who wrote: "Mr. Pepperdine and his wife succeeded not merely because they moved West, but because they took energy and hard work with them and especially because they worked together. If you wish to find success in your travels, you must take the spirit of success with you. California has a cost of living much below the cost in the East and throughout the greater part of the United States. California offers many opportunities from the southern to the northern extremity that will in years to come be transformed into millions of contented and prosperous American families, but each one should think and plan carefully before moving, especially if it is an entire family that is to be moved. Mr. Pepperdine made the right move with great success. Thousands of others have done the same; millions more will do it. But if you move, don't depend upon the success of others Depend on yourself and know exactly what you are planning."

Active in church and civic affairs, he is a life member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and is also a member of the membership committee, and a member of the manufacturers and industries committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the Pacific National Bank. Fraternally he is a member of the Jonathan Club, Sunset Canyon Country Club, Southern California Athletic and Country Club, the Optimists Club, the Los Angeles Advertising Club, and the Commercial Club.

Byron Calvin Hanna has been a member of the Southern California bar since 1908. He is a member of the law firm Fredericks and Hanna, with offices in the Pacific Mutual Building at Los Angeles. This firm comprises some of the best qualified legal talent in Southern California and Mr. Hanna has contributed in no small measure to its increasing prestige.

Mr. Hanna has spent most of his life in California, coming here in 1891 when four years of age with his parents, Phil K. and Florence E. (Townsend) Hanna. They came to California from Kansas City, Missouri, where Byron C. Hanna was born January 2, 1887. After completing a public school education he went to work depending upon his own resources for a living, and his experience finally led him into the profession of law. For a time he worked for Wells Fargo & Company Express and later as an accountant and stenographer with Fairbanks, Morse & Company, in the meantime taking up the study of law, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Southern California. He was admitted to the bar by the Appellate Court of Los Angeles January 2, 1908. On December 1, 1910, he became a member of the law firm Thorpe and Hanna, but since 1915 has been associated with J. D. Fredericks in the firm of Fredericks and Hanna. For eight years Mr. Hanna performed the duties of city attorney of Venice, California. For two and a half years, being appointed February 1, 1911, he was chief deputy district attorney of Los Angeles County.

He is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, is a Mason, Elk and a member of the Delta Chi college fraternity. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Hanna married at Riverside, July 16, 1917, Miss Daisy May Boycott, daughter of Walter J. Boycott. They have a daughter, Ruth Hanna.

Mrs. Carolyn H. Henrich came to Los Angeles in 1902 with her husband, the late Colonel W. W. D. Turner. Colonel Turner was a brother of Senator George Turner of Spokane, Washington, and it was on the latter's advice that the Colonel sought to restore his health and prolong his life by living in California. On coming to California they purchased the Severance home on West Adams Street, one of the show places of the city at the time. Colonel Turner died there in 1907. Mrs. Turner sold this property in 1910.

Subsequently she married Mr. Harrison Henrich, the famous artist, who has an international reputation for his dry point work. Mr. Henrich was born at South Bend, Indiana, studied art in Chicago and subsequently through an extensive period of travel and study in Europe. He specialized in dry point work and is among the few noted artists who are masters of that technique. Mr. Henrich has made portraits of many prominent people, including Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, the Pope and others. Mr. and Mrs. Henrich are perhaps best

known in Los Angeles on account of their participation in large realty projects. Mr. Henrich, with Mr. Harris as his associate, recently completed the arrangements for the construction of a three million dollar hotel to be erected at Santa Monica on the site of the Old Sunset Inn. The owners of the Biltmore Hotel are also financial bankers of the enterprise. It is to be the most palatial hotel in the West, representing the last word in luxury, equipment and appointment.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Henrich for some years has been at 683 South Carondelet Street. The cottage there was recently moved to Magnolia Street to make room for a fine hotel which Mr. and Mrs. Henrich are erecting. This is a de luxe hotel, providing satisfaction for all the luxurious wants and desires of the modern tourist public. It is a ten-story structure and on the top Mr. and Mrs. Henrich will have their own bungalow.

They have also planned an apartment hotel on the site of the Pearson Mansion at Seventh and New Hampshire. Mrs. Henrich is a descendant of Roger William. His mother was a cousin of Mark Hanna. Mrs. Henrich was a delicate girl and through all her life has spent as much time out of doors as possible. She has a home on a lake in Ventura County, also a ranch at Chino and an orange grove at Pomona, dividing her recreation time among these places. Mr. Henrich is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Patrick Fitz Gerald was a prominent and successful mining man in the West and Mexico, his interests and activities covering many of the noted mining districts from Colorado south. Mrs. Fitz Gerald, his widow, has been a resident of Los Angeles for many years, her home being at 866 South Norton Avenue.

Patrick Fitz Gerald was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and at an early age came to America. He first located in Minnesota, and then in Colorado became identified with such mining communities as Leadville and Cripple Creek. He was one of the first group of men to penetrate to the mines of mineral resources at Afton, going there before the construction of railroads. He helped develop the richest mines in the Afton territory. From there his interests were extended to the big mining development in Mexico. His operations were largely in Mexico, from 1890 for thirteen years until his death. He became part owner and manager of the famous Lupita mines in the Mascota district and was also interested in the Zuloago mine of the Bolano district.

He was the type of man interested in doing big things, was fearless and tireless, and his justice and consideration for the rights of others made him worshipped by the Mexican laborers who worked under him. He lost his life in 1913, falling down a mine shaft while repairing it. His mining properties in Mexico are still owned by Mrs. Fitz Gerald.

Mr. Fitz Gerald married at Minneapolis, Margaret Ireland Kennedy. She was born in New York State, and spent her girlhood in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Gerald had four daughters: Mrs. Robert Randall, Mrs. Bernice Richards, Miss Gertrude Fitz Gerald, all of Los Angeles and Mrs. Roy A. Matheson of Mexico.

Mrs. Fitz Gerald and her children for a number of years lived at the mining camp with Mr. Fitz Gerald when it was possible to find a home and educational facilities. They spent a great deal of time in Mexico. Mrs. Fitz Gerald first came to Los Angeles in 1890, and California has

claimed the greater part of her residence since then. Her two oldest daughters are graduates of the Marlborough School for Girls at Los Angeles. Mrs. Fitz Gerald is a member of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles.

THEOPHILUS J. WEST is known as the father of the cotton industry at Calexico, and has been identified with that line of business there since 1914. His name has been associated with a large number of movements of constructive benefit in the Southwest, not only in the Imperial Valley but over Southern California in general and extending over into Arizona and old Mexico.

Mr. West, who has been in the cotton business since 1896, was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, in August, 1875. His grandfather, Remulus J. West, was a merchant, plantation and slave owner in Rowan County and married a Miss Smith, a direct descendant of the aids to General Washington and of Mayflower stock. John J. West, father of Theophilus J., has spent his life in Rowan County as a planter and business man. He married Alice J. Brown, of Rowan County, who died in 1907. There are five children: Theophilus J.; Ernest J., general freight agent of the Southern Railway at Greensboro, North Carolina; Mary, wife of H. H. Spedden of Hamlet, North Carolina; Grace, wife of E. C. Ennis of Salisbury, North Carolina; and Carl L., associated with his brother Theophilus at Calexico.

Theophilus J. West grew up in Rowan County, attending the common schools and spent two years at the University of North Carolina until compelled to leave for financial reasons following the panic of 1893. In 1896 he removed to New Orleans, and his experience in the cotton business there began in handling the stock of the H. & C. Newman, Ltd., compress and warehouse men. He was in New Orleans until 1907, when he removed to Waco, Texas, and engaged in the same line of business with the Exporters and Traders Compress Company, owned by George H. McFadden and associates.

Mr. West came into the Imperial Valley from Waco in 1914. His first enterprise in this new region was the building and installing of the Calexico Compress Company. He has been secretary, treasurer and general manager of that business from the beginning. It was the first compress erected west of San Antonio, Texas. In 1917 Mr. West was one of the men who brought in the New York market wire and established the T. J. West Company, doing a general cotton and cotton factorage business. Mr. West is president of this company, which was the first and is the only institution of the kind in the Southwest outside of Los Angeles and Phoenix. The same firm took over and operated the Imperial Compress Company, which at the time was in a bankrupt condition. After three or four years the same interests organized the Baja Compress & Storage Company at Mexicali, closing down the Imperial plant and moving its activities into Mexico, where most of the cotton available is produced. The group of men headed by Mr. West made their next move in the Salt River Valley at Phoenix, organizing and constructing the Arizona Compress & Warehouse Company in that city, an absolutely new industry there. Mr. West also helped organize the California Cotton Oil Mills at Los Angeles on Fifty-first Street and Vernon Avenue, a plant that was later sold to the San Diego Cotton Oil Company. He was associated with the organization of the Mexican Chinese Gin Company, putting the plant in operation in old Mexico, but this too has passed into the hands of the San Diego concern. Another enterprise with which he

has been identified was the Calexico Cotton Products Company, manufacturers of mattresses, quilts and similar goods of cotton manufacture. In 1925 he built and put in operation the San Joaquin Compress & Warehouse Company at Bakersfield, California.

All of these activities have been constructive in an important sense, promoting the commercial welfare of a large region. At the same time Mr. West has participated in a conservative way in local community affairs, without any ambition for office holdings. In 1922 he was elected president of the Board of Trustees of Calexico and has since served in that office, equivalent to that of mayor. His present term expires in May, 1926. He has been in the office during the deflation period following the World war and the chief aim and the results of his administration have been the holding down of municipal expenses consistent with an efficient government. The progressive work of the administration has included equipment for cleaning of streets and parks, institution of an efficient health department, free garabage removal, building of a public baseball park and grandstand, and establishment of camping grounds for automobile tourists. The little custom house inspector's office at the international boundary was also provided by the board of trustees. Therefore while the administration has a constructive record, it is noteworthy that Calexico has the cheapest tax rate of any town in the Imperial Valley, the rate being a dollar per hundred, a record of economy of the greatest satisfaction to the taxpayers. During the World war Mr. West's essential service to the government consisted in financing crops and promoting the production of cotton.

He married at New Orleans in December, 1896, Miss Mary Francis McCormick, a native of Walton, Kentucky. She met her husband while visiting New Orleans. Her father was a railroad engineer who was killed in a wreck and her mother was killed by a train at a railroad crossing. Mrs. West, the only child of her parents, grew up, finished her education in the Benedictine Convent at Covington, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. West have one son, William A., attending Santa Clara University in California.

Miss Martha E. Brown has been a business woman, and came to California some years ago with the modest capital she had acquired in business and has used it to great advantage in real estate investment and development.

Her father, John Brown, was a native of Kentucky and a pioneer of Missouri, and was identified with the gold rush to California in the days of '49. After two years he started back across the plains, and he and his party were robbed of all the gold they accumulated in the mines. The rest of his life he spent as a farmer in the vicinity of LaGrange, Missouri. The mother of Miss Brown was Malinda Sharp Brown, a native of Virginia, and, like her husband, of Revolutionary stock. She was a half-sister of Levi Shortridge, who became a governor of Alabama, and was also related to the distinguished Wade Hampton.

Miss Martha E. Brown was born and reared at LaGrange, Missouri, attended Normal School at Kirksville, and as a young woman took up the millinery business at Marshall. She remained in that central Missouri town until 1914. Having visited in California three times, she finally came out to make her permanent home here.

Her keen business judgment enabled her to grasp the opportunity for proper investment, and she bought ground on Browning Boulevard, which then had only two or three houses. On the land she acquired she

built a bungalow court, consisting of ten separate five-room bungalows. During the construction of these bungalows seventy houses were being erected in the same block and adjoining blocks, and Miss Brown had her bungalows rented before they were finished. Miss Brown now confines her attention to the management of her bungalow properties. She lives quietly, has sought no memberships in social organizations, but finds much pleasure in entertaining old eastern friends. She is a California booster and is thoroughly in love with the California environment.

Charles L. Gifford, a retired business man, came to Los Angeles during the first building boom in the eighties and has been a Southern Californian forty years. He was vice president of the Pioneer Paper Company until he retired.

Mr. Gifford was born at Iowa Center, Iowa, July 9, 1866, son of Malden and Susan C. (Carlton) Gifford. His father was born at Bergen, New York, June 22, 1807, and he and his wife were married at Bergan July 22, 1855. His wife was born at Oldtown, near the City of Bangor, Maine, June 30, 1829, being the third of eleven children of George W. Carlton, who was born at Southbury, Massachusetts, December 24, 1799, and his wife, Sarah (Anna) Carlton, who was born at East Machias, Washington County, Maine. George W. Carlton and wife were marired at Bethel in Oxford County, Maine, May 8, 1823, and both were of English ancestry. Malden C. Gifford was a carpenter and builder at Iowa Center, Iowa, and died there when his son Charles was quite young. The widowed mother in June, 1901, came to Los Angeles to live with her son, and made her home there until her death, February 17, 1909, at the age of seventy-nine.

Charles L. Gifford grew up in Iowa, was eleven years of age when his parents moved to a farm near Maxwell in that state, and that was his home until he was about eighteen. Prior to coming to California his business experience comprised a practical knowledge of farming. He was educated in public schools at Iowa Center and spent two years in Drake University at Des Moines. Leaving home when about eighteen, he spent a year in South Dakota, and in the fall of 1885 arrived at Los Angeles. His first employment in the city was in the Cable Grocery, owned by the late A. M. Rawson, a pioneer merchant. The store consisted of a one-story frame building at the corner of Second and Spring streets. Mr. Gifford remained with Mr. Rawson five or six years, greatly profiting by the fundamental training in business he acquired there. For something less than a year he worked in a grocery store at Lamanda Park and returning to Los Angeles, spent another year with the wholesale and retail grocery house of Castruccio Brothers on North Main Street. He was then engaged in the grocery business on his own account at Lamanda Park for about a year, and it was on his return to Los Angeles that he began his long association with the business known as the Pioneer Paper Company on Los Angeles Street. He was an active associate in that business for many years with Willis G. Hunt, one of Los Angeles' prominent business leaders and citizens. When the paper company was incorporated Mr. Gifford became vice president and purchasing agent and a director, and was busy with the various responsibilities of the business until January, 1923, when on account of ill health he sold out and retired. The only demands made upon him in a business way are in looking after his real estate investments and his ten acre grove of Valencias in Orange County. Mr. Gifford has a cabin at Camp McClellan at an

altitude of seven thousand feet opposite North Baldy in Swartout Canyon, ninety miles east of Los Angeles, and there he has spent much time in recent years.

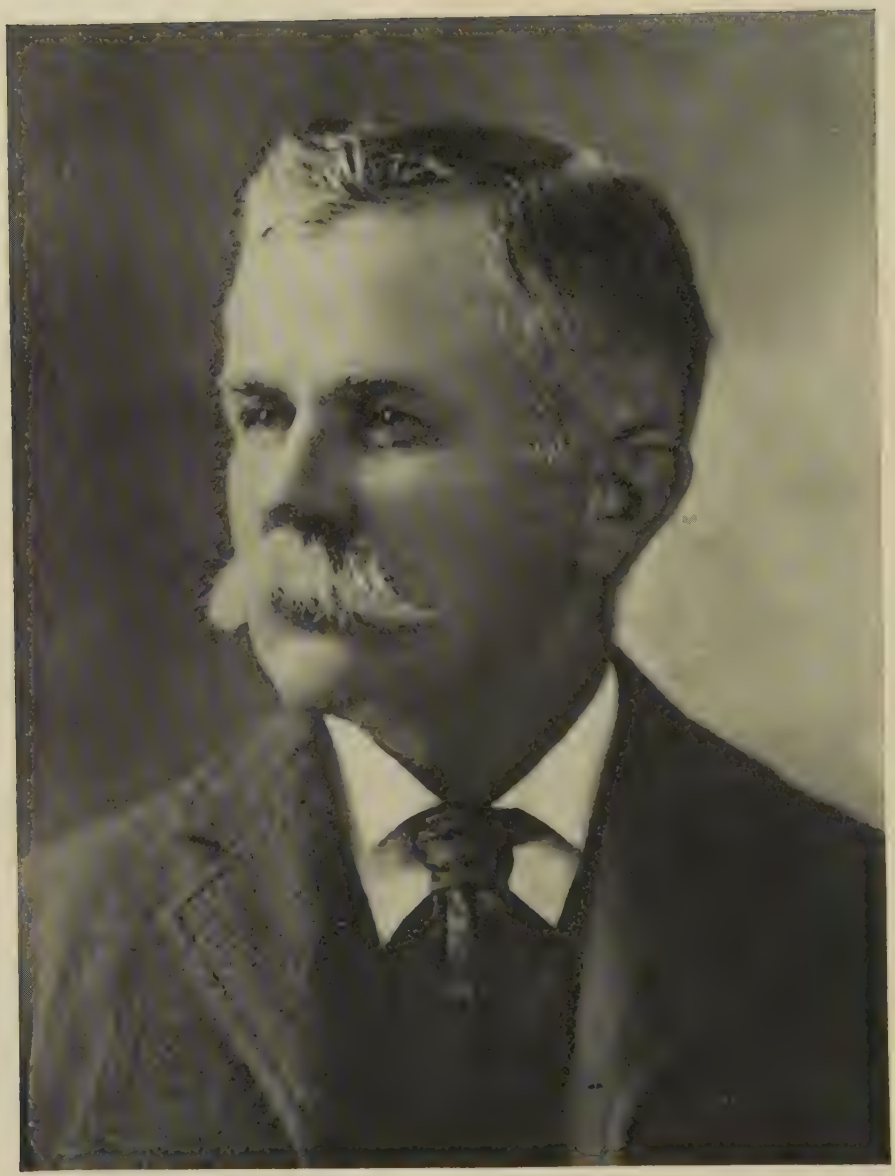
He is a republican in politics, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for over twenty-two years, being affiliated with Southern California Lodge No. 278, A. F. and A. M., and the Royal Arch Chapter. He belongs to the San Gabriel Country Club at San Gabriel and the Potrero Country Club of Los Angeles.

Outside of business his chief interest for many years has been his home. He resides in apartments he built fifteen years ago at the corner of Pennsylvania and Michigan avenues, and in 1923 he erected another group of apartments on Michigan Avenue, adjoining those where he resides.

He married at Lamanda Park, California, June 4, 1892, Miss Clara B. Pixley, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, was educated in public schools there and came to California in 1888, at the age of twenty-one. She is a member of the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society. Her parents were Robert and Pauline (Stettler) Crum, her mother a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, and her father of Ohio, both of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. Her father died before Mrs. Gifford was born, and her mother passed away at Columbus, Ohio, October 21, 1923, when eighty-three years of age. Mrs. Gifford has been a prominent member of the Maccabees in southern California, joining Hive No. 1 at Los Angeles thirty years ago, served a year as commander and held other offices and was very active in the organization up to about seven years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford have a son, Harry Pixley Gifford, who was born at Columbus, Ohio, was educated in public schools at Los Angeles, and has lived at Los Angeles since he was two years old. This son married at Bakersfield, California, June 7, 1909, Miss Adeline Thomas. She was born in Minnesota and was educated in public schools at Los Angeles and San Francisco. Harry P. Gifford and wife had two children, Marion Pixley and Charles Pixley, both born in Los Angeles. Harry P. Gifford is an engraver by trade and manages his father's orange grove in Orange County.

Joseph M. Davey is one of the vital and substantial exponents of real estate enterprise in Los Angeles County, with headquarters at Hollywood, where he is executive head of the Joseph M. Davey Company, successor of the firm of Davey & Cosby. The business was established by Mr. Davey on the 1st of August, 1922, and under his careful and progressive direction it has grown to an enterprise of important order in the general handling of real estate, including business properties, houses and lots, income properties, exchanges, and also in the extending of loans on approved real estate securities, besides which a well ordered department is devoted to insurance underwriting. The offices of the company are established at 7419 Sunset Boulevard, and therein is retained a corps of five employes.

Joseph M. Davey claims the Wolverine State as the place of his nativity, his birth having occurred at Quincy, Branch County, Michigan, on the 9th of July, 1889. He is a son of Frank William and Martha (Dudley) Davey, the former of whom was born at Paw Paw, VanBuren County, Michigan, and the latter in the State of New York, their home being now established at Hollywood, California, where the father is living virtually retired.



Charles M Pattee

The public schools of the fair old city of Detroit, Michigan, afforded Joseph M. Davey the major part of his early education, which was there advanced by his attending the Detroit University School, an excellent preparatory school. After leaving school he found employment with the Fisher Body Company, manufacturers of automobile bodies, a concern with which his father was connected at the time. He continued in the employ of this Detroit corporation until 1910, when he came to California and took a position with the United Railways Company in the City of San Francisco. He next was employed as a salesman at Sanborn, Valley County, and thereafter he became a salesman and a stockholder with the McCullough Provision Company, with which he continued his active alliance, at Sanborn, until 1919. He then returned to Michigan, by reason of his ill health, but in 1921 he came again to California. He established his residence at Hollywood, and here he was associated with the Frank Meline Company until the summer of 1922, when he here engaged independently in the real estate business, as noted in the initial paragraph of this sketch.

Mr. Davey holds membership in the Los Angeles Real Estate Board and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, is independent in politics, and he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mrs. Davey is affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star, and is a member of the Hollywood Art Association and the Hollywood Woman's Club.

June 9, 1915, was marked by the marriage of Mr. Davey and Miss Nell Gwendolyn Terrill, who was born and reared at San Francisco, and the one child of this union is a daughter, Wilma Marian.

Charles Millard Patten was a veteran railroad man of Southern California, his service of more than forty years having more than the interest and value of routine work and in fact contributing actually to the development of the state. He was with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company from 1874 until 1917, and served under every superintendent from Hewitt to Whalen.

He was born in Merrimac, Massachusetts, June 8, 1849, son of George Pickering Patten and Sarah Elizabeth (Little) Patten. He inherited an honorable record from his New England ancestors, who were active in pioneering the civil, political and religious life of Massachusetts. In 1642 William Patten, representing the first generation of the Patten family in the country, was enrolled as a member of the ancient and honorable artillery of Boston. More than a century later, on April 19, 1775, Willis Patten, of the fifth generation, and grandfather of Charles M. Patten, marched to Lexington and fought with the Minute Men in Capt. Mathias Hoyt's Company. Mr. Patten's mother was a descendant of George Little, who settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1640.

Charles M. Patten as a youth worked on the Cressey farm in New Hampshire, also learned the trade of carriage striping, and for two years in the early '70s was a locomotive fireman on the Wabash Railroad, with home at Springfield, Illinois. At the age of twenty-four he sailed for California from New York on the steamer Acapulco, with the late Judge James A. Gibson of Los Angeles. Mr. Patten crossed the Isthmus of Panama by rail, and took the side wheel steamer Montana for San Francisco. Later he located at Los Angeles, and entered the transportation department of the Southern Pacific Company there on November 19, 1874. At this time the headquarters of the road were at Wilmington,

its eastern terminus at Spadra and the Los Angeles passenger depot at the corner of Commercial and Alameda streets. Mr. Patten fired the engine that took the train from Los Angeles to the auction of the first lots and the founding of the Town of Pomona, and also the engine that brought the first through train from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

After some time in the service he was promoted to engineer, and helped build the roads from Yuma, Arizona, to Deming, New Mexico. Later he was engine man on one of the crews handling the Rock Island between Los Angeles and Yuma for many years. He joined Division 5 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers July 25, 1879, and served as chief of the division for five consecutive terms, from 1902 to 1910, and for many years acted as chaplain.

His was a continuous service with the Southern Pacific Company from November 19, 1874, until his honorable retirement on July 1, 1917, a period of forty-three consecutive years. At the time of his death, on June 25, 1921, Mr. Patten had been a member of the Los Angeles County Pioneers for many years. He was survived by his wife, Frances Ada Connor Patten, a sketch of whom follows, and also by four children and eight grandchildren.

Frances Ada Connor Patten was a native daughter of California, lived half a century in Los Angeles and was distinguished by physical beauty, unusual intellectual and social gifts, and by service as a teacher and a life-long interest in educational matters.

At Gold Lake, in Sierra County, one of the centers for the early mining camps, Ada Connor was born on July 3, 1860. She was the daughter of Joseph D. and Catherine (Shaw) Connor, who came to California in 1857. Her father after prospecting for gold in the Rabbit Creek section opened a hotel at Gold Lake. The early success of this enterprise was halted as a result of Mr. Connor insisting, with a gun on his shoulder, on casting out the only democratic vote in the county, an incident which in those troublous times of the Civil war resulted in such an ostracism as to cause him to abandon his place and move his family to Inyo County.

In 1871, when Ada was eleven years of age, the family moved to Los Angeles, where she completed her schooling. She presided as queen of the last old-fashioned May Day celebration held in the City of Los Angeles in 1875, on the present site of Sycamore Grove. She was valedictorian of the high school class of 1878, the third class to graduate from the old Los Angeles High School.

Miss Connor was one of the pioneer school teachers in Cucamonga and Pomona, in Los Angeles County, and later taught in the Los Angeles city schools, resigning in 1885, while holding the position of vice principal of the Castelar Street School. She was the first native daughter to be admitted to membership in the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society. In her later years and during the World war period, after her own family had been reared, Mrs. Patten again entered educational circles by engaging in Americanization work among the foreign population of Los Angeles. During that time she successfully introduced novel and individual methods of teaching English, domestic and industrial work to the foreign-born women. A series of song lessons which she originated later was adopted and published by the State Immigration Commission for use in its work throughout the state.

In 1883 Miss Connor was married to Charles M. Patten, a native of

Frances Ada Patten

Massachusetts. He was one of the pioneer engineers of the Southern Pacific System, and retired from service in 1917, after having been with the railroad in Southern California for forty-three consecutive years. Mr. Patten died in 1921, and Mrs. Patten passed away at Los Angeles, November 8, 1924.

The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Patten are all residents of Los Angeles: Alan Patten, deputy city attorney; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Frank P. Doherty; James L. Patten, and C. M. (Jack) Patten. The eight grandchildren of Mrs. Patten are: Frances Arlene and Joan Elizabeth, daughters of Alan Patten; Frank W., James A., John Edmund, Joseph D. and Patrick David Doherty, sons of Mrs. Frank P. Doherty, and Patricia, a daughter of James L. Patten.

James H. Allen. In the more recent movements in connection with the march of progress in the Hollywood district of Los Angeles County Mr. Allen has made his influence definitely felt, as he has shown great circumspection and enterprise in his real estate operations here. In August, 1921, he here became senior member of the real estate firm of Allen & Ringler, the death of Mr. Ringler having occurred in the following years. Mr. Allen thereafter continued the business in an individual way until March, 1923, when a strong combination was formed, with Mr. Allen and Messrs. J. M. Ijams and F. L. Best as principals, and the business is by them conducted under the title of the Allen Realty & Brokerage Company. This concern, with the best of facilities and financial resources, does a general real estate business, including rentals, exchanges and investments, and also the loaning of funds on approved real estate security. The company has its offices at 4506 Santa Monica Boulevard. The concern is represented in membership in the Los Angeles Realty Board, the California State Realty Board and the National Realty Board.

James H. Allen was born at Linnaeus, Missouri, April 18, 1870, and is a son of Robert Allen, a farmer by vocation. Mr. Allen served a due educational apprenticeship by attending the public schools of his native state, and thereafter learned the art of telegraphy. As telegraph operator he was employed four years in the service of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and he then allied himself in a similar way with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with which he continued his association sixteen years, he having served within this period as rate clerk and claim clerk in the company's general offices, in Omaha, besides having been made traveling agent, a post from which he was advanced to that of general agent in the capital city of Lincoln, Nebraska. In 1906 Mr. Allen retired from railroad service and engaged in the building material business at Lincoln, under the title of the Nebraska Building Material Company. With this company he continued his connection until the spring of 1921, he having then come to California and has been actively engaged in the real estate business at Hollywood since March 21 of that year.

Mr. Allen is a loyal and valued member of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, besides being identified with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club at Hollywood. He still retains his membership in the Y. M. C. A. at Lincoln, Nebraska, and he was active and influential in its affairs during much of the period of his residence in Nebraska's capital city. He has had no ambition for political preferment, but is a staunch democrat and a liberal and public-spirited

citizen. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church.

October 31, 1900, recorded the marriage of Mr. Allen and Miss Nettie Kislingbury, who was born at Ashland, Kentucky, and who was a child at the time of her parents' removal to Colorado, the major part of her early education having been received in the public schools of Durango, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one child, George D.

William B. Glassick is senior member of the vital and enterprising real estate firm of Glassick & Rapp, his coadjutor being Robert J. Rapp, of whom individual mention is made in the following sketch. These two young men represent the best in reliable and vital service in connection with real estate enterprise in the metropolitan district of Los Angeles County, with departments devoted to insurance, investments, loans, rentals, exchanges, and with a business well organized and admirably handled. The firm was formed in September, 1923, and of its activities adequate data are given in the personal sketch of Robert J. Rapp following in this publication. The offices of the firm are established at 918 North Western Avenue, Hollywood.

William Bryan Glassick was born at York, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1898, and is a representative of a family long established in the old Keystone State of the Union, within the borders of which his parents, Bert and Mary Louise (Bollinger) Glassick, were born and reared. In 1905 Bert Glassick came with his family to California and established his residence in the City of Los Angeles, and in the following year removal was made to Hollywood, where he and his wife have since maintained their home, Mr. Glassick being a skilled mechanic and having been successful in his business activities in Los Angeles County.

After attending the public schools of Hollywood and the California Bible School Academy William B. Glassick entered the University of Southern California, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1922 and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Prior to the completion of his college course Mr. Glassick had shown his patriotism in service in the United States Army in connection with the World war. In October, 1918, he enlisted in an infantry command of the Students Officers Trainings Corps, and was assigned to duty at the Base Hospital in Los Angeles, where he thus remained in service until he received his honorable discharge on the 1st of January, 1919. Prior to engaging in the real estate business in September, 1923, Mr. Glassick had passed two years in Cuba, in the employ of the Cape Cruz Sugar Company.

Mr. Glassick is actively identified with the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, the Western Avenue Business Men's Association, the Santa Monica Business Men's Association, and the American Chemical Society. He is a democrat in political allegiance, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

Robert J. Rapp is junior member of the firm of Glassick & Rapp, which has vigorously entered upon progressive activity in real estate enterprise in the metropolitan district of Los Angeles, with offices at 918 North Western Avenue, Hollywood. In addition to a general real estate business the firm has the best facilities for the handling of investment properties, the making of rentals and exchanges, the extending of

J. L. Huston

financial loans on approved real estate security, and the underwriting of fire and accident insurance. In connection with the business is maintained also a department devoted to building service, especially in the erection of modern houses and bungalows.

Robert J. Rapp is a young man who naturally has a full share of the progressive spirit of the great West, he having been born in the City of Seattle, Washington, on the 15th of February, 1891. He is a son of Elias and Addie (Anderson) Rapp, who came to Los Angeles County, California, about the year 1903, and established their residence at Pasadena, where the father became an influential contractor and builder, both of the parents having continued their residence in Los Angeles County until their deaths.

In the public schools of Pasadena Robert J. Rapp continued his studies until he had duly profited by the advantages of the high school, and his initial experience of practical order was gained in connection with his father's contracting and building enterprise in the city of San Francisco until he identified himself with the same line of operations in Los Angeles, where he thus continued his activities until the year 1922. For one year thereafter he here conducted a paint and roofing store, and in this establishment, at 1013 North Western Avenue, he still retains his interest, though he now gives the major part of his time and attention to the real estate business of the firm of which he is a member. Mr. Rapp is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is actively identified with the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce. Of his partner, William B. Glassick, individual mention is made in the preceding sketch of this work.

James Drummond Huston. The activities of James Drummond Huston, since he came into the Imperial Valley in 1901, presents some very important historical facts on the agricultural development of that wonderful region of the Southwest. His individual enterprise and example had in more ways than one set the standard of the improved agricultural practices still prevailing, at first in dairying and more recently in the intensive production of truck crops for which the Imperial Valley is famous.

Mr. Huston was born at Braceville, Ohio, August 19, 1881. His father, Rev. James M. Huston, was also a native of Ohio and was educated at Mount Union College at Alliance, being a roommate of the late Philander Knox, who at the time of his death was United States senator from Pennsylvania. James M. Huston early entered the ministry of the Methodist Church and gave to it twenty-nine years of active service. His last pastorate was at Pasadena, where he helped erect the First Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the largest churches in California. This church has since been removed, stone for stone, and rebuilt twelve blocks from the original site. Reverend Huston is now retired. He married Katie Drummond, daughter of Capt. Thomas Drummond, who lost his life in the battle of Bull Run while a Union soldier in the Civil war. Mrs. Katie Huston died in 1888. Reverend Huston subsequently married Eliza H. Holloway of Bridgeport, Ohio.

James Drummond Huston, only child of his father, was reared in Ohio, spending his boyhood in several different localities, where his father was pastor. He finished his early education in the Bordentown Military Academy at Bordentown, New Jersey, and accompanied his father on his removal to Southern California. He attended the Throop

Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena, and completed his sophomore year in the southern branch of the University of California at Los Angeles. He left college because of ill health, and weighed only ninety-six pounds when he came into the Imperial Valley. He had been at Pasadena and Los Angeles about five years before he went to Imperial on February 9, 1901. He rode a bicycle from Flowing Wells, having made the first part of the trip from Los Angeles by train. He came into this region chiefly for the benefit of his health and his permanent stay here has brought him not only health and strength, but an abundance of prosperity and a usefulness to his community beyond most citizens.

As a pioneer in the valley, his first effort was growing 160 acres in barley and a similar acreage of corn. He sold the crops to the California Development Company to feed their stock while the canals were being built. Mr. Huston received some of the first water that came down the Dahlia Canal for the growing of that crop, thereby being one of the original water users. Prior to that all water for domestic use had been hauled in tank wagons from Silsbee. The land on which he planted this first crop was cleared and grubbed by Cocopah Indians, his neighbors and laborers of the locality at that time. They proved reliable laborers, says Mr. Huston, but had a sort of penchant for borrowing small property without the consent of its owner, otherwise they were tolerable people. Mr. Huston continued his farming, developing his half section to alfalfa and using it as a basis for his varied business. R. H. Clark, of El Centro, delivered the first can of cream to Imperial from the Huston ranch. Mr. Huston brought into this locality thoroughbred Jersey cattle from Kentucky, and at one time had the largest blooded herd of that strain in the state. He developed his enterprise with characteristic energy and business judgment, installing a refrigerating plant and shipping his products to Los Angeles. His was the only dairy in the valley which at one time shipped Grade A cream into that city. Mr. Huston sold out his dairying interest in 1919 at high prices, and since then has changed his business to intensive farming. While in the dairy business he erected one of the first silos in the valley.

His farm holdings are now divided approximately with forty acres in asparagus, 200 acres in grapefruit, fifty acres in grapes and 200 acres in lettuce. The growing and handling of the crops from this land comprise a big business, requiring a large amount of labor. Mr. Huston is not only a good business executive and manager, but has gone into the scientific side of farming, analyzing and investigating the resources of the soil and other elements including marketing of the produce. He has discovered some valuable practices in the use of fertilizers and in the handling of the soil, being one of the first to discover the advantage of subsoiling, a method now generally used in the valley. He was also one of the earliest and most progressive in the matter of mechanical equipment, and has used modern machinery wherever possible to supplant human and horse labor. He is a member of the Farm Bureau of the Valley, belongs to the Jonathan and Kiwanis clubs at Los Angeles, and is affiliated with the Scottish Rite Consistory and Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles, also the lodge of Elks. He was enrolled for service during the World war, but was exempt because of his family and because of his essential service as a dairyman.

He married at Los Angeles, June 12, 1912, Miss Vera Louise Shepherd. She was born at Otsego, New York, and grew up there, finishing her education in Cornell University. She came to California in 1911 and

for one year was head of the English department at the Imperial High School. She was the only child of Orrin B. and Mary Ella (Mallery) Shepherd, both of whom were natives of Otsego County, New York, her mother being a daughter of Nathan Edward Mallery. Her father died in 1889, and her mother in 1907. Mrs. Huston is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, P. E. O., the Ten Thousand Club of El Centro, and Parent-Teachers Association of Imperial.

To Mr. and Mrs. Huston have been born two children: Katherine Louise Huston and James Drummond Huston, Jr.

William Garland, who for the past twenty years has been a constructive factor in the real estate development of Los Angeles, having built one of the large office buildings that bears his name, was for many years a railroad contractor, and the work he has done has visible expression in many parts of the great West. He went to work in a railway construction camp when a boy of fifteen, and through his own experience he has been familiar with railroad building from the middle west to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Garland was born in County Monahan, Ireland, March 18, 1849, and two years later his parents, George and Mary (Camel) Garland, left Ireland to immigrate to America, spending the rest of their lives as farmers in the Province of Ontario, Canada. There were seven children in the family, three sons and four daughters, the only two now living being William Garland and his sister, Elizabeth, widow of James Reardon, living in San Francisco.

William Garland had all his schooling in Ontario before he was fourteen years of age. About the time he left school he came to the United States, in 1863, and his first work was driving a team during the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, now the Erie Railway. He spent about a year in this work, most of the time at Mansfield, Ohio. From there he went to Indianapolis and was employed in the government stables used to receive horses for training as cavalry horses. This was in the closing months of the Civil war.

Mr. Garland is himself a veteran of the United States Regular Army, and saw service from the western frontier in periods when Indians were still hostile. In June, 1865, he enlisted in Company A of the Eighteenth United States Infantry as a private, was sent to Leavenworth, Kansas, was put in a cavalry regiment and went out to the Wyoming frontier, doing duty over portions of that territory until June, 1868, when his enlistment expired.

The next feature of interest in his experience came in the spring of 1869, when he hired out as driver of a team for a circus at Omaha. He drove down the Missouri River, through Fort Scott, Kansas, and into Texas with the circus, leaving the organization in 1871 at Dallas. From there he went back to Cheyenne, Wyoming, then into Colorado and soon afterwards began contracting for the extension of the Santa Fe Railway from La Junta, Colorado, south over the mountains of New Mexico, and remained with the Santa Fe until its lines were completed to a junction with the Southern Pacific at Bening in southern New Mexico, and to Needles, another junction with the Southern Pacific in California. Following this he went into old Mexico and did railroad contracting on the Mexican Central until that entire road was completed in 1884. In New Mexico Mr. Garland built seventy odd miles of the Lordsburg and Clifton Railroad. Then, in 1886, after a lull in railroad building, he went into

the Oklahoma country, again resuming service with the Santa Fe in building its lines in that part of the Southwest, continuing until the Santa Fe was extended south as far as Gainesville, Texas. Again came a period of time spent at Leavenworth, Kansas, during which he completed a line from Leavenworth called the Northern and Southern Railroad, a part of the Santa Fe system. About that time the Santa Fe Company was engaged in the notable construction enterprise of rushing the building of its extension to Chicago, and he was one of the contractors working on that line until it was finished. Then after a rest of about two years Mr. Garland found himself in Utah with headquarters at Ogden, and while there he built the large canal known as the Bear River Canal, and also constructed a large mileage of the Utah Northern and Oregon Short Line.

From Utah Mr. Garland came to Los Angeles in 1891, and subsequently undertook the construction of the railroad from Bowie to Globe City, completing it in 1898 and for a time operated it, until it was sold to the late E. H. Harriman in the spring of 1904.

This was Mr. Garland's last important connection with railroad construction. This line of road is now part of the Arizona and Eastern. For the past twenty years his attention has been given to real estate, and he has become owner of a large amount of valuable property in and around Los Angeles. Mr. Garland was the builder of the Garland Building on Broadway, a thirteen-story office building, which is now leased for a period of twenty-one years. Another example of his constructive enterprise was the building of the Pantages Theatre Building at Seventh and Hill streets. He is a director of the Security Trust and Savings Bank and is a member of the California Club and Jonathan Club. His offices are in the Washington Building, and he owns a beautiful home at Eighth and West Lake Avenue.

Mr. Garland has two sons: Grover C. and William J., both of whom were reared and educated in Los Angeles. Both are now married and each has a little daughter. Grover is a rancher in San Fernando, and was born in Kansas City, Missouri, while William was born at Los Angeles and is engaged in the management of property interests in Los Angeles.

Harry A. Mefford and his brother Ernest C. Mefford, are founders and proprietors of one of the new and prosperous commercial enterprises of Los Angeles, the Mefford Chemical Company. They started this in a very small way, and have become one of the largest concerns jobbing in chemicals on the Pacific Coast.

They are sons of D. B. Mefford of Clinton, Missouri, and were educated there in the public schools. Coming to Los Angeles about sixteen years ago, Ernest C. Mefford entered the services of the Braun Drug Company and Harry became identified with the Los Angeles Board of Trade. About eight years ago, while the World war was in progress, and while chemical stocks were very scarce, the brothers saw their opportunity and established the Mefford Chemical Company. They had only a few thousand dollars of capital and they first used only a small part of the building which they now occupy entirely. Such has been the growth and development of the enterprise that in a short time they will occupy a building erected and specially equipped for their purposes at a cost of $100,000. The growth of this business reflects in a striking way, the development of Los Angeles particularly as it has attracted so many

Douglas C. Whitfield

new manufacturing plants, many of which are customers of the Mefford Chemical Company. These business men are young, alert, aggressive, and by close attention to their work have in a few short years developed a rich business enterprise. H. A. Mefford married Miss Francis Gault, descended from an old Pennsylvania family; and Ernest C. Mefford married Miss Minnie Miller of Los Angeles.

Victor Girard, community builder and director of the Boulevard Land Company, is a genius in possessing the energy, enterprise and foresight to accomplish wonderful results in the development of Southern California. Associated with him is a group of men, capitalists, bankers and others who are representatives of the business and financial power of the West.

Mr. Girard, for whom was named the new town of Girard in the San Fernando Valley, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, August 22, 1884, and was educated in his native city and in Lakewood, New Jersey. Since early manhood he has been identified with the real estate business, and has an unsurpassed knowledge of conditions in Southern California.

Mr. Girard built the communities of Walnut Park, West Adams Place, in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The town of Girard, which he is now building in the San Fernando Valley, is about eighteen miles from Hollywood, and within a few months after the original opening it had become the center of a thriving community of population, with substantial growth and development in every direction.

Mr. Girard maintains his Los Angeles offices at 111 West Fourth Street, and he has fifteen or twenty branch offices in Los Angeles and in other towns and cities in Southern California. Mr. Girard was an active worker in the various Liberty Loan and War Saving Stamp drives during the World war. He is a member of the Jonathan Club, the San Gabriel Country Club, Rancho Golf Club, and California Yatch Club. He married in Los Angeles in 1904 Miss Gladys Erskine. They have two children. Erskine Girard and Dorothy Girard.

Douglas C. Mitchell is a native son of California and is one of the well known and popular young business men in the City of Los Angeles, where he is assistant manager of the Inter-Insurance Exchange of the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Mr. Mitchell was born in the City of San Francisco, this state, May 7, 1892, and is a son of John S. and Florence Standish (Mowatt) Mitchell, both likewise natives of California, the former having here been born at Sacramento and the latter in San Francisco, she being a representative of the twelfth generation in direct descent from Miles Standish, and of other family lines that touch prominently the Colonial epoch in American history. The parents of the subject of this review now reside at Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, John S. Mitchell being one of the widely known and specially successful representatives of the hotel business in California. The ultimate public school discipline of Douglas Chapin Mitchell was gained in the Los Angeles High School, and he has found in his native state ample opportunity for successful business activity, especially in his active membership in the Automobile Club of Southern California and his executive service as assistant manager of its Inter-Insurance Exchange, an organization of important and valuable functions.

Mr. Mitchell is found staunchly aligned in the ranks of the republican party, has membership in the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and in the period

of the World war he was in service as a member of the United States Marine Corps.

On August 1, 1917, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mitchell to Miss Gladys J. E. Jones, who was born and reared in Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have one son, Douglas Chapin Mitchell, Jr.

Captain Joseph Aram. One of the most notable of the early American pioneers of California was Captain Joseph Aram, who arrived before the discovery of gold and was one of the associates of General Fremont and Kit Carson and other pioneers in establishing American rule on the Pacific Coast.

He was born in New York State in 1810, his birthplace being a large two-story house which had been erected by his father on the south side of the old Seneca turnpike leading from Utica to Buffalo, about five miles west of Utica and a short distance west of the village of New Hartford. It has recently been remodeled and is still a fine mansion. On a large meadow directly across the pike the annual parade and drill of the State Militia was held. The drill master was Captain Mathias Aram, father of Captain Joseph. Captain Mathias had received training as a soldier in England before coming to America and was skilled in tactics. Captain Joseph Aram's ancestors were English and Scotch.

His mother was a Tompkins. The Tompkins family took grants of land in Ireland under Oliver Cromwell. The Hanna family, also in the maternal line of ancestry, located in Kings County, New York. The honorable Nathaniel Hanna was sheriff of that county from about 1760 to 1770. About 1770 several branches of the family joined Sir William Johnson's colony. Sheriff Nathaniel Hanna and his followers joined the colony of Bishop Emburg and settled at Cambridge in Washington County. At the little hamlet of Ash-Grave they built their church in 1788, this being the second Methodist Church built in America. At the time of the Revolution the branches of this family were divided in their loyalty to King or colony and some of those who remained loyal went to Canada.

Mrs. Sarah Tompkins, daughter of Nathaniel Hanna and grandmother of Captain Joseph Aram, was born in Ireland in 1759 and died at Westmoreland, New York, in 1847. At her death she was survived by six sons and daughters.

In boyhood Joseph Aram was a post rider and stage driver. The gristmill was the pivot of industry, the tavern and meeting house were social centers, and everything west of New York State was part of the frontier wilderness.

In May, 1846, Joseph Aram with a company of friends prepared for their long and hazardous journey to California. He and two friends named Taggart took special pains in rigging up their wagons, extending the wagon bed a foot to give more room at the sides. They traveled through Iowa, crossing the Missouri River at St. Joseph, and in a short time struck the Mormon trail. It was early in the year and the roads, due to heavy rains and the passage of many wagons, were almost impassable. Their party was soon joined by other emigrants, including Doctor I. C. Isbel and family, James Isbel and family and a man named Savage. They then had twenty wagons altogether. While traveling through the fairly settled portions of country in the wake of the Mormons they were taken for Mormons and had many unpleasant experiences. Finally they overtook the great camp of Mormons, being surprised to find such a

large body of people, with their hundreds of wagons and great numbers of horses and cattle. Aram and his party passed by seemingly unobserved, as they mingled in the great throng. The Mormons had brought along considerable quantities of cannon and small firearms, but were poorly supplied with flour and other provisions for their starving children. The Aram party encountered many difficulties. Over the swollen streams their oxen were forced to swim and in other places they had to fell trees and improvise bridges. At St. Joseph they laid in their last supply of provisions and then started to journey through the Indian country. They fell in with a large party of Sioux and Foxes, some of them including followers of old Blackhawk. Charles Innis, one of the party, had been in the Blackhawk war and was able to converse with some of these Indians. The Indians were mounted on ponies with fine trappings. On picking camps along the Black River a party of fifty Pawnee Indians out on a Buffalo hunt camped nearby. When the Aram party made an early start next day some of the Indians had stolen many articles. Aram had a Frenchman with him and this Frenchman acted as interpreter, demanding of the chief the return of the stolen property. On his refusal the interpreter advised Captain Aram to make a prisoner of the chief and threaten to turn him over to the Sioux, there then being warfare on between the Sioux and Pawnees. Acting on this advice, he seized the chief, pinioned him and he soon called out at the top of his voice for his men to bring the things back. In less than five minutes all the stolen articles had been returned.

The old manuscript record of this journey across the plains left by Captain Aram is still preserved by his descendants. One paragraph may be quoted as written: "The company enroute being large, they decided to elect a man to take charge, and so elected Captain Innis, he having had experience with the Indians in the Blackhawk war. His services proved of much value to the company. He fell in with an old mountaineer, Kit Carson, who had spent most of his life with the Indians. He offered to pilot us through to California for a nominal sum of money and a stipulated amount of provisions, he being familiar with the whole country through which we had to pass. We closed the bargain with him, which proved to be of great service to the company."

During the journey they had many experiences with the Indians, saw countless herds of Buffalo, many of which they killed and dried the meat, and halted at mountain streams to catch trout which afforded them a change of diet. They had a hazardous trip over the Rocky and Sierra mountains, entailing many hardships for both men and oxen and getting the wagons lifted up and down from perilous ascents and descents. Then came the final arrival in California and finding General Fremont who was camped on the American River and who advised them of the state of affairs in California, suggesting they move on as rapidly as possible, since the Spaniards were unfriendly. On his advice they went to Santa Clara and took possession of the Mission Buildings, where a company of men was organized for home guard protection, Governor Fremont giving them a letter of credit by which they might obtain supplies from the government store. At Santa Clara they found the mission buildings in a dilapidated condition. Their home guard company consisted of thirty-three members, with Captain Aram at its head. Not long after ensued the historic occasion of the raising of the American flag and on advice from General Fremont, Captain Aram disbanded his company March 1, 1847.

Captain Aram in proceeding with his family and others to Monterey spent one night in a large hollow redwood tree. He was in Monterey two years. After the discovery of gold in 1848 he and others went to Placerville and in 1849 to Tuolumne, but in the fall of 1849 returned to San Jose. He became a delegate elected to the constitutional convention at Monterey and assisted in forming the first organic law of the state. He was then solicited to run for the Legislature, was elected and helped put in operation the code of laws for the new state. He was elected to a seat in the City Council of San Jose in 1880 and was elected to that office for the three succeeding years. He was also made a trustee of the University of the Pacific at its organization, and remained a member of that body until 1873.

During Captain Aram's party's progress across the plains they fell in with the Donner party, and it was due to the decision of the Aram party in following a different route that saved them from the tragic fate which overtook the Donners.

The credit for the first discovery of gold in California should probably be given to Mrs. Joseph Aram. She found some gold while washing clothes in a creek, and it was later that the discovery of John Marshall at Sutters Mill inaugurated the historic gold rush. Mrs. Aram was mother of the first American child born in California, Eugene Aram. Besides this son there were two daughters, one of whom died in childhood and the other was Mrs. Sarah M. Cool, of Los Angeles, who died in 1911.

Mrs. Cool was married to P. Y. Cool, who also came across the plains during the early gold days of California. He courted Sarah Aram at San Jose and after their marriage they lived for a time at Santa Barbara, where he was presiding elder of the church. Mr. Cool and a Mr. Huff, a brother-in-law of Mr. Jay Gould, were the first presiding elders of the Methodist Church in California. Sarah Aram Cool was ten years of age when her parents crossed the plains. She was seventy-six when she died. In Los Angeles Mr. Cool became pastor of the old Fort Street Church on Broadway. Mrs. Cool gave her husband's library to the University of Southern California, this being the first library gift made. She also gave the bell to the Methodist Church at the University in honor of her husband's memory. Mr. Cool had dug the gold of which the wedding ring was made that he gave his wife. Mrs. Cool was a member of several missionary societies, and was an early member of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles.

Eugene Aram, the son, and first American white child born in California, is still living, a well known lawyer of the Sacramento bar.

Mrs. Addie L. Coleman, of 727 South Ardmore Street in Los Angeles, is a niece of Captain Joseph Aram. She and her husband Edward Mason Coleman, and small daughter came to California in 1896. Mr. Coleman, a son of John and Elizabeth Coleman, was born in Mead County, Kentucky, where John Coleman was a miller. He learned the milling business and for a number of years lived at Kansas and operated grain elevators at Dorrance and Elsworth. He married Addie Lida Birdsall, daughter of Nathaniel Birdsall, both of English descent. She was educated in Kansas and in the east. In Los Angeles, Mr. Coleman bought and sold properties and acquired extensive business interests. He died in 1921. He was a member of the Maccabees and Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Coleman is affiliated with the Ebell Club and is a member of the Rest Cottage Board.

Her only daughter was married to Albert Schachelman at Los Angeles January 2, 1924. Mr. Schachelman is a native of Kentucky and of Swiss ancestry and is a designer of ornamental bronze and has executed many of the finest designs for the best buildings in Southern California. Mrs. Schachelman is a graduate of the Marlborough School for Girls in Los Angeles and Stanford University. She has a beautiful voice, well trained, and is assistant curator of the Art and Travel Section in the Ebell Club.

Felix Chappellet, mining and oil operator, was a native son of California, born in Oakland April 26, 1877, only son of Felix and Milvia (Frick) Chappellet. He married Mable Clare Dimon, also a native Californian, at San Jose, California, February 15, 1902, and to them were born three sons, Felix, Cyril and Henry Chappellet.

The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Chappellet were among the pioneers of California, his being natives of Paris, France, and hers of New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chappellet received his early education in several Oakland and Berkeley military schools, later attending the Van Der Naillen Mining School and taking a special course in assaying at the State Assay Office, being accredited an assayer in 1894.

Much of his boyhood was spent at the Mayflower Mine in Placer County, of which his father was president and main owner, and as he took a great interest in every branch of the work he was able to take the position of superintendent of the Eureka Mine in the same county at the early age of eighteen. In a report made by Mr. Frank A. Leach his ability and ingenuity were highly praised and his tunnel work commended as ranking with the best in California.

Mr. Chappellet remained in charge of this property for five years. During his superintendency, when he was only twenty-one, a disastrous fire occurred at the mine and in recognition of his bravery at that time the Miners' Convention, assembled at San Francisco on November 22, 1898, passed the following resolution: "Whereas, at the time of the recent disastrous fire in the compressor house at the mouth of the tunnel of the Eureka Drift Mine on the Forest Hill Divide, Placer County, upon finding that the buildings would be destroyed, Felix Chappellet, Jr., superintendent of the mine, knowing that four men were in what might have been a dangerous position, ran for 2,500 feet through the tunnel and up a 300 foot upraise to where the men were at work, bringing them out through the smoke and flame in safety.

"Be It Resolved, That our fellow member, Felix Chappellet, Sr., already noted as among our most skillful drift miners, be congratulated upon having a son who is a 'chip of the old block,' and though only a young man of twenty-one, possessing the bravery to do a noble action with self-sacrifice and promptness.

"Resolved, That the miners of California in convention assembled, recognize the heroism of this young native son of California, and of a distinguished sire, and desire to compliment him upon so bravely doing his duty to the men under his charge."

After the resolution was unanimously passed the chairman commended the convention for its action in thus recognizing "one of the greatest acts of heroism ever performed in the State of California."

Mr. Chappellet resigned his superintendency at the Eureka Mine to accept a similar position at the Santa Rosalia Mine at Arizpa, Mexico.

After a year there he returned to his native state and became superintendent of the Mohican Mine in Tuolumne County, California, where he remained for four years.

At the expiration of this time he again went to Mexico, to take charge of several mines in the State of Chihuahua, among them the Buena Tierra, one of the largest silver and lead mines in operation in Mexico.

In the latter part of 1908 Mr. Chappellet returned to California, and as there was considerable excitement in the Midway oil fields just then he decided to look into this new business. He spent a little over a year investigating conditions and studying the operating end of the oil business. Then he took the position of superintendent of the Midway Premier Oil Company, living on the lease and constantly studying production problems not only of his own company but of all of his neighbors.

The following year he took charge of the Delaware Union Oil Company's properties at Fullerton, California, and when these properties were bought by the General Petroleum Company, about six months later, Mr. Chappellet became manager of the Southern Division of that corporation. So satisfactorily did he fill this position that in less than a year he was made production manager for all of the General Petroleum Corporation's properties and later was made a director of the company. He became recognized as one of the most expert oil men in California, but just in the midst of his successful career he was stricken with heart trouble and after a serious illness of four months passed away on June 4, 1921, at the early age of forty-four.

Mr. Chappellet was a Mason, member of the Scottish Rite, Knights Templar and Shrine. He was a member and director of the Chamber of Mines and Oil, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the California Club.

Mrs. Harriet Gleason Cunningham, proprietor of a high class private hospital and sanitarium at 1357 Valencia Street in Los Angeles, has been a resident of California since 1893.

She was born at Hoosic Falls, New York, on her grandfather's old homestead. Her father, Nathaniel S. Barnard, represented an American family that came to New England during the sixteen hundreds. Her mother, Emma Fultz Barnard, was a daughter of Samuel Fultz, of Pennsylvania ancestry. Mrs. Cunningham's father moved to Iowa in 1875 and engaged in farming and stock raising in that state. She received her early education in Iowa schools, and in 1880, the year that Garfield was elected president, she was married to Mr. William Cunningham, an Iowa stockman. Mr. Cunningham died three and a half years later in Iowa. They had come to California to benefit his health, but they returned so that he might die in his home state. There were two children of this union, Arva W. Cunningham, a contracting engineer who built bridges and dams for the government and during the World war supervised the cutting of spruce for airplanes in the woods of Oregon. The daughter, Mabel, is the wife of A. E. Nichols, of the Nichols Grain & Milling Company at Los Angeles.

Mrs. Cunningham after her husband's death took a medical course at Denver, Colorado. She came to Los Angeles to live in 1893 and in 1897 began the operation of a private hospital, first starting in a four-room house on Flower Street. Later she purchased her present site and built

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a thoroughly modern and splendidly equipped hospital and sanitarium. It has accommodations for twenty-four beds, a surgical and obstetrical ward and well equipped operating room. Mrs. Cunningham was formerly a member of the Eastern Star, and she is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies.

Austin C. Shafer holds a high position among the men who have made Los Angeles. During his fifty years' residence there he has taken a position of prominence in educational, civic and material affairs and established himself in the hearts of the people.

He is a loyal supporter, as was his father, of the principles of the republican party, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles County Pioneers, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Real Estate Board, the Masonic Order and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His father's name was William, and that of his grandfather Conrad. Near the end of the seventeenth century Conrad Shafer came from Pennsylvania to Louden County, Virginia. He married Mary Rasor. To them six sons and four daughters were born. After the War of 1812, in which he was a soldier, Conrad Shafer moved to Noble County, Ohio. There, near Mount Ephraim, he acquired public lands and there at a ripe old age he died.

William Shafer, the third son of Conrad, married Isabel Vorhies, and secured a farm beside that of his father. There he lived an esteemed citizen till God called him at the age of ninety-eight years. To Mr. and Mrs. Shafer were born eight sons and four daughters, who grew up on the farm in a two-room log cabin. Three of these sons had long and honorable service in the Civil war, one losing a leg in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee.

A. C. Shafer, christened Austin Conrad, was born on the farm at Mount Ephraim on the 19th day of May, 1844. Farming was no luxury in those early days. It was expected of every boy that he earn his keep, and so scarcely was this child out of his babyhood when he was assigned to the task of keeping the sheep and bringing in the cows from the pasture for the milking. One pair of shoes was the yearly allotment for each child in this family. These were made in the home and hardly lasted the winter months. The subject of this memoir says: "Often on October days I poked bossy out of her lair that I might warm my chilled feet on the ground where she had lain." He continued during his youth to do all kinds of jobs, being allowed to attend school about two months each year.

In response to the call for defenders of the flag he on the first day of August, 1862, enlisted in Company D, Ninety-second Ohio Infantry. After a short service in West Virginia his regiment was sent to Tennessee, where it became a part of Turchin's Brigade, Reynolds' Division, Thomas' Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Ezra Church and Jonesboro, being discharged at Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of June, 1865, after marching in the Grand Review.

His lofty patriotism and deep interest in his old comrades found expression in his affiliation with Stanton Post, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander. He has also had the honor of holding the office of assistant adjutant-general of the department.

Shortly after his return from the army he went West, and was for four years a student in the Iowa State University at Iowa City. Coming to California in 1872, he gave efficient service as a teacher in the public schools of Northern California. Ever in quest of the best, he landed in Los Angeles in 1876 and taught the first public school in the Town of Santa Monica.

In November, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of A. C. Shafer and Mary H. Harrold, who was born near Linden, in San Joaquin County, California, where her parents, Christian and Charlotte (Shelton) Harrold, settled in 1850, they coming from England by way of Australia. Mrs. Shafer combines in her person the virtues of Martha and Mary of Gospel fame, whom the Master loved. Though "careful and troubled" about household affairs, she has not neglected the "one thing needful," but "hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken from her." She is an ideal helpmeet; a God-fearing mother, who teaches her boy to be clean and manly, her daughter to be pure and womanly; and both to love their country and its flag. She is actively affiliated with the West Adams M. E. Church, the Woman's Club of Southern California University and the Woman's Relief Corps.

The union of Mr. Shafer and his wife has been blessed in the birth of three children: Mrs. Effie M. Wilgus, who with her children, William Alfred and Jack Donald, lives with her parents; Clarence Harrold, who died at the age of three years; Leroy Vincent, who was a volunteer in the World war and an overseas soldier. He married Sue D. Dickson, and to them has been born a son, Dickson Leroy. They reside at Santa Ana, California, where Mr. Shafer is the title officer of the Orange County Abstract Company.

During the years of 1882-83-84 A. C. Shafer was the sole teacher in what was known as the Cahuenga School, located on Beverly Boulevard at Normandie Avenue. The district extended from Sunset Boulevard on the north to Ninth Street on the south, and from Hoover Street on the east to the Town of Santa Monica on the west, having about sixty children of school age. This district included much of the present Hollywood and all of what is known as the Wilshire District, where there is now a population of 150,000.

Having devoted fourteen years in training children for useful citizenship, Mr. Shafer quit his old profession in 1886 and became a realtor in Los Angeles, where he built up a large business, especially as a subdivider of estates, thus giving to thousands home sites. Probably no other name appears upon the recorder's records as often as does that of Mr. Shafer. He has also been for many years and is still a home builder, thus enabling multitudes to sit under their own vine and fig tree in the fairest land on earth.

He served two terms, 1889-91, as a member of the City Council of Los Angeles and one term as a member and president of the Board of Education. As a councilman he caused to be enacted the law closing the Sunday saloon. As a school trustee he instituted the custom of flying the flag over schoolhouses. Of the twenty-three men who sat with him in the council chamber he alone survives, while but one other of the school board lives.

Thus he has a goodly measure of pioneer distinction in pedagogic profession, real estate business and civic affairs. In a large sense he has been and still is an influential figure in the development of Los Angeles, which he has seen grow from an adobe village of 8,000 sleepy souls to

take its place as the Queen City of the Pacific with 1,000,000 enterprising and supremely happy people.

Austin Conrad Shafer, only known in business circles as A. C. Shafer, can justly claim to be a pioneer of lofty emprise who has made his impress as a patriotic, liberal and public-spirited citizen on the state of his adoption and the city of his choice and where he has an inviolable place in popular confidence, affection and esteem.

Doctor Olga Kratt, osteopath, whose hospital and offices are at 5112 Hollywood Boulevard in Hollywood, has been singularly successful in her professional career and fortunate likewise in her choice of residence and business property.

She is a native of Germany and was a small girl when her parents came to America. She was reared and educated at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and later returned to Germany to study osteopathy and hydrotherapy. On coming to Los Angeles twenty years ago she attended the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, receiving a degree from that school, and she also studied naturopathy.

Seventeen years ago Doctor Kratt decided to invest in property, and in search of an ideal home bought the site she now occupies at 5112 Hollywood Boulevard. She bought this at a very nominal figure. The increase in values along the Boulevard has been beyond her most sanguine expectations. Her home had only two others in the near neighborhood, one a bungalow across the street and another around the corner.

Doctor Kratt engaged in the practice of osteopathy at Hollywood twelve years ago. She has converted her home into a hospital and she treats there from eighty-five to one hundred patients daily. She was herself treated and cured by the great Doctor Abrams himself and has become an exponent of his methods, known as the electronic reactions of Abrams. She has acquired a wonderful following, who regard her skill as almost uncanny. She is a member of the Electronic Society (E. R. A.), the Osteopathic Society, and is a member of the staff of the Osteopathic College and Hospital.

J. A. Russell, licensed real estate broker at Hollywood, has been in business here for ten years. His has been a career of long and varied experience. As a boy he was a soldier in the Civil war. For many years he was a railroad man, and held a number of executive responsibilities.

In 1913 he established his business at Hollywood in general real estate, loans, insurance, exchanges and rentals. He handles large city properties and acreage. His offices are at 7058 Hollywood Boulevard, and his home at 1421 Gardner Street.

James A. Russell was born at Glaize City, Camden County, Missouri, October 6, 1848, son of Alexander A. and Susan (Estes) Russell. His mother was also born at Glaize City, Missouri, and died in 1891. His father, a native of St. Louis, spent many years as a farmer, and during the administration of Grover Cleveland was chief pension examiner. He subsequently retired and moved to Leavenworth, Kansas.

James A. Russell attended public schools in Missouri, and in June, 1862, when only fourteen years old, he enlisted at Springfield, Missouri, as a private in Company C of the Twelfth Missouri Regiment. He served two years and three months. After the war he learned telegraphy in the offices of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, and was with that road until 1884. For a time he was in the station department as an

operator, and in 1892 he became a train dispatcher for the Denver & Rio Grande at Salida, Colorado. He first came to California in 1894, employed in the telegraph department of the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe. He remained here until 1897, and in that time did considerable real estate business. Following that for three years he was with the Queen & Crescent Railroad, spent eighteen months with the St. Louis & San Francisco as chief dispatcher, and was dispatcher at Carbondale, Illinois, for the Illinois Central. Later he became division superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande, and on resigning that office in 1913 moved to California and engaged in his present business at Hollywood.

Mr. Russell is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Los Angeles and Hollywood Chambers of Commerce. On May 21, 1888, he married Miss Crotia Mays, daughter of Matthew and Betty (Gillespie) Mays, of Richland, Missouri. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell were Marian and Aaron, both deceased. Mrs. Russell was born near Richland, Missouri, and educated in public schools there, and for several years taught school. Her father, Matthew Mays, came to California in 1848, and spent about seven years in the Clear Lake district. He then returned to Missouri and was engaged in farming until 1898, when he retired and lived at Richland, Missouri, until his death in 1905. His wife passed away in 1904. Mr. Mays was one of the prominent men in the southeastern part of Missouri, and had much to do with the development of that rich agricultural and industrial section.

Occidental Life Insurance Company. The Occidental Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles was incorporated June 30, 1906, with a capital of $200,000 and $50,000 surplus. The offices of the company were at the southeast corner of Sixth and Spring streets until 1914, and since then the company has occupied quarters in the Merchants National Bank Building, now having the entire twelfth floor and part of the seventh floor. The officers at the time of the organization in 1906 were: E. H. Conger, president; Joseph Burkhard, first vice president; Seth A. Keeney, second vice president; W. H. Cramer, secretary; B. E. Page, counsel; John W. Vaughn, treasurer; W. H. Hitchcock, medical director; Dudley Fulton, assistant medical director; and H. W. Allstrom, actuary.

With the death of Mr. Conger, Joseph Burkhard succeeded him as president, E. L. Blanchard as second vice president, and H. J. Burkhard third vice president. In 1909 Mr. Cramer was made fourth vice president and superintendent of agencies; Mr. Allstrom became secretary and actuary, and Robert J. Giles manager of the accident department. In 1910 Mr. Giles became general manager, and in 1911 secretary and general manager, and Francis Hope took the duties of actuary. In 1912 Mr. Giles was also made superintendent of agencies. The officers in 1921 were: Joseph Burkhard, chairman of the board; H. J. Burkhard, president; J. F. Burkhard, first vice president; E. L. Blanchard, second vice president; R. J. Giles, secretary and general manager and superintendent of agencies; John W. Vaughn, treasurer; B. E. Page, counsel; W. W. Hitchcock, medical director; and Pierce L. Davies, assistant secretary. In January, 1923, Doctor Fulton succeeded Doctor Hitchcock as medical director, Dr. Donald W. Skeel becoming assistant medical director. Clarence H. Tookey became assistant actuary.

In 1907 the capital of the company was set at $250,000, with a surplus of $75,000, and in 1918 an addition of $100,000 was made to the surplus. At present the combined capital and surplus amounts to

Finis C. Yates

approximately $450,000, and the assets of the company are nearly $7,500,000. The company writes policies in life, accident and health insurance and has over $66,000,000 insurance in force. In 1914 the assets were about $1,000,000 and the insurance in force around $10,000,000, so that the progress of a decade has been over 600 per cent. There are eighty-three people employed in the home office and the underwriters of the company cover the states of California, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Mr. Joseph Burkhard, chairman of the Board of Directors, was born in Germany and has been a resident of Los Angeles since the late '80s.

Judge Finis C. Farr was a California pioneer, though he came to the state in the present century. His pioneering was done in that land of romance and achievement known as the Imperial Valley. He was one of the very conspicuous figures until his death in Imperial County.

Judge Farr was a native of Johnson County, Missouri. The Farr family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, has been in America since Colonial times and members of the family were patriots in the American Revolution, and through all the generations since have continued to uphold their country and right and justice. James D. Farr, father of Judge Farr, came from Tennessee and was a pioneer in Missouri, and died at Warrensburg, in that state, where he is buried. He married Rhoda Niblack Craig, daughter of a wealthy plantation owner of Alabama, and they had a large family of sons and daughters.

Finis C. Farr was educated in McGee College, Macon, Missouri, where he also took his law training. He had the additional advantage of having for his preceptor Judge Finis Ewing, a distinguished Missouri attorney, for whom he was named. Judge Farr was first engaged in practice at Warrensburg, Missouri, and later at Kansas City. At Kansas City he was a partner of Alfred Henry Lewis, whose claim to fame is not based on his work as a lawyer but as a man of letters. Alfred Henry Lewis wrote some of the most widely read stories of the great Southwest, and these constituted his best books, though his later writings covered a much wider field of subjects. When Mr. Lewis retired to give his time to literary work, Judge Farr continued law practice alone. He was elected a member of the House of the Missouri State Legislature, being the youngest member of that body. Subsequently he became private secretary to Governor Crittenden of Missouri. While serving in this capacity the notorious Frank James surrendered to the governor. Some years later Judge Farr defended Jesse James, Jr., accused of train robbery, and secured his acquittal. After his service as private secretary to the governor, Judge Farr resumed his law practice.

Judge Farr came to California about 1903, locating in the Imperial Valley. He was instrumental in securing many important improvements and supported numerous measures that worked out for the advancements of this region. He was the man who wrote the petition for the organization of Imperial County and he participated actively in all the early events and incidents in the history of the valley. His law practice absorbed his time until he was appointed registrar of the United States Land Office at El Centro, California, and was holding this important position when he died in April, 1918, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a Knight Templar Mason, helped organize the first Masonic Lodge in Imperial County, and was active as a member and worker of the Imperial Presbyterian Church,

serving as a member of its official board for some years. He was one of the trustees of the grammar and high school boards.

Judge Farr married at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, Miss Mary M. Whitsitt, daughter of W. D. F. Whitsitt, whose parents were natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Farr was born at Greencastle, Indiana, and she died at Imperial in 1922, aged sixty-six. Judge and Mrs. Farr had two children, the only son dying in childhood. The daughter is Mrs. Mary F. Butler, present postmistress of Imperial.

For some time before his death Judge Farr had been editing a history of Imperial County, which was published shortly after his death. A memorial tribute to him that appeared in this publication may be appropriately used to conclude this brief sketch: "He was a man whose character had borne the testimonial of public office alike in Missouri, his native state, and in Imperial County, where he had been a participant in public affairs from the earliest of pioneer days. At the time of his death he was registrar of the United States Land Office at El Centro. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at Imperial and an active member of the Imperial County Bar Association, both of which organizations have been quick to spread upon their records testimonials to his ability and his character. In a sense, this book, representing practically the last of his many works for the public good, will be a monument to his memory and in the years to come will be evidence of the high type of men who constituted the pioneers of Imperial Valley and who undertook to shape its development to the lasting good of humanity."

Mrs. Mary F. Butler, postmistress of Imperial, is one of the pioneers of the Imperial Valley, her advent into this region dating back to 1903. She has held her present office since August, 1913, when she was appointed to it by President Wilson, being the third to occupy the office. The first to be so honored was also a woman, Margaret Clark, and she was followed by H. E. Allatt. Mrs. Butler, twice appointed by President Wilson, being appointed for a third time by President Harding.

Mrs. Butler was born at Kansas City, Missouri, a daughter of the late Judge Finis C. Farr, the record of whose career as a pioneer of the Imperial Valley is given in the preceding sketch. Mrs. Butler was graduated from the Central High School on Locust Street, in Kansas City, Missouri, and was active in literary work both before and after her graduation. Subsequently she was married to W. L. Stevenson, member of one of the prominent families of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Stevenson in 1923 was married to J. Harlan Butler, a ranch owner of the Imperial Valley, but for several years retired from active business. Mr. Butler is a native of Indiana, receiving his education at the Kansas State University.

Mrs. Butler has been active in community church work, in the Eastern Star, the Business Woman's Club and the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion. She has passed the chairs of the Eastern Star, of which she is past matron. At present she is chairman of the Music Committee of the Community Church of Imperial, of whose work she is a zealous promoter. Always a firm believer in equal suffrage, she believes it to be not only the privilege, but the duty of every woman to participate actively in public affairs. During the late war she was an inspirational speaker in behalf of the different phases of war work, and she accomplished some most remarkable sales of Liberty Bonds, as well as secured liberal contributions to the various war organizations.

Mrs. Butler has had the following children born to her: Andrew C. Stevenson, and Finis Farr Stevenson. Andrew C. Stevenson was a high school youth of Imperial when this country entered the World war, and he left school to enlist in the Coast Artillery. His period of service extended over two and one-half years, and he was in the Coast Artillery, at Fort Kamehameha, Honolulu, when he was ordered home, and was honorably discharged. At present he is an auto salesman at Bakersfield, California. He was married to Miss Hazel Smith, and they have one daughter, Lois Yvonne. Finis Farr Stevenson also left the Imperial High School to enlist in the World war, and was trained at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, California. Following his honorable discharge at the close of the war, he was in the government immigration service at Calexico, California, leaving it to enter the Imperial postoffice under his mother. His death occurred January 28, 1925, at the age of twenty-four years. He was unmarried. Mrs. Butler is one of the best examples the Imperial Valley possesses of the modern woman in the highest conception of the term. As daughter, wife, mother and citizen, she has proven herself worthy of the consideration and approval of her community, while as an office holder she has made a record those following her will find it difficult to distance. Such women as she prove to the world at large that women are perfectly competent to exercise the right of equal suffrage, and that by so doing they forfeit none of their distinctive attributes which make for real womanliness and Christian character of the highest type.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Adams, whose work as an educator has brought her most favorable distinction in Los Angeles, came to California from Kentucky, where she was born and reared, and through her life she has retained the aristocrat bearing and the traditions that savor of the good old stock from which she sprang.

She was born in Lancaster, Kentucky, daughter of L. R. Schuyler. Her remote ancestry is the famous Schuyler family that was identified with the Colonial Dutch settlements around New York. The founder of this family was General Philip Schuyler, at one time governor of New York, and great-grandfather of Mrs. Adams. She is named in honor of his daughter, Elizabeth Schuyler, who married Alexander Hamilton. Her great-grandmother was of another Manhattan Dutch family, the VanRenselliers. The General Schuyler monument is a feature of the City of Albany and the house in which the family lived stands in a public park. The grandfather of Mrs. Adams was Benjamin Franklin Schuyler. Her father was a farmer, lawyer, and for twenty years county administrator in Kentucky.

Mrs. Adams was educated in Bowling Green, Kentucky, graduating from Potter College there. She was married to Willis Adams of Mount Vernon, Kentucky, a merchants who for many years was in failing health. The family lived at Mount Vernon for twelve years. Mrs. Adams has two sons and two daughters, Lytle and Jack, Ida May and Elizabeth. In 1912 the family came to California. At Mount Vernon, Kentucky, Mrs. Adams had conducted a school called the "Welsh Morrow School," attended by sixty young men. This school was in the mountains. Due to Mr. Adams' inability to endure the altitude, the family came to California, where Mrs. Adams started a school for backward children. The attendance at this school is about forty. The facilities includes three houses on Orchard Street and a studio in the rear, and a staff of six teachers is maintained. Mrs. Adams more recently has

become interested in a new school on Elmdale, an adjoining street, a school for the instruction of normal children. Five of the children from her subnormal school were accepted in their regular grades in the public schools. On all sides the opinion is expressed that she has a wonderful faculty for handling and training subnormal minds.

Mrs. Adams is a democrat in politics. Two of her sisters live in Kentucky. She has four grandchildren, and as above stated, two sons and two daughters. Her daughter Ida May is the most prominent woman attorney in Los Angeles, and all are familiar with the splendid fight she has made in behalf of the Indians in the West. She is eligible to practice in the Federal courts. The other daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, assists Mrs. Adams in the school.

Allan Shore is a member of a prominent realty firm of Hollywood and Los Angeles, the Shore Brothers Company, established by him and his brother, Egerton Shore, in 1914. It is a business in general real estate, loans and insurance, and they have represented the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York. The company has several branch offices, and occupy a new office building at 525 Figueroa Street, in Los Angeles. Some of the properties they have handled have been in the Heart of Hollywood tract, Shoreham Heights, West Knoll, Parkdale Gardens, and at present the company has the 400 lots comprised in the City Center tract.

Mr. Egerton Shore is a member of the State Railroad Commission of California, and is a former member of the State Board of Control. Allan Shore was a member of the governing committee of the Los Angeles Realty Board in 1921-22. In 1922 he was president of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, and was president of the old Board of Trade preceding the Chamber of Commerce.

Allan Shore is a native of Toronto, Canada, was educated there, graduating with the A. B. degree from Toronto University in 1895, and in 1899 received his medical degree from McGill University of Montreal. He has membership in the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was an interne for one year in the Montreal General Hospital, and was successfully engaged in practice at Toronto, Canada, until he came to California in 1913 and took up the real estate business. He is a member of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Hollywood Athletic Club, the Beach Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Masonic Club of Hollywood and the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to the Los Angeles City Club. Mr. Shore married Caroline Foutty, of West Virginia.

Marinus A. Milbach was for many years a prominent figure in Los Angeles mercantile circles. The Milbach family has been in Los Angeles for thirty-four years and is prominently known in a social way.

Mr. Milbach was born in Denmark, and came to this country at the age of twenty-one. He had served as an officer in the Danish army. In 1894 he came to Los Angeles from Everett, Washington, where he had been engaged in the dry goods business. At Los Angeles he associated himself with the permanent dry goods firm of Ville de Paris, and for twenty-two years was foreign buyer for this store. He also became a stockholder in the company.

In 1894 Los Angeles was a city of about 50,000 population. The Milbachs' first home was on Fourth Street, near Hill, then a fashionable

W. W. Bowen

district, later at 737 South Hill, and as the city extended they moved their home to Thirty-ninth and McClintock, and finally to their present location in the heart of the fashionable Wilshire district, at 674 South Kingsley Drive. Mrs. Milbach has a vivid recollection of the first big fiesta held after their arrival, the one in which Mrs. Modini Wood was queen.

Mr. and Mrs. Milbach were married at Everett, Washington, and came to Los Angeles on their honeymoon, finally deciding to remain in the city. Mr. Milbach was a member of the Athletic Club. They have two daughters, Dorothy Milbach Deane and Catherine Milbach.

William M. Bowen is a lawyer of wide and successful experience, an active member of the California bar for over thirty years, and achieved his early successes as a result of a tremendous expenditure of energy in combating circumstances that did not permit him to acquire his education by a comfortable routine.

He was born at Lowell, in Lake County, Indiana, January 16, 1862, and in 1870, when he was eight years of age, his parents, Peter M. and Chloe (Miller) Bowen moved to Osage County, Kansas, then a frontier Indian district. He lived there four years and in 1874 the family returned to Indiana and located in Jasper County. There Mr. Bowen, while attending school, worked on a farm. In 1876, at the age of fourteen, he went out to Sedgwick County, Kansas, and was busied with farming there until 1880. The following four years he spent farming at Stewartville, in Clinton County, Missouri, where in the summer of 1884 he sold all his earthly belongings on time, and in September, 1884, arrived in California and located near Niles, where he soon was enrolled as a student in Washington College. Shortly after entering college his creditor in Missouri went through bankruptcy and left him without a penny. He was determined to get an education; to pay his board and tuition, he worked every day on the college farm from 7 o'clock in the morning until noon, attending his classes in the afternoon, and from 8 o'clock in the evening until 11 did janitor work.

His father died in Alameda County, California, in April, 1886, and just prior to his death he had purchased seventy acres of hill land covered with rock and scrub oak near Napa, California. Mr. Bowen took his mother and four sisters to Napa to live on the ranch, and he entered the Methodist College at Napa, but finding it impossible to make both ends meet, after one semester, abandoned his college career for the time being and took to the task of clearing the farm and quarrying rock at 25 cents per load. As he had his heart set on the practice of law, however, he got a few second-hand law books and the castaway advance sheets of the Reporter system through Judge Henry C. Gesford, of Napa, in exchange for janitor work at his office, and continued to make progress in his law studies, walking one and one-half miles to perform this service after working hard all day.

In 1888 he was elected road overseer for his district. In November, 1890, he was elected a justice of the peace in Napa City. He filled that office until August, 1891, and at the same time looked after his farm. Judge Bowen was in private practice at Napa until August, 1892. He then entered and graduated from Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa, and on returning to California located at Los Angeles, where he began the practice of law with his brother, C. C. Bowen. In 1896 his brother went into the ministry and Judge Bowen then became associated with

Judge W. F. Henning under the firm name of Bowen & Henning. In 1898 his partner retired, and James G. Scarborough became his associate, under the name of Scarborough & Bowen. This is one of the old and prominent law firms of Southern California.

Of the many civic matters with which Mr. Bowen has been connected, the one that stands out most prominently in his "discovery, acquisition and development" of Agricultural Park, now Exposition Park. In 1898, while teaching a large class of boys in the University Methodist Episcopal Church, he discovered that some of his class were attending coursing matches (which consisted of chasing jackrabbits with hounds) every Sunday after class. This brutal pastime had such a demoralizing effect on the young men of the community that he at once resolved to put an end to it. He had Col. F. D. Black, the promoter, arrested, secured a conviction, the case was appealed to the Superior Court, and finally on October 19, 1899, Judge B. M. Smith rendered a decision upholding the lower court, and sounding the death knell of this cruel sport in Southern California. After closing up two saloons, running full blast and in defiance of the law in the park, he then conceived the idea that the grounds should be beautiful and improved.

He was elected to the Los Angeles City Council in 1900 and at once began a campaign to raise money by private subscription to purchase the park from its supposed owners, it being understood generally at that time that it was a private property. After raising $25,000 by private subscription he visited the late Judge Slauson for assistance, and the Judge suggested that he look into the title of the property, which he did, and soon discovered that it was public property. He then abandoned the idea of buying the same and proceeded to get hold of the machinery by which suit could be prosecuted for the recovery of the property, and finally, in August, 1904, he filed suit in the Superior Court for an accounting and recovery of the park.

Immediately thereafter he was attacked by one Frank W. Burnett, an attorney, through the Municipal League, setting forth at length in a communication to Governor Pardee, claiming that the wrong action had been taken, and that the property would be lost to the people by reason of the statute of limitations, and asked him (the governor) to place some one in charge of the case who would carry the same to a successful conclusion. The governor, however, had confidence in Mr. Bowen's ability and refused to interfere. The case was tried and Judge Waldo M. York sustained every contention made in the lower court, and the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, which finally sustained Judge York on August 8, 1908, and the title was finally quieted in the people.

While the first fight was being waged in the courts, an equally interesting fight was staged in the Legislature at Sacramento by those who were trying to claim the property as private property. In January, 1905, Senate Bill 578 was introduced by Senator Savage, and A. B. No. 701 introduced by J. A. Bliss, of Oakland, whatever may have been their purpose, nevertheless the effect would have been to terminate the existence of the plaintiff corporation in the action for the recovery of the property, and greatly embarrass all efforts to secure the property, which had since 1896 been in private hands. To Assemblyman Percy King, of Napa, and E. K. Strowbridge, of Alameda County, are due much credit for the defeat of these bills. Again in 1907 and 1909 attempts were made to accomplish by legislation what could not be done through the courts, but on each occasion their efforts were balked.

The title and possession having been settled, the next question was the use and improvement of the park. Mr. Bowen conceived the idea of interesting the city, county and state, in different lines of activity, but the whole coordinating in one harmonious plan for the improvement, use and enjoyment of the park by the whole people. Under this plan the great museum and art gallery were built, the state exposition building and the armory. The old wooden grandstands and stables were destroyed and new ones rebuilt; a great athletic field was laid out, bowling greens, tennis courts, picnic and children's play grounds, and last, but not least, two splendid swimming pools were constructed, which will accommodate hundreds of men, women and children every day. Under this joint agreement the city has charge and care of the grounds, and improves and maintains the same.

In order to start the new work Mr. Bowen secured private subscriptions for $10,000, and succeeded in getting the city and county to each provide a like amount, and out of this the new race track and barns were completed.

On December 19, 1917, the corner stones of both the museum and exposition buildings were laid by the Masonic Grand Lodge of California, and a formal ceremony took place of christening this new property "Exposition Park."

The Museum of History, Science and Art is managed and controlled by a board of governors, of which Mr. Bowen is president. In the museum is housed a splendid collection of fossils taken from the Hancock LaBrea Fields at Los Angeles—the most wonderful collection of its kind in the world.

A great stadium with 85,000 seating capacity at Exposition Park has just been completed, and this achievement is one of the greatest to Mr. Bowen's credit.

He was married to Louise A. Martin in August, 1892. He has one daughter, Mary Bowen Huff, living at Los Angeles; his younger daughter, Wilda Bowen Chick, passed away early in 1925.

Mr. Bowen is counsel for the University of Southern California, is a member of the James A. Garfield Lodge of Masons, the Knights Templar, Al Malaikah Temple, the Skull and Dagger Society, the Delta Beta Tau fraternity, the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Bar Association, California Country Club, Surf and Sand Club, and is a leading Methodist layman, a republican, and served in the Los Angeles City Council in 1901 to 1904, inclusive, being president of that body during the last term. He is also president of the Sixth District Agricultural Association of the State of California, and chief counsel for Col. Robert E. Frith, prohibition enforcement commissioner for the Twenty-second District.

Baldwin M. Baldwin is a member of the Los Angeles real estate firm of Baldwin & Baldwin, established in October, 1923, and incorporated at the beginning of the following year. They have their offices in the I. N. VanNuys Building, the other partner being W. M. O'Brien. They are doing a general real estate and insurance business, specializing in business properties and long term leases. They are handling a subdivision of 1,555 acres located between Los Angeles and Venice, near Washington Boulevard to the south.

Mr. Baldwin is a son of Anita M. Baldwin, one of the prominent women of California, a native of San Francisco, who finished her educa-

tion in Mills College. She lives at Santa Anita, California, and is a member of the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles.

Baldwin M. Baldwin was born at Berkeley, California, March 21, 1900, was educated in public schools at Pasadena, at Los Angeles and Santa Monica, attended the Harvard Military School of Los Angeles, and took his higher education in the University of Southern California, the University of California, and the Massachusetts University. In a short time he was engaged in the oil business, continuing until he took up real estate. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity and the Annandale Golf Club.

Robert J. Giles, general manager of the Occidental Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, has been active in insurance circles on the Pacific Coast for a third of a century.

He was born at Blissfield, Michigan, in 1873, and at the age of fourteen, in 1887, went to Oregon. He finished his education there, and took up insurance as a career in 1890. His experience has covered all the Pacific Coast from Canada to Mexico. In 1909 he came to Los Angeles and joined the force of the Occidental Company, and his individual work and abilities have had much to do with the prosperity of that company. Mr. Giles is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the All Year Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Francis A. Hartwell is the executive head of the F. A. Hartwell Company, one of the progressive concerns engaged in the real estate business at Hollywood, Los Angeles County. The business was founded in February, 1920, under the title of the Dietz-Hartwell Company, which represented a copartnership on the part of Francis A. Hartwell and E. D. Dietz. This alliance continued until August, 1922, since which date the business has been conducted under the title of the F. A. Hartwell Company, with headquarters at 6718 Hollywood Boulevard. The enterprise includes a general real estate business, with the platting and developing of available tracts, together with departments devoted to rentals, exchanges, loans and insurance.

Francis Albert Hartwell was born at Phoenix, Arizona, August 15, 1896, and is a son of Francis Asher Hartwell. The public school discipline of Francis A. Hartwell was acquired in his native city and included that of the high school. At Phoenix he became actively identified with the automobile business, in which he there continued until 1913, when he came to California and established himself in the same line of business at San Diego. In 1914 he returned to Phoenix, and for the ensuing two years he was representative agent for the Martin automobile carburetor for the territory comprising Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

In the interests of the same company Mr. Hartwell then returned to California and became its sales manager in the City of Los Angeles. He retained this position until he there organized the Hartwell Motor Company for the handling of the Jeffrey automobiles and motor trucks in Southern California. One year later he sold the business to the Troy Motor Sales Company, and he then enlisted in the air service of the nation, in connection with the World war. He was placed in charge of motor instruction at Ellington Field, Texas, where he served also as master signal electrician and aviation mechanician. After receiving his

H. G. Strathearn

honorable discharge he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Reserve Corps of the Air Service of the United States Army.

Upon terminating his war service Mr. Hartwell became one of the interested principals in the American Enameling & Stamping Company, Los Angeles, and he continued his connection with this concern until he established himself in the real estate business at Hollywood.

Mr. Hartwell has identified himself most loyally with the general interests of his home city, and is here a director of the Federal Trust & Savings Bank, a member of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, and the Hollywood Business Men's Club, and secretary of each the Hollywood Athletic Club and the Hollywood Hills Association. He is a member of the Round Table, the Hollywood Masonic Club, the Wilshire Country Club, the Southern California Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Yacht Club, and the Masonic fraternity. He is further to be noted as an appreciative and popular member of Hollywood Post of the American Legion, and holds membership also in the Santa Monica Swimming Club. He is president of the company which publishes Holly Leaves, a weekly newspaper at Hollywood. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and in their home city he and his wife are members of the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist.

On the 25th of April, 1914, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hartwell and Miss Cornelia Ione Tobin, daughter of Arthur W. and Ione (Judson) Tobin, of Hollywood, and the one child of this union is a daughter, Nancy Anne. Mrs. Hartwell was born in the City of Chicago, Illinois, and the public school training she there received was supplemented by a course in the high school at Hollywood after the family removal to California.

Hugh J. Strathearn, M. D. One of the accomplished younger members of the medical profession in Los Angeles County is Dr. Hugh J. Strathearn of Hollywood. Doctor Strathearn has had unusual opportunities for training and experience.

He was born in Birmingham, England, January 23, 1893, son of Hugh and Sarah (Williams) Strathearn. His parents, also natives of England, came to the United States about 1896, locating at Jackson, Michigan.

Dr. Hugh J. Strathearn attended public schools in Jackson, graduated A. B. from Adrian College at Adrian, Michigan, in 1916, and then pursued his medical studies in the University of Michigan, where he was graduated M. D. in 1918. During the closing months of the war he was in the United States Public Health Service, commissioned as assistant surgeon. He was on duty in Pennsylvania, Maryland and other Eastern states.

Doctor Strathearn in March, 1919, came to California and located at Hollywood. For about five months he was in the Los Angeles County Hospital, after which he engaged in private practice at Pasadena. Early in 1921 he located at Hollywood, but soon afterward went East to pursue post-graduate work in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which old and honored institution he received a diploma of graduation. In 1922 he returned to Hollywood, and has since engaged in practice, his work being largely confined to obstetrics and gynecology. He was a member of the Medical Advisory Board of the new Hollywood Hospital and now a member of its staff. He belongs to the County, State and American Medical associations.

Doctor Strathearn is a member of the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity, the Delta Tau Delta social fraternity, the Masonic order, the Hollywood Athletic Club, 233 Club, and the Crescent Bay Yacht Club.

On June 15, 1918, he married Miss Elsie Overmyer of Toledo, Ohio. She was born near Toledo, was educated in the public schools of that city, and graduated A. B. from the University of Michigan in 1915. Later she attended the University of Southern California. Mrs. Strathearn is a member of the Alpha Chi Omega Sorority.

JOHN D. FREDERICKS. In May, 1923, the Tenth California District elected, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. Z. Osborne, John D. Fredericks a member of the first Congress to convene under President Coolidge. A man of better qualifications for Congress or any other public position California could hardly find. He has practiced law at Los Angeles nearly thirty years, and is one of the best known men in the state.

John Donnan Fredericks was born at Burgettstown, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1869, son of Rev. James T. and Mary (Patterson) Fredericks. In the Fredericks line every male member for over 200 years has been either a physician, Presbyterian minister or lawyer.

From the public schools of his native town John D. Fredericks continued his education in the Trinity Hall Military Academy at Washington, Pennsylvania, and in 1890 received the A. B. degree from Washington and Jefferson College at the same place. Soon after graduating he came to California, and while teaching at the Whittier State School for three years he studied law and in 1895 was admitted to practice. He has achieved unequivocal success in his profession, and it was at a genuine sacrifice of his private interests that he went to Washington as a congressman, necessarily giving up his personal participation in the large volume of law practice enjoyed by the firm of Fredericks & Hanna.

Mr. Fredericks was appointed deputy district attorney of Los Angeles County in 1899, and in 1902 was elected district attorney and reelected in 1906 and 1910. He retired to private practice in 1915. While district attorney Mr. Fredericks prosecuted the famous McNamara dynamite cases, a case involving investigations extending all over the country and finally the apprehension of the McNamara Brothers, charged as the principals in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building in 1911. All the important moves in securing evidence against these brothers were directed by District Attorney Fredericks, and he was directly responsible for securing the confessions of guilt from the McNamaras, thus avoiding the uncertainties of a prolonged trial. In connection with the work of the district attorney's office Mr. Fredericks also made a special study of methods used in the correction and punishment of criminals. In 1906 Mr. Fredericks represented Los Angeles County and other California counties contesting before the Federal Courts the case against the owners of the patent on oiled roads. Mr. Fredericks' contention that the process was not patentable was sustained after a hard fight in the courts.

Mr. Fredericks served as president in 1922 and is now treasurer and a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. For many years he has been a director of the Chamber. He personally had the chief responsibility in handling the purchase of land from the Baldwin estate for the Arcadia Balloon School site, a transaction that was finally concluded while he was president of the Chamber of Commerce. In order to make the transfer a personal guarantee of $100,000, had to be secured, and through Mr. Fredericks' efforts this money was advanced by mem-

bers of the Chamber. The sale finally was consummated for $463,119, the money being paid by the government through the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Fredericks was republican candidate for governor of California in 1914. One feature of his election to Congress that made the event of national significance was the fact that in his campaign he was an avowed supporter of President Harding's plan for United States participation in a world court of arbitration. His election was the first opportunity offered the people in any section of the United States to judge a candidate on this issue.

During the Spanish-American war Mr. Fredericks served as an adjutant of the Seventh Regiment, California Volunteers. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a member of the Los Angeles Country and California clubs and the Immanuel Presbyterian Church. His offices are in the new Pacific Mutual Building, and his home at 559 South Ardmore Street.

At Los Angeles in 1896 he married Miss Agnes M. Blakely. They have four children: John D., Jr., Miss Doris M. (who is assistant dean of the Southern Branch University of California), Deborah and James B. Fredericks.

Gesner Williams has been a member of the California bar for over twenty years, his practice having included some of the celebrated cases contested in the courts of this state. His home is at Los Angeles, his law offices being in the Haas Building of that city.

Mr. Williams was born in Gainesville, Alabama, December 15, 1867, son of David Hitt and Eugenia Floride (Hutton) Williams. He represents an old and honored Southern family and his early education was along liberal lines. He attended the public schools at Gainesville until 1884, from 1888 was a student in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, and from 1888 until 1890 attended the University of Virginia, receiving a degree in the latter year. In the meantime he had also taken a course in the Eastman National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York.

Mr. Williams earned some notable honors in his profession before coming to California. From 1893 to 1897 he practiced with the firm of Clarke & Williams at Demopolis, Alabama. For nine years he was attorney for the Southern Railway Company. Mr. Williams was one of the attorneys who broke the "Oiled Roads Patent," a monopoly case that attracted wide attention at the time. He was mayor of Demopolis from 1895 to 1897 and city attorney from 1897 to 1903. He was also a member of the Alabama National Guard from 1892 to 1902, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama in 1901, and in 1898 served as civic judge.

Coming to Los Angeles in 1903, he became associated with Judge A. W. Hutton in the law firm of Hutton & Williams. Since May, 1915, he has practiced alone. Mr. Williams was one of the associate counsel for the plaintiff, Anita Baldwin, in her contest of Lucky Baldwin's will, this having been one of the most famous cases in the annals of litigation in California. He has also been identified with a voluminous and important general practice. In addition to his law practice he is now engaged in a house-building program, having put up in 1923 a total of about sixty houses for the growing population of Los Angeles.

During the World war he stood fifth among the four-minute men of Los Angeles in number of speeches made for patriotic objects. Five young lawyers and two girl stenographers went from his office into the service, one of the girls being still with the War Department.

Mr. Williams helped to form the independent party in California in 1906, and in 1908 was a member of the national committee of that party. Since 1914 he has been a republican, and in 1919 was candidate for mayor, being defeated by M. R. Snyder. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Las Turas Country Club, Los Angeles County Bar Association, and Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He married, September 7, 1892, Miss Jennie Graydon Knox, at Demopolis, Alabama. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Woman's City Club. They have one daughter, Graydon, now the wife of Edward Finley Clarke, of Los Angeles.

Frank Mortimer French, resident of San Francisco half a century, is the pioneer of the business and profession known as manufacturer's agents on the Pacific Coast. He is active head of a business of this kind, with offices in the Sharon Building.

He is a native of the City of Boston, where he was born August 19, 1852. His father, Benjamin French, was likewise born at Boston, a descendant of Mayflower stock. He was a newspaper man with the old Boston Traveler until the Civil war. As a volunteer he went to the front with the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, being a non-commissioned officer in the army under General Hooker. He was killed in action May 2, 1863, at the battle of Chancellorsville. His brother Francis was with him at the time, serving in the same regiment. Benjamin French married Emily Lyon, a native of Newton, Massachusetts.

Frank Mortimer French acquired a public school education at Boston and in Cambridge, and was twenty-one years of age when he came to California in 1873. As bookkeeper and confidential clerk he served several different firms in San Francisco. It was in 1883 that he and E. W. Linforth, who recently died, formed a partnership to engage in the business of manufacturer's agents. During the forty years they were associated they became the oldest firm in this line in San Francisco. The two manufacturing industries which gave them the bulk of their business were the Kelly Ax and Tool Works at Charleston, West Virginia, and the Thomas Devlin Manufacturing Company, makers of malleable fittings. Since the death of Mr. Linforth, Mr. French has continued in business, still representing the Devlin interests on the coast.

Through these many years of business responsibility Mr. French has taken a public spirited part in the life and affairs of his home locality. He is a republican voter, is a member of the Mayflower Society, the Commonwealth Club and an associate member of the Faculty Club of the University of California. He has always been loyal to his duties and obligations of his church.

Mr. French married Miss Jessie S. Morse. She was born on Mare Island, in San Francisco Bay. Her father for many years was a civilian employe of the Mare Island Navy Yard and a well known pioneer in California, having come out to the coast in 1855 by the Isthmus of Panama. Mrs. French died February 7, 1907. There is one surviving daughter, Eleanor C., now the wife of Prof. Alfred R. Whitman, of the

W. F. Hoeft

faculty of the University of California, southern branch. Mr. Whitman is of Mayflower ancestry. The two daughters of Professor and Mrs. Whitman are Jessie Laura and Evelyn Gertrude.

William Franklin Holt. There have been many types of empire builders in the West, but for the most part their genius and energy have been expended in accumulating and concentrating vast power and resources under corporate management and control. The almost unique distinction of William Franklin Holt rests in the fact that the essence of his plan and policy has been the distribution and diffusion of the benefits of his empire building to the largest possible number of individuals. In this respect he has supplied the functions rarely exercised by a state or municipal corporation, permitting long time credits and actual participation in the benefits of the enterprise many years before any adequate reward in the ordinary business sense could immure to the promoter. His undertakings therefore have been "public works," in the broad sense of the term, with the largest financial responsibilities and management carried over a long period of time by the promoter, in this case an individual capitalist instead of a governmental body.

The public interest in such a career would be adequately satisfied only by a detailed account of the consecutive development instituted and carried out by Mr. Holt, particularly so far as the California record is concerned by his enterprise in the Imperial Valley. His work there has already been used as the basis for one of the fascinating romances of the Southwest, Harold Bell Wright's novel, "The Winning of Barbara Worth," in which the character Jefferson Worth is the fiction representative of William Franklin Holt. Such a proper historical account would mean a biography sufficient for an entire book, whereas this must be a comparatively brief sketch.

William Franklin Holt was born in Mercer County, Missouri, January 18, 1864, son of James and Nancy (Brantley) Holt. His English ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1642. His father, a native of Missouri, is now eighty-three years of age and lives on and owns one of the finest farms in Northern Missouri, in a section long famous for fine live stock. He is very active for his years, rides horseback and drives an automobile, and has enjoyed prosperity out of the ordinary as a North Missouri farmer. The mother died in 1920, at the age of eighty years.

William Franklin Holt was educated in country schools, and as a young man left the farm to engage in the grocery business at Princeton, Missouri, and his remarkable business energy brought him rapidly accumulating interests as a merchant, manufacturer and banker in Missouri. For a decade he was a country banker in his native state, and his interests gradually spread to the west in Colorado and Arizona. In that way he acquired a financial and practical interest in irrigation development and the utilization of desert lands.

Mr. Holt in 1900 established his home at Redlands, California. He was the first private capitalist with the courage to back up his vision and judgment with his own resources in instituting the development of that scorched desert district south of the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway in the extreme southeastern corner of California. He is the outstanding figure in the history of the development of what has been known during the past quarter of a century as the famed Imperial Valley. He built electric lighting plants in five towns, installed water systems, established banks, became president of the Holton Power Company, the Holton

Interurban Railway Company, the Imperial Valley Gas Company, the Coachella Valley Ice and Electric Company, the Seeley Townsite Company, the Los Angeles Fire Insurance Company and many other corporations. Through his personal energy and resources he developed such towns as Holtville and El Centro, in the Imperial Valley, and from a desert developed in less than a decade one of the most wonderful gardens in the world. He literally realized his vision, such as perhaps no other could see when the desert lay under the burning sun, of fertile fields, flocks and herds, cities, railroads, tree-lined boulevards, churches and schools and a prosperous population of thousands. It was his tremendous energy that gave confidence and inspiration to those associated with him, all his followers. In marshaling his forces for the conquest of the desert he displayed true Napoleonic qualities. He saw the valley as a whole and worked constantly for its symmetrical development. When others hesitated he went ahead. Mr. Holt personally paid for a survey and grading of some ten miles of track that eventually induced the Southern Pacific to extend its line to connect with his reclamation work. For a cross line he built the Holton Interurban, which has been an invaluable factor in the prosperity of the valley. The primary need was water for irrigation, and at his own expense he dug sixty miles of canal and in addition sold water stock on such terms that anybody could pay for it. In laying out Holtville and El Centro he built a hotel on the barren desert, and started a park which is today the pride of the cities. He also built the first telephone line, started the first laundry, opened the first store, the first school, serving as director and employing the first teacher, and the first church was built by him and he paid the greater part of the minister's salary. In six towns he erected brick blocks of a type of architecture peculiarly suited to the valley. The blocks built by him at El Centro is a remarkable piece of construction, with a beautiful colonnade, the chief building being the Holt Opera House. In each town he opened a bank, and he also did much to provide appropriate industrial plants and other commercial facilities for the increasing population.

During the high tide of this development work he retained his residence at Redlands, but since 1917 has made his home in Los Angeles. From 1918 to 1923 he served as a member of the Los Angeles Humane Commission and was president of the Hollywood Country Club upon its organization in 1919 until 1923. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a republican. Mr. Holt is now practically retired, giving his time only to his private interests. He is a member of the Christian or Disciples of Christ Church, being an elder in the Wilshire Boulevard Christian Church at Los Angeles and is a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. and a director and member of the Executive Committee of the California Christian College in Los Angeles. He served as treasurer of the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. until January, 1925.

The great work for which he deserves lasting fame was his pioneering in the Imperial Valley, where among other responsibilities not previously mentioned he served as the first postmaster and justice of the peace. Apparently he acted under the spell of an irresistible fascination for the development of desert lands, putting water on the land, building mills, creameries, stores and other facilities to provide commercial outlet for the products to the outside world. The most characteristic thing of all was his method of distributing the benefits to actual settlers. The land he sold at reasonable prices and in a way that no private real estate organization could afford without down payments and on time running

up as much as thirty-five years, a period of time that could only be equaled by the state or national government. In this way many a poor but industrious man got his start in the Imperial Valley.

Mr. Holt has lived his life out in the open spaces, yet is a man of exceptional culture, wide reading and has an extensive private library. When Harold Bell Wright wrote his "Winning of Barbara Worth," he sent Mr. Holt a copy of the book a few days before its formal publication. The author and the empire builder have been close personal friends for a number of years.

Mr. Holt married at Newtown, Missouri, August 15, 1885, Miss Fannie Jones, daughter of John Jones, a farmer of Newtown. Mrs. Holt died in Los Angeles in 1924. The two daughters of this marriage are: Esther Chloe and Permelia Catherine, both with their father at Los Angeles and active in social service work in that city. Mrs. Holt was a steady, patient, helpful partner in all the early struggles of her husband, and the two daughters are charming, sensible and cultured girls, the family having been perfectly united in tastes and judgment.

Only those familiar with conditions in 1900 and the subsequent wonders worked in the Imperial Valley can properly appreciate Mr. Holt's constructive part in that very remarkable history of California development. The land was sun scorched, sand blown, a dreary waste of adobe ridges and hummocks with shattered bunches of hardy desert vegetation that managed to survive the summer aridity. It was known to a few daring investigators that water might be brought from the Colorado River, but the enterprise was so beset with difficulties that it seemed impracticable to interest men with money in such a project. Mr. Holt was essentially the man in a million capable of undertaking the project and handling it in the public spirited and beneficent way he did. He was at the time thirty-six years of age, with a wide and successful experience in farming, banking and commercial enterprises, including irrigation development. The possibilities of the Imperial Valley appealed to his imagination, but unlike promoters generally, did not spend his time and strength seeking capital adequate for the vast undertakings he had in mind. He himself gave the initial impetus and supplied much of the capital himself, at the same time offering investors an opportunity to participate. Between the dream and reality lies a story of fortitude as heroic and fascinating as anything in the history of the great West. Few men could have endured the hardships of the pre-railroad days, the sand, the wind, the dust, the drouth, the bad roads and the meager supplies, but all this was as nothing compared with the mental and nerve racking worry incident to the organization of so many necessary enterprises. Mr. Holt had to raise the needed money, meet maturing obligations, fight and overcome unscrupulous opposition, get responsible managers and workers for a great variety of business undertakings from banks to hotels and newspapers. His personal example undoubtedly fortified many who were faltering and enabled them to weather the storm of uncertainty and adverse conditions until the problems were solved. It will be recalled that among other adversities there came the flooding from the Colorado River, threatening to make a vast inland lake of the entire valley, with the destruction of every vestige of hope and opportunity raised by the inspiring enthusiasm of Mr. Holt.

Again and again it has been proved that William F. Holt is not a money lover. No man could have done what he has done merely for the desire to accumulate wealth. He loved the Imperial Valley, and its great

possibilities appealed to him. He advised, encouraged, helped, and is known and loved by all for his sincere devotion to the best interests of the valley and its people. In the early years he recognized newspapers as an invaluable source of publicity in conjunction with the proper development of the valley, and accordingly founded the Calexico Chronicle, the Brawley News, the Holtville Tribune, and took over the Imperial Valley Press at a critical time. The newspaper properties were subsequently disposed of through the editors who were running them.

The spirit of helpfulness and coöperation with his fellow men has been the dominant characteristic of Mr. Holt. Never in his life has he foreclosed a mortgage or pushed a man to the wall because he could not meet his obligations. No one has started more enterprises for the public welfare in the Imperial Valley, and undoubtedly he has measured up to the highest ideals of a Christian business man's participation in affairs.

The Imperial Valley has long since become an independent and self-supporting region. However, the fascination for developing waste lands has not been altogether satisfied. Mr. Holt now has over 3,000 acres in Garfield County, Utah, which he has been developing to the interest of that entire section, and much of his time has been given to personal supervision of work there. Some years ago two Mormons owed him considerable money on a mortgage, and getting in a position where they were unable to meet their payments, in strict conformity with the Mormon religion about the satisfaction of debts, they wrote Mr. Holt, stating their inability to make the payment. Mr. Holt told them to take their time and pay when they could, but one day one of the Mormons appeared at his home in Los Angeles and requested that he take satisfaction for the debt a section of land in Utah. In spite of Mr. Holt's objections and request that they cancel the mortgage, the Mormons insisted that their religious principles could be satisfied only by his accepting the land in satisfaction of a just debt. A year or so later, while on a trip, he stopped off in Salt Lake City and went down to see this section of land. His inspection revived in him his strong love of pioneering, and before leaving he purchased 320 acres adjoining and subsequently bought other tracts until his holdings aggregated over 3,000 acres. What he has accomplished there is on a small scale what at an earlier date he did in the Imperial Valley and which has been a benefaction to all the ranchers and land owners in that section of Utah. He built a reservoir, canals and laterals at a cost of approximately $120,000, brought a large tract under cultivation, purchased the Escalante flour mill and had it removed to the Black Canyon and reinstalled, constructed an electric light plant, built a creamery, these three different plants costing a total of $75,000. He brought an abundance of water on the land, and in its production it promises to be a new garden spot. He found there an unfinished piece of state highway from Deer Creek south, resulting in a detour of about three miles, also there was a detour of about three miles, and also there was a few hundred yards of unfinished road along the Allen ranch at the mouth of Black Canyon. At the close of 1924 C. H. Mangum, a local merchant, and he took up the road question with two of the Garfield County road commissioners, and the outcome was that with the aid of other ranchers the unfinished portions of the highway were completed, affording a much needed improvement, since it is the only outlet to the railroad from Escalante, Witdsoe and Henderson, around which are located nearly a third of the county's population. Altogether Mr. Holt has probably expended a quarter of a million dollars in the development

of the resources of a section of Utah which has needed just this master impulse of capital and genius to encourage the people to a proper utilization of the splendid natural resources there.

Earl Palmer Smith, in the real estate business at 4800 Santa Monica Boulevard, in Hollywood, is one of the young and aggressive business men of Southern California, and came here with a successful business experience gained in his native City of New Orleans.

He was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, August 12, 1893, son of Maxwell C. and Nina (Palmer) Smith. His father was born at Rolla, Missouri, and his mother at Bowling Green, Kentucky. For twenty-two years his father was in the real estate business at New Orleans, and now occupies and operates a ranch in Louisiana. He is a democrat and a deacon in the Baptist Church, and is affiliated with the Masons and Woodmen. There are three children: Vernon G., of New Orleans; Ruba, wife of Dr. Glenmore Ash, of Lexington, Mississippi; and Earl P.

Earl Palmer Smith was educated in the public schools of his native city, attended the Dixon Academy at Covington, Louisiana, and then engaged in the automobile business. In September, 1922, he came to California, and was with the Dunham Company until July, 1923, and since then has been a member of the DeLuxe Investment Company at Hollywood. He has become a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

On January 16, 1915, he married Miss Hazel E. Heimel, a daughter of William J. and Louise (Rogencamp) Heimel, of New Orleans. Her father, now deceased, was a New Orleans merchant, and her mother continues the business since his death. Both parents were born in New Orleans, and Mrs. Smith was educated in the public schools of that city and in St. Mary's Dominican School. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Helen Muriel, born in 1918, and Nina Louise, born in 1920.

Henry Clay Gooding was a distinguished lawyer and public official, and had his home in Los Angeles for over twenty years.

He was born at Greenfield, Indiana, in 1838, son of Asa and Matilda (Hunt) Gooding. When he was a boy the family moved to Southern Indiana, and he was a graduate of old Asbury, now DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana. At one time he was a neighbor and was a lifelong friend of the great Indiana poet, James Whitcomb Riley. Judge Gooding was admitted to the bar and at one time served as a member of the Indiana Legislature. He and four of his brothers were soldiers in the Civil war. His brother, Oliver Paul Gooding, rose to the rank of general. The oldest brother, Judge David Gooding, became chief marshal of the District of Columbia, and Henry C. Gooding removed to Washington to be with this brother and engage in the practice of law. However, he remained there for only a short time and then returned to Indiana, and for many years was one of the leading attorneys of the Evansville bar. He became a noted political speaker, and was one of the ablest advocates of the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency, making a long speaking tour through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in 1888.

President Harrison appointed Mr. Gooding chief justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona Territory. Soon after taking up his duties he moved his family to Los Angeles, in 1890, putting his children in school, and then resumed his judicial duties in Arizona. After 1896 he made his permanent home in Los Angeles.

Mr. Gooding died in 1913, just after he and his family had returned from a two years' journey around the world. He died suddenly of heart disease. He was a man of unusual qualifications in his profession, was an incorruptible public servant, and exemplified some of the finest qualities of nobility. He was supreme justice in Arizona during a very trying period, when public responsibilities and duties were lightly regarded, and in spite of such conditions he was an outstanding contrast in absolute honesty and probity. He was a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

Judge Gooding married Miss Mary Velie Babcock, of Evansville, Indiana, daughter of Charles and Amelia Babcock. Their two children are Clay Paul Gooding, a lawyer in San Francisco, and Gertrude Gooding, who lived with her mother in the Los Angeles home at 610 South Westmoreland Street up to the time of her death a year ago. Mrs. Gooding for a number of years was regent of the Eschecholtzia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the mother chapter of this order in Southern California. She was also an early member of the Ebell and Friday Morning clubs, and her daughter is a member of the Ebell Club.

Hon. Frank C. Collier. When in March, 1924, Governor Richardson overcame the evident reluctance and persuaded Frank C. Collier at a considerable sacrifice of personal and professional interests to accept the post of judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, the governor announced the appointment with the comment, "the people of Los Angeles are fortunate in securing the service of a man of the high integrity, fine energy and superior ability of Mr. Collier. He has been active in connection with the Bar Association in trying to purge the bar of dishonorable members."

Judge Collier went on the bench after twenty years of activity that brought him unusual success in the field of the general civil law. He is a prominent member of a family that has been distinguished in the legal profession in the West for over sixty years. Judge Collier was born at Central City, Colorado, September 14, 1878, son of David C. and Martha Maria (Johnson) Collier. His father had been a pioneer in Kansas during the struggle for the free state, and from Kansas moved to Colorado, and in December, 1858, opened the first law office in the mining camp of Denver. Subsequently in Central City he attended his interests to include, in addition to his law practice, the ownership and editorial management of the Morning Register, which he conducted from 1861 to 1873. In 1884 he removed with his family to San Diego, California. One of his sons is Col. D. C. Collier, who was director general and president of the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, and has long been prominent in Southern California as a lawyer, banker and railroad builder.

Frank C. Collier was six years of age when taken to San Diego, where he was reared. He graduated from high school in 1896, took his law degree at the University of Michigan in 1901, and for a time was associated with his brother's law firm at San Diego, Collier and Smith. In 1902 he established an office at Prescott, Arizona, and in 1903 at Los Angeles. He was admitted to practice in the District and Circuit courts in 1903, and in the United States Supreme Court in 1908. He was associated as a partner of John W. Kemp in the law firm of Kemp & Collier in 1906-08. At the end of 1909, after spending the greater part of the year in London, he became associated with Oliver O. Clark in the firm of Collier & Clark, and at the time of his appointment to the bench he was

E. W. Reynolds

senior member of the law firm Collier & Labarere, handling an extensive civil and corporation practice. He has been attorney for a number of commercial and manufacturing corporations. Judge Collier for several years was a member of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association.

He is a thirty-third degree Mason, has been knight commander of the Court of Honor, belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Jonathan Club, and has his home at 1133 Pine Street, in South Pasadena.

Judge Collier married, December 11, 1905, Miss Lucy Kate Pinkerton.

Elbert Wilson Reynolds has been a resident of California nearly two score of years, and here his has been a large achievement in connection with business enterprise of broad scope and much importance, as is evident when it is stated that in the City of Los Angeles he has built up the largest exclusively wholesale jewelry and optical establishment and business in the West. The enterprise, which he conducts under the title of the E. W. Reynolds Company, had a very modest inception, when, in 1888, Mr. Reynolds opened at 33 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, the little establishment that figures as the nucleus around which has been evolved the now large and well ordered wholesale business. In initiating the business Mr. Reynolds opened his little place with a small stock of jewelers' findings, and from this he has built up an immense establishment that is one of the largest of its kind in the United States, different lines of goods having been added from time to time and the headquarters being expanded gradually, to meet the requirements of the constantly expanding business. In 1906, as a matter of commercial expediency, the business was incorporated, under the present title of E. W. Reynolds Company. The concern now occupies the third floor of the Metropolitan Building, at the corner of Broadway and Fifth Street, and here are carried complete lines of jewelry, diamonds and other precious stones, watches, clocks, cut glass, silverware, and watchmakers' and jewelers' supplies, while the large and well equipped optical department has the best of manufacturing facilities as well as a large general stock of optical goods. The company in its service to the retail jewelry and optical trade west of the Mississippi has adopted as its consistent slogan the amalgamated phrase, "Everythingyouneed." The company now retains a corps of fifteen efficient traveling salesmen, covering the states of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Nevada, and the total number of employes aggregates 150, the business being exclusively of wholesale order, and concerning the same the following appreciative estimate has been written: "Built upon the sure foundation of business confidence, good judgment, square dealing and satisfactory service, the growth in the trade of the E. W. Reynolds Company has kept pace with the phenomenal population growth of Los Angeles and its commercial territory, and the principal factor in the success of this concern has always been the personality of its founder and his close attention to the needs of his customers."

Elbert Wilson Reynolds was born at Bedford, Westchester County, New York, August 21, 1857, and is a son of the late George Washington Reynolds and Mary (Potter) Reynolds, both representatives of sterling Colonial families of New England and both of staunch Scottish ancestry. George W. Reynolds gave the greater part of his active life to productive farm industry, and met his death while serving as a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, he having been a member of the command of

Gen. Joseph Hooker and having been killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1864, and having been in active service during virtually the entire period of conflict prior to that time. He had been for eleven days on the battle field without food at the time when death ended his life, his widow having long survived him and her death having occurred at Stanford, Connecticut, when she was seventy-six years of age.

The public schools of his native place afforded Elbert W. Reynolds his youthful education and in a well ordered private school in the old Empire State, the while he has profited fully by the lessons learned in the great school of practical experience. As a youth Mr. Reynolds found employment in the retail jewelry store of Alexander Weed, of Stamford, Connecticut, and in the passing years he gained comprehensive knowledge of all details of this line of business enterprise, so that he was well fortified when he engaged independently in the retail jewelry business at Greenwich, Connecticut, where he continued in business ten years, his impaired health then leading him to come to California, in 1888. Of his business activities since that time adequate outline had already been given in this review, and it is but consistent to say that he is one of the representative business men and loyal and progressive citizens of Los Angeles, and that he has done well his part in advancing this city as one of the foremost commercial distributing centers of the great West.

The political allegiance of Mr. Reynolds is given to the republican party, he is an appreciative and valued member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and he holds membership in the California Club, the City Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Southern California Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, and the Yosemite Mountain Club. In the time honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Reynolds' basic affiliation is with Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. and A. M., of Los Angeles, where likewise he is a member of Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he has received the thirty-second degree in the Consistory at Los Angeles, besides being a noble of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

In the year 1881 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Reynolds to Miss Mary F. Knapp, who was born in the State of New York and who had been a resident of Los Angeles more than thirty years when death brought a close to her life, she having passed away March 21, 1921, and being survived by two daughters: Mabel, who is the wife of Albert B. Ebner, of Los Angeles, and Gladys, who is the wife of Walter H. Butler, likewise of this city. Both daughters were born at Greenwich, Connecticut, and both were educated in Los Angeles, where they received the advantages of the Marlborough School for Girls. In September, 1922, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Reynolds to Miss Anna Leland, who was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, and who prior to her marriage had been vice principal of the Gardena High School in Los Angeles. Mrs. Reynolds is a popular figure in the representative social and cultural circles of Los Angeles and is here an active member of the Friday Morning Club.

Lucius Matlock Fall. Recognized alike as an able attorney and public-spirited citizen, Lucius Matlock Fall is an excellent representative of his profession at Los Angeles. He is not a native son, as he was born at Greenbush, Preble County, Ohio, March 6, 1857, a son of Rev. John L. and Rebecca (Hart) Fall, the former an eminent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a man of high ideals and honorable life.

Growing to manhood in his native county, Lucius Matlock Fall attended its public schools, and subsequently Oberlin College, and was graduated from the latter in 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. For a short time thereafter Mr. Fall was engaged in teaching school, but then, entering the University of Michigan, took his legal training, and was graduated from that institution in 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For the following four years he was engaged in a general practice at Hutchinson, Kansas, and for four years more he remained in that city as prosecuting attorney, and during the time he was in office served with unflinching courage and able resourcefulness. In 1902 he came to California and established himself in a general civil and criminal practice, and has built up a valuable connection. For some years he has been connected with several of the important cases annually, and his manner of handling them has won high commendation not only from the bar and bench, but the public as well. He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association.

On December 25, 1888, Mr. Fall married Miss Ida Gilbert, a daughter of Cyrus and Mary (Meyers) Gilbert, of Germantown, Ohio, where Mrs. Fall was born. She attended the public schools of Germantown and Otterbein College, and is a well educated lady. Mr. and Mrs. Fall have two children: Mary Rebecca, who is the wife of R. G. Hamaker, of Houston, Texas; and John Gilbert, who resides at Los Angeles. Mr. Fall belongs to the City Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the El Cino Country Club. His religious home is the First United Brethren Church of Los Angeles. While he is not active in politics, he exerts his right of suffrage in behalf of the republican party.

John D. Sanborn, who has been a resident of Southern California nearly all his life and is the son of a late prominent physician of Los Angeles, is the founder and active head of the Sanborn Realty Company, which he established in 1920 at 4008 Santa Monica Boulevard in the section known as Sanborn Junction, where his father owned a large acreage. The Sanborn Realty Company does a general real estate business, handling loans, rentals, exchanges and insurance. It specializes in boulevard property.

Mr. Sanborn was born in Minnesota, March 14, 1883, a son of Dr. Francis A. and Georgia (DeFrees) Sanborn, his father a native of Vermont and his mother of Piqua, Ohio. Dr. Francis Sanborn, who was educated in a medical college in Vermont, engaged in practice for several years at Rochester, Minnesota, and while there was a partner of the older Doctor Mayo, father of the distinguished surgeons Drs. Charles and William Mayo. In 1885, leaving Rochester, he came to Los Angeles, and for twenty years carried on a successful general practice in medicine. On retiring from his profession he bought sixty acres of land, including the locality known as Sanborn Junction, at Hollywood, and lived there until his death on October 15, 1920. His wife passed away December 22, 1919. The late Doctor Sanborn was a director of the Old Home Savings Bank of Los Angeles, was a Mason and a republican, and was affiliated with the Congregational Church, while his wife was a Baptist. They had three children: Francis A., of Mexico City, Mexico; Walter D., also of Mexico City; and John D.

John D. Sanborn acquired his education in Los Angeles, attending the grammar and high schools, and soon after leaving school he went to work as salesman for a granite and marble company. He was in that line of

business until 1917, and for three following years sold pianos. About the time of his father's death he took up the real estate business. Mr. Sanborn is a republican and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce.

On August 15, 1906, he married Grace K. Kennedy, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, where she was reared and educated. They have a daughter, Carolyn. Mrs. Sanborn is a member of the Friday Morning Club and the Hollywood Woman's Club.

Albert J. McGoon is associated with Austin C. Shafer in general real estate operations in the Hollywood district of Los Angeles County, under the title of the Shafer-McGoon Realty Company, and concerning the business more specific mention may be found in the personal sketch, on other pages of this work, of Mr. Shafer, who is one of the veteran real estate men of Southern California.

Mr. McGoon was born in Green County, Wisconsin, on the 19th of April, 1864, and is a son of Richard and Maria (Wood) McGoon, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in the State of New York. Richard McGoon became a pioneer exponent of farm industry in Green County, Wisconsin, and both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives at Monticello, that county, both having been earnest members of the Baptist Church and he having been loyally aligned in the ranks of the republican party.

The public schools of his native county afforded Albert J. McGoon his youthful education, and he remained with his father on the old home farm until he had attained to the age of seventeen years, when he went to Fayette County, Iowa, where for five years he followed farm enterprise, near Hawkeye. He then turned his attention to the buying and shipping of live stock, with residence and business headquarters at Hawkeye, where he continued his successful operations until 1910, when he made a radical change of vocation by establishing himself in the automobile business at Oelwein, Iowa, where he continued his residence until 1922, when he came to California and established his home at Hollywood, where he is now successfully engaged in the general real estate business, the Shafer-McGoon Realty Company having been formed in April, 1923. Mr. McGoon is a member of the West Hollywood Realty Board, the California State Realty Board and the National Realty Board. He is a stalwart in the camp of the republican party, and while he has not been at any time moved by ambition for public office, he gave several years of effective service as township clerk while residing at Hawkeye, Iowa. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and his wife holds membership in the adjunct organization, the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. McGoon has identified himself loyally and constructively with community interests since numbering himself among the residents of Los Angeles County, and he is an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

July 3, 1886, recorded the marriage of Mr. McGoon and Miss Laura M. Downing, whose parents, James and Margaret (Smirl) Downing, were then residents of Hawkeye, Iowa, to which state they moved from Wisconsin. Mrs. McGoon was born near Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin, in December, 1866, and there her early education was obtained in the public schools, she having attended Fayette College, Iowa, after the family removal to the Hawkeye State. Mr. and Mrs. McGoon have three children, concerning whom brief record is given in concluding this

E. C. East

review: Margaret is the wife of Edward G. Hose, of Baldwin Park, Los Angeles County, and they have two children, Edward G., Jr., and Ruth; Lavera, the second daughter, was graduated in domestic science at the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, and is now head dietician in the Pasadena Hospital at Pasadena, California; Lelah is (winter 1923-24) a student in the University of California, at Berkeley.

Ernest Elwood East. Among the men of tested professional worth, few are more favorably known in Los Angeles County in his particular line than Ernest Elwood East, a prominent citizen of Glendale, who is chief engineer of the Automobile Club of Southern California, with headquarters at Los Angeles. Mr. East has had a wide engineering experience covering many states of the Union, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Ernest Elwood East was born in Madison County, Indiana, March 22, 1881, son of Thomas Stafford and Barbara Jane (Bronnenburg) East, and grandson of Anderson R. East. The grandfather was born in Virginia and several of his ancestors were soldiers under General Washington in the Revolutionary war, while still another was one of the signers of that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence. Anderson R. East was yet a young man when he left his father's Virginia plantation to adventure into what was the Far West, and on reaching Indiana decided to remain there and purchased land in Delaware County, which he developed into a valuable farm and passed the rest of his life there as a useful and upright citizen.

Thomas Stafford East, father of Engineer East, for many years was prominent in public affairs in Indiana and was also quite well known in California. His business as an extensive farmer brought about his interest in matters and problems that then, as now, largely concern farmers, and he became prominently identified with such representative agricultural organizations as the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and the Farmers' Alliance, in the latter strong body being influential throughout Indiana for many years as one of the state organizers. He was a broad-minded man of sterling character, a Knight Templar Mason, and all his life devoted to the best interests of Madison County, Indiana, although California strongly appealed to him during his frequent visits to the state. His death occurred in Madison County in 1914. He married Miss Barbara Jane Bronnenburg, and two sons and three daughters were born to them, two of the latter still being residents of Indiana, but the other three are in California, to which state Mrs. East came after the death of her husband. Two of the daughters are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ernest Elwood East attended the public schools in Madison County, Indiana, and was graduated from the high school at Anderson, in the class of 1904, following which he entered Purdue University, at Lafayette, and from that sturdy old institution was graduated in 1908, with the degrees of B. S. and C. S., and immediately he accepted a position with the Northern Pacific Railroad, where he continued until 1910, when he became office and field engineer for the Indiana Union Traction Company at first, and later division engineer and roadmaster. For a short period then he was connected with the Missouri Pacific Railroad on structural design work, at St. Louis, later having charge of an engineering party on railroad construction work in Texas, and after that work was completed,

engaged with the Salt Lake & Santa Fe Railroad in general engineering work in Nevada and California.

The California State Highway Commission was organized on February 15, 1912, and Mr. East, as one of the engineers, came to Los Angeles, and was a member of the party that began the first location for a state highway in California, and continued with this group until February 12, 1919, holding various important positions in the organization, being successively chief of party, assistant division engineer, and general superintendent of maintenance. In the meanwhile, as a patriotic American, he had held himself in readiness to respond at any time the country needed his technical services, and in the spring of 1918 made application for a commission in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, and after examination he was commissioned captain of engineers and was ordered to report for active duty, but before he had seen any active service, the signing of the armistice with Germany brought a change in his plans as it did in those of thousands of other capable and experienced men who were thoroughly tired of war.

In 1919 Mr. East embarked in engineering contracting as a private enterprise, but in 1920 he became associated with the engineering department of the Automobile Club of Southern California, for which organization his research and investigation work and study regarding California highways has been invaluable. In 1924 he was appointed by the governor a member of the California Highway Advisory Committee, in which committee he served during 1924 and the early part of 1925, making a study of California highway problems; at the close of this study a report and recommendation was made to the governor and the Legislature concerning the findings of the committee of the system of state highways. In 1921 he became chief engineer of the club and maintains his offices at No. 2601 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, but his beautiful home is situated at Glendale.

Mr. East was married at Hanford, California, July 2, 1916, to Miss Gertrude A. Reike, who was born in Illinois and was an infant when her parents came to California. She attended school at Escondido and at San Diego and completed her education at Pomona College. She takes an active interest in the pleasant social life of the community and is a member of the Glendale Tuesday Afternoon Club. Mr. and Mrs. East have two children: Joseph William, who was born at Oceanside, California; and Barbara, who was born at Glendale. Mr. East comes from a democratic family in politics, but individually he has always been too busy to take more than a good citizen's interest in public affairs, and feels satisfied to trust his own judgment in making choice of public officials. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Unity Lodge, F. and A. M., at Alendale, California.

Captain Gad Morgan, a West Point graduate and for a number of years an officer in the Regular Army, left the army to engage in business at Los Angeles, where he is now vice president of the Pacific Seaboard Corporation, an investment house dealing exclusively in tax exempt, municipal improvement bonds.

Captain Morgan was born in Saugerties, New York, May 17, 1877, son of William G. and Louise (Ziegler) Morgan. The Morgans are an old Welsh family, Captain Morgan's great-grandfather having been a native of Wales. For generations the family was identified with the iron and steel business. The grandfather and father of Captain Morgan

were both born in this country. His father was in the steel business for many years in New York State but is now retired.

Gad Morgan was educated in public and private schools at Poughkeepsie, New York, including the Eastman Business College. He graduated in 1902 from the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1905 he completed the work of the General Service and Staff College of the United States Army.

For fifteen years he was on line and staff duty in the army, when he served in a number of posts in the United States and also in the Philippines and China, and was promoted to the grades of second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. Coming to Los Angeles on a leave of absence in 1915, he resigned his army commission, and later became manager of the Los Angeles office of H. W. Strauss & Company, a nationally known mortgage, bond and investment banking house. He was elected a vice president of the company in 1921, and continued so until 1925, when he resigned in order to take up his present connection with the Pacific Seaboard Coroporation.

Captain Morgan is a republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity, the California Yacht Club, the Catalina Island Yacht Club, and Los Angeles Athletic Club and belongs to the Episcopal Church.

He married in New York City, Celia C. Steinwender, whose father, J. J. Steinwender, was a wholesale coffee importer of New York City. The one child of Captain and Mrs. Morgan is Harold E., who was born while his parents were stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He is now a student in Stanford University.

Vernon V. Sandlin, prior to coming to Los Angeles, was one of the substantial business men of the City of Fort Worth, Texas, where he had been a merchant. In September, 1920, he organized the Metropolitan Realty Company, with offices at 1029 North Western Avenue in Hollywood. This company has developed the facilities of a general real estate service, specializing in income and business property. The company has membership in the Los Angeles, the California and National Real Estate Associations.

Mr. Sandlin was born at Moulton, Alabama, May 6, 1883, son of William A. and Georgia A. (Masterson) Sandlin, natives of the same Alabama community. His mother is now deceased. William A. Sandlin spent his active career as a farmer, and is now living retired at Dallas, Texas. He is a Mason, a democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. In the family were ten children: Delia, wife of H. P. Wilson, of Lorraine, Texas; John P., of Shawnee, Oklahoma; William H., at Denver, Colorado; Myra H., of Fort Worth; Vinnit E., of Dallas; Travis E., of Spur, Texas; Phinis A., of Dallas; Vernon V.; Pearl, wife of E. L. Cole, of Strawn, Texas; and Iola, wife of H. H. Goodman, of Dallas.

Vernon V. Sandlin attended the grade and high schools of Mineral Wells, Texas, and as a youth had some active experience in the ranching industry and as buyer and seller of live stock. After five years he removed to Fort Worth, and was engaged in the clothing business in that city for ten years. He became the active manager of a syndicate that operated a chain of stores in eight different cities in Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas. Mr. Sandlin in 1917 retired from the mercantile business and was engaged in real estate at Fort Worth until 1920, when he came to Hollywood and established his present enterprise.

Mr. Sandlin is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows

in Fort Worth, is a democrat, a member of the Baptist Church and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. On February 29, 1908, he married Miss Lessie E. White, daughter of John B. and Jennie (Foster) White, of Fort Worth, Texas, where she was born and educated. She finished her education in Fort Worth University. At her death, August 30, 1911, she left one son, Robert V., born in 1909. On July 15, 1914, Mr. Sanborn married Miss Mattie Gasney, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Mary (Race) Gasney, of Fort Worth. She is also a native of Fort Worth, and was educated in the public schools there and the Camden Point Seminary in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Sandlin have one son, Billy G.

Harry S. Turner has become one of the vital, progressive and successful exponents of real estate enterprise in Los Angeles County, where he centers his activities in the fine Hollywood district. The business which he now owns and controls in an individual way was founded in 1919, under the title of the Big Four Realty Company, and the offices of the new concern were established at 6201 Hollywood Boulevard. Under the original auspices the general real estate, insurance, loan and rental business was continued until January, 1912, when Mr. Turner purchased the business, the same having since been successfully continued by him in an individual way. Mr. Turner gives special attention to the handling of houses and lots, the making of long-time leases, the sale of boulevard frontage, etc., and in his well appointed offices at 6243 Hollywood Boulevard he maintains a department devoted to loans, rentals, exchanges and insurance, so that he has the best of facilities for the handling of all matters pertaining to real-estate transactions and interests. In the employment of his substantial business Mr. Turner now retains a corps of eight salesmen, and his business shows an average aggregate of $100,000 a month.

Harry S. Turner takes a due pride in reverting to the staunch old Hoosier State as the place of his nativity. He was born at Cold Springs, Dearborn County, Indiana, on the 8th of January, 1866, and is a son of John and Amelia Ann (Noble) Turner, the former of whom was born in England, and the latter of whom was born in the State of Maryland. John Turner became one of the substantial and early exponents of farm industry in Dearborn County, Indiana, and in that state both he and his wife died, he having passed away in 1898, and his wife having died in 1889, both having been zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he held for many years the position of deacon. Mr. Turner was a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and in later years maintained active affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic, besides which he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. John Turner the first born was Sarah, who is deceased; Frank and William S. reside at Moores Hill, Indiana; Fanny is deceased; Harry S., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Edward is a member of the faculty of the Illinois Normal University at Normal; and Herbert C. is deceased.

The public schools of his native county afforded Harry S. Turner his youthful education, and his initial experience of practical order was that gained in connection with the activities of the home farm. After leaving the farm he entered the service of the old Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the line of which is now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System, and after being thus employed one year he continued for eighteen years

JOHN FAIRBANKS

in the service of the Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis (Big Four) Railroad. He served in turn as telegraph operator, passenger-train conductor, and finally as superintendent of the Chicago division of the Big Four, which responsible office he resigned in 1901. Thereafter he was identified with the manufacturing of carriages at Martinsville, Indiana, until 1907, when he came to Califonia and established his residence in the City of Los Angeles. Here he was engaged in the automobile business until February, 1912, when he assumed active control of the real estate business which he has since conducted most successfully, with residence and headquarters at Hollywood. Mr. Turner takes lively interest in all that concerns the prosperity and progress of his home city and county, and has done much to advance civic and material development in the Hollywood district.

In politics Mr. Turner maintains an independent atttiude, which implies his supporting men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without special recognition of partisan lines. He holds membership in the Hollywood Athletic Club and the Hollywood Shrine Club, of which latter he is the president at the time of this writing, in the winter of 1923-24, and in his home city he is an active member also of the Masonic Club. His ancient craft Masonic affiliation is still maintained in Indiana, where he is a member of Martinsville Lodge No. 74, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is affiliated with Hollywood Chapter No. 120, Royal Arch Masons, and Hollywood Commandery No. 56, Knights Templars, as well as with Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In the Scottish Rite of the time-honored Masonic fraternity his affiliations are with the Consistory of the Valley of Indianapolis, Indiana.

September 25, 1891, recorded the marriage of Mr. Turner and Miss Suffinda Williams, daughter of the late Claudius and Mary (Forbes) Williams, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The children of this union are four in number: Mary Irene is the wife of Percy Roberts, of Los Angeles; Claudius P. and John R. reside at Hollywood; and Madge E. remains at the parental home. Mrs. Turner was born in the State of Kentucky and was reared and educated in Cincinnati, Ohio. She is affiliated with the chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star at Martinsville, Indiana.

John Fairbanks. The name of Fairbanks is a household word not only in this, but all civilized countries, but it is usually associated with the popular motion picture actor, Douglas Fairbanks, or "Dug," as he is affectionately termed, but there are others bearing the name who are deserving of mention in a history of Hollywood, one of them being John Fairbanks, formerly general manager of the Douglas Fairbanks Picture Corporation, but now temporarily retired owing to ill health.

John Fairbanks was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1873, a son of John and Ella (Marsh) Fairbanks. The family of Fairbanks traces back to Colonial forefathers, who owned and occupied the oldest frame house in the United States at Dedham, Massachusetts. When he was but eight years old John Fairbanks was taken to Denver, Colorado, by his parents, and there his boyhood and youth were spent, and there he was educated.

In 1904 John Fairbanks was married to Margaret McElvain of Salida, Colorado, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Carter) McElvain, who had moved from Tennessee to Colorado when Mrs. Fairbanks was a year old. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks have had three children born to them, namely: Elizabeth, who died at the age of four years at Denver, Colo-

rado; Flo Belle, who is a graduate of Ramona Convent at Alhambra; and Mary Margaret, who is a student at the Marlboro School for Girls.

Mr. Fairbanks is a member of the Jonathan Club and the Flintridge Club. Mrs. Fairbanks belongs to the Catholic Woman's Club. Since Mr. Fairbanks' retirement three years ago, the affairs of the Douglas Fairbanks Picture Corporation are looked after by a younger brother. John Fairbanks is very popular, and when in good health is a splendid business man, efficient and experienced, and his wife is socially prominent.

Duval Hampton is junior member of the firm of Lenox & Hampton, which is successfully established in the real-estate business at Hollywood, Los Angeles County, with offices at 6037 Hollywood Boulevard, a corps of five employes being retained in connection with the effective service of the firm. Mr. Hampton's prominence in connection with business activities in Los Angeles County is further emphasized in his being vice president of the Lambert-Hampton Oil Company, operating in the Signal Hill district at Long Beach, and president of the Morgan Petroleum Company, which has leases in the Newhall district, likewise in Los Angeles County. In addition to its Signal Hill leases the Lambert-Hampton Oil Company has similar control of ninety-five acres in the Newhall field. At the time of this writing, in the autumn of 1923, drilling operations are in progress in connection with both of these leases. The Lambert-Hampton Oil Company is incorporated with a capital stock of $216,000, and the Morgan Petroleum Company with a capital of $100,000. In connection with real-estate development at Hollywood Mr. Hampton has done much building, and especially in the upbuilding of the Vista del Mar Court, one of the finest residential courts of the city. Mr. Hampton varied his California experiences also by pioneer activities in the famed Imperial Valley about 1903, when ElCentro, the present thriving county seat of Imperial County, was a mere tent city.

Duval Hampton was born in the City of Nashville, Tennessee, on the 29th of February, 1880, and is a son of Andrew J. and Martha Hampton, both natives of the State of Mississippi, where the father was born at Biloxi. In the earlier stages of his independent career Andrew J. Hampton was engaged in farm enterprise, and later he became manager of a furniture factory in the City of Nashville. He came to California about the year 1884, later returned to Tennessee, and he and his wife now reside at Hollywood, California, where he is living virtually retired.

The early education of Duval Hampton was obtained in the schools of his native city, and after the family home was permanently established in California he was for six months employed in the office of the Los Angeles Times, a similar period having thereafter been marked by his association with the firm of Smith & Little, engaged in the job-printing business in that city. He then engaged independently in the same line of business, with a well equipped job office on Broadway. After the expiration of one year he sold this business, and during the ensuing two years he was engaged in the manufacturing of art-leather and wood products. In 1906 he turned his attention and energies to the real-estate business, and in this enterprise he continued to maintain his headquarters in Los Angeles until 1910, when he removed to Hollywood, this city having since continued the central stage of his progressive activities in the handling and improving of realty. The firm of Lenox & Hampton was formed in September, 1921, and its senior member is Edwin O. Lenox. The

substantial business of the firm includes well ordered insurance and loan departments.

In politics Mr. Hampton is a forthright republican, but he has manifested no ambition for public office of any kind. He is a loyal and valued member of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce and is every ready to lend his co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of his home community.

The marriage of Mr. Hampton occurred September 25, 1913, when Miss Elizabeth S. Shimeall, daughter of Wesley Shimeall, of Chicago, Illinois, became his wife, she having been born and reared in that metropolis and her educational advantages having included those of the excellent school known as Grafton Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Hampton have three children: Ruth Elizabeth, Wesley J. and Eugene.

Alonzo H. Gossett is one of the more recent factors in progressive real-estate enterprise in the Hollywood district of Los Angeles County, where he is developing a substantial and representative real-estate brokerage, loan, investment and general real-estate business, under the title of the Gossett Realty Company, and with offices at 916 North Western Avenue. He established this independent business on April 1, 1923, and his initiative energy and progressive policies have caused the business to advance rapidly in scope and importance and to give him prestige as one of the representative realtors in the metropolitan districts of Los Angeles County.

Alonzo H. Gossett was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, on November 5, 1881, and is a son of Dr. Frank and Elizabeth (Wills) Gossett, both likewise natives of North Carolina. The father admirably equipped himself for the practice of medicine and surgery, and after having been engaged in the practice of his profession in North Carolina he removed with his family to the city of Spokane, Washington, where he continued his professional labors a number of years. The Doctor is now a resident of Chattanooga, Tennessee, his wife having passed to the life eternal in the year 1911.

To the public schools of his native county in North Carolina is Alonzo H. Gossett indebted for his early educational discipline. After leaving school he became associated with construction work in North Carolina, and in 1913 he engaged independently in contracting and building operations, with headquarters at Asheville, that state. He arrived in California on December 13, 1922, and soon afterward founded his present real estate business. He is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the democratic party, in the faith of which he was reared, and he is an active member of the Baptist Church. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On August 19, 1921, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gossett to Miss Alma G. Cooney, who was born at Pass Christian, Mississippi, and who received much of her youthful education in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana where she attended a normal school, after having previously been a student in the high school. She is a communicant of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Gossett is a daughter of the late William J. and Mary A. (Kendall) Cooney, the former of whom was born in County Queens, Ireland, and the latter at Grand Gulf, Mississippi. William J. Cooney, an architect and builder by vocation, came to the United States in 1857 and established his home at New Orleans, where he continued actively in

business many years, his death having occurred in May, 1903, and his wife having preceded him to eternal rest: both were devout communicants of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Cooney was a democrat in political allegiance.

William Squire Clark. While the history of William Squire Clark is that of the past rather than the present, much interest attaches to this early resident of California because of the spectacular character of his career and the nature of his achievements. A true pioneer, he belonged to that now vanished band of adventurous spirits who made the early settlement of California possible and who blazed the trail for future generations.

Mr. Clark was born in 1807, and came of an old and distinguished family, being a grandson of Abraham Clark, an American patriot, born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, February 15, 1726. Abraham Clark studied for the bar and practiced in his native state with success. After serving as sheriff of Essex County he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776 and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789 and aided in the framing of the Constitution of the United States. He died at Rahway, New Jersey, September 15, 1794. The parents of Mr. Clark were Jonathan and Mary (Jonas) Clark.

William Squire Clark received his education in the East, where he was variously engaged until the spirit of adventure and the hope of large awards caused him to turn his face and footsteps toward the Far West. In 1846 he became a member of the ill-fated Donner party, which crossed the plains and finally camped at the beautiful body of water in the mountains now known as Donner Lake, where the leader, Captain Donner, decided to make camp for the winter. Mr. Clark, however, anxious to reach his destination, pushed on with one or two others and eventually won his way through to the port of San Francisco, where fame and riches awaited him. As is well known to California, the party which remained was overwhelmed by the snows, meeting tragic deaths.

Upon his arrival in California Mr. Clark located on a point of land extending into the bay of San Francisco, where he claimed ownership for some distance. It was he who built the very first landing point, a pier on the bay, which, although modernized, is still known as Clark's Landing. Following this, in spite of taking a very active part in the Indian wars around San Francisco, he made money rapidly and readily, erected huge warehouses and became one of the capitalists of the growing city. Although deceased for many years, many stories remain regarding this pioneer. In one of them it is related that in the early days a ship docked at Clark's Landing, and the sailors, coming ashore, asked Mr. Clark where they could put their money for safe-keeping. He replied that he placed his money in banks. As no banks existed the sailors were somewhat nonplussed until Mr. Clark pointed to the immense sand hills (now Tenth and Market streets) with the remark: "I dig holes and put mine yonder in those sand banks."

During the early '50s Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Alice Ann Duncan, who lived on a large ranch near Mount Diablo, and who also died many years ago. They became the parents of five children, of whom two survive: Mrs. Mary Strohn, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Jerome A. Hart, of San Francisco. Mary Clark was a student at Stan-

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ford University when, in 1900, she met and married Roys Nelson Strohn, of Los Angeles, a son of Captain Strohn, who in the early days was a ship captain on the Great Lakes, but came to California in 1857. After their marirage Mr. and Mrs. Strohn went to Aurora, Illinois, where he became vice president of the Western United Gas and Electric Company, a position which he held until his death in 1920. He belonged to all branches of Masonry, was an Elk and held membership in the Union League and University Clubs of Chicago, the Chicago Golf Club, and numerous other clubs around Aurora. After his death Mrs. Strohn came to Los Angeles, where she now resides in her pleasant home at 520 South Irving Boulevard, with her sister-in-law and her daughter, Miss Mary Ann Strohn, a student at Mills College. Mrs. Jerome A. Hart, the other daughter of William Squire Clark, is a writer of note and a resident of San Francisco. Her husband is a retired literary man, who for many years was a newspaper editor and at one time owner of the Argonaut.

Herbert Wolfskill is one of the representative business men and progressive citizens of his native City of Los Angeles, where he is president of the Jefferson Ice Company and also of the Wolfskill Investment Company. He is a scion of one of the honored and influential pioneer families of California, and record concerning the family is given on other pages of this publication, in the memoirs dedicated to his grandfather, the late William Wolfskill, and also in that of the latter's brother, the late John R. Wolfskill.

Herbert Wolfskill was born in Los Angeles on December 27, 1881, and in this city were born also Louis and Louisa Anna (Dalton) Wolfskill, the latter a descendant of Henry Dalton, who likewise was one of the sterling pioneer settlers of Los Angeles County. Louis Wolfskill was successfully engaged in the real estate business during the historic boom period in Los Angeles, but he eventually met with the severest of financial reverses, from which he was unable to retrieve himself. His death occurred in February, 1884, at Altadena, and his widow passed away May 30, 1887. Of the seven children one died in fancy, and the other six survive the honored parents: William L. resides in Los Angeles; Alice is a resident of San Jose; Frank A. maintains his home in Los Angeles; Isabella is the wife of H. G. Weyse, an attorney engaged in practice in Los Angeles; Herbert, of this review, was the next in order of birth; and Julian still resides in Los Angeles, where all of the children were born and reared.

Herbert Wolfskill duly profited by the advantages of the Los Angeles public schools, and at the age of eighteen years he found employment with the Fruit World Publishing Company, of Los Angeles. Within a short time he took a position with the Union Hardware and Metal Company, and with this Los Angeles concern he remained nearly six years. Thereafter he was for a time associated with J. W. Wolfskill, florist, and since 1914 he has been independently identified with the ice business, as a leading representative of which in his native city he is now the president of the Jefferson Ice Company, 157-63 East Jefferson Street, he having been the chief executive officer of this concern since 1914. Mr. Wolfskill is an appreciative and popular member of Los Angeles Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and has a loyal interest in the welfare and progress of his native state and his native city.

February 3, 1908, recorded the marriage of Mr. Wolfskill to Miss Edith Bonita McDonald, of Los Angeles. Mrs. Wolfskill was born at

Sharon, Pennsylvania, and was five years old when she accompanied her mother to California, the home having been established in Los Angeles County, where she was reared and educated. Mrs. Lura A. Dodge, mother of Mrs. Wolfskill, now resides at South Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfskill have two daughters: Edith Frances and Alice Louise. The attractive family home is at 5719 Hillcrest Drive.

Mrs. Julia Mackie presiding with capable dignity as manager of the beautiful Biltmore Apartments, which structure she built and owns, Mrs. Julia Mackie is one of the successful business women of Los Angeles, who has achieved much, and has enjoyed intensely her contact with the business world. Her connection with California has been maintained during a period of thirty years, and from the very first morning following her arrival at Los Angeles she has loved this section of the country.

It was in 1895 that she and her first husband, Mr. T. Whitman, and their four children came to southern California from Chicago in the hope of producing a change for the better in the health of the husband and father, a hope not realized, for he died eighteen months after his arrival. Not a keen business man, Mr. Whitman made a somewhat poor investment in property following their coming to the city, and they consequently rented a house and grounds more suitable to their needs at Boyle Heights. The house was set in the midst of the rarest of roses, blooming heliotrope and gorgeous geraniums, artistically arranged, and a joy forever. So delighted was Mrs. Whitman with this home that she bought the property on her own initiative, and her husband spent his last days very happily within its confines.

Left with but little else than two pieces of property with which to rear and educate her four small children, Mrs. Whitman began to look about her to find some means of providing for the needs of her little ones. Through the appreciative friendship of a woman older than herself she was brought to realize that she was admirably adapted to be hostess to paying guests, and this friend urged her to take over the management of a large club or hotel, but Mrs. Whitman, still unable to recognize her own powers to their full extent, compromised by her securing a ten-room house at First and Olive streets. Six months later, so admirably had she succeeded, that the owner of the hotel between Olive, Hill and Second streets came to her and offered to trade his property for hers. Deciding that his property was a wonderful bargain she closed the deal, only to discover that the health department had closed the hotel because of a case of smallpox. Many would have given up in dispair, but not this plucky little mother. She had made a strict investigation, and uncovered the fact that through an error by the health department the disease had not been smallpox at all, but chickenpox, the ban was removed, and she had her hotel full almost immediately. In this way she secured a very fine property at an extremely low price.

Mrs. Whitman, however, was not destined to continued sunshiny weather, for just as she had managed to get her affairs in good order she was taken ill with inflamatory rheumatism and was incapacitated for ten months. As soon as she had recovered sufficiently to get about she bought another house, placed a capable woman in charge of it, and soon had it in excellent operation. From then she kept on adding to her holdings until she had four such houses, all filled with satisfied, well-paying guests. Her success in this line led her to broaden her field of

operations, and he conducted the first apartment house in Los Angeles, The Granada, on Third Street and Grand Avenue, and later she sold this property at a splendid profit. For a number of years she was one of the active forces in managing and sale of hotels and apartments. She was married to William Mackie, proprietor of a large furniture house on Seventh and Hill streets, and they purchased a residence at 981 Menlo Avenue, where they lived for ten years. Financial reverses caused Mr. Mackie's failure, and Mrs. Mackie was deeply involved, having signed a number of his notes, so that once more she had to return to business life, and she later built her present handsome apartment building, which yields her a handsome income. She not only makes an ideal hostess and able manager, but she enjoys the companionship of her many friends, and the mingling with the public.

All of her children have been carefully educated, she first sending them to private schools, and her two sons, George and Thomas, later to Harvard Military School; Mildred to the Marlborough School, and Jeanette to the Westlake School for Girls. George is interested in business with his mother; Thomas was sent overseas with his unit during the World war, and was killed in action; Mildred is married, and Jeanette is at home with her mother. Mrs. Mackie is a cultured, attractive person, small of statute, with none of the "earmarks" of a business woman, but she had held her own with the most astute of financiers, and while she has been animated primarily by the necessity of providing for her children, she has also enjoyed her work, and does so to this day. She is a member of the Brentwood Country Club and the Catholic Woman's Club.

G. C. Leach, who for several years was actively identified with oil production in the Texas and Oklahoma fields, came to Los Angeles in 1920, and in 1921 established the Benson Realty Company at 662 South Alvarado Street in Los Angeles. In June, 1923, he discontinued that business and organized in its stead the De Luxe Investment Company, which started business in September, 1923, at 4800 Santa Monica Boulevard in Hollywood. The company is a co-partnership, Mr. Leach being associated with E. P. Smith. They do a general real estate business, loans, investment, insurance, rentals, and specialize on income and business properties and loans and leases.

Mr. Grover C. Leach is a native of Texas, born at Sulphur Springs, September 20, 1884, son of William Putnam and Medora (Whitist) Leach. His parents were born in Clay County, Kentucky. William P. Leach was an attorney and practiced with distinction his profession at Sulphur Springs, Texas, for many years. He served as county judge of Hopkins County, was also a justice of the peace, and when the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma was opened in 1893 he was appointed a member of the Town Site Commission of Kay County, a part of the strip. He died in 1913, at the age of seventy-two, and his wife passed away in 1909, aged fifty-seven. They were members of the Baptist Church, and their children were: James, of Sulphur Springs, Texas; Jennie, wife of Harry A. Shaffer, of Houston, Texas; Minnie, wife of Oscar Gafford, of Sulphur Springs; William, of Houston; Grover C.; Gilbert and Claude, both of Houston.

Grover C. Leach attended the public schools at Sulphur Springs, and after leaving school he went to work with the Empire Gas & Fuel Company of Bartlesville, Oklahoma. He was with that firm four years, and was engaged in the oil production industry on his own account until

1920, when he removed to Los Angeles and took up the real estate business.

Mr. Leach is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a democrat, and a member of the Baptist Church. On December 9, 1910, he married Miss Margaret Reagan, of Henderson, Texas. She was born in Alabama, but was educated in the public schools of Texas. They have one son, Ernest Earl, born July 11, 1912.

Mrs. Julia Cunningham, of 1718 Wellington Road, Los Angeles, is a native daughter of California and has many interesting memories of the West.

Her father was Patrick O'Grady, a cultured Irishman, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. At the age of nineteen he came to America, in 1850. Three weeks after arriving he was married. His wife was a native of Manchester, England, of Irish parents, who had brought her to New York, where she grew up.

For their honeymoon they traveled to Boston, where they sought an uncle of Mr. O'Grady, but it was found that he had gone to California. Mr. and Mrs. O'Grady consequently determined to come to California. Mr. O'Grady, leaving his wife in New York, came by sailing vessel around The Horn, having a six months' voyage before reaching San Francisco. In 1851 he sent for Mrs. O'Grady, and she came out by the Panama route. Crossing the Panama Isthmus was a difficult matter, requiring travel in boats and on mules over the high ground. Immediately on his arrival in San Francisco Mr. O'Grady engaged in the truck and transfer business. He accumulated an equipment of seventeen horses and trucks. He had a very accurate and concise judgment in estimating cargoes of ships and facilities required to unload them and the amount of warehouse space required. He also had an eye for real estate investments. He bought several lots of low ground around Mission. He contracted to remove soil from homes on the hills and used it to fill in his own lots, thus making them of considerable market value and laying the foundation of a modest fortune in that way.

In 1863 the O'Grady family went to Virginia City, Nevada, he taking his teams and trucks along. They had started in 1862, but on account of the floods and heavy snows they had to return. This was an era of high prices, eggs being three dollars and a half per dozen, ham sixty-five cents a pound, wood forty-five dollars a cord, and eighteen dollars for a pair of boots. At Virginia City Mr. O'Grady did a great deal of grading and became interested in the mines. At that time mining stock was not sold by shares but at so much a foot. All were interested in the big Bonanza Mine, the greatest mine in the world. Patrick O'Grady was killed at the mines in December, 1865, when only thirty-five years of age. Mrs. O'Grady with her two children, Julia and Tom R., continued to live at Virginia City for some years. Her sister, Margaret, married Hugh Lamb, foreman of the Big Bonanza Mine. The son, Tom R. O'Grady, is a graduate of St. Mary's College at San Francisco and now a resident of Merced, California. Mrs. O'Grady lived at Virginia City until 1890, then moved to a home on University Avenue in Berkeley, where she died in 1906 shortly after the San Francisco fire. She had a beautiful life, and it was her remark that "she had had plenty of money and thank God she spent it."

J. R. Mahaney

Julia O'Grady was first married to Charles Lewis, and in 1886 they went by stage into Arizona. At that time the Indians were hostile and they had to hide in the mines to escape their ravages. Mr. Lewis died in Arizona. Later she became the wife of Patrick Cunningham, a mining man of Arizona, who was a mine owner and was killed in the mines four and one half years after their marriage. Mrs. Cunningham has two children: Mrs. John W. Morrison, of Boston, whose husband is a member of a noted law firm in that city, and Mrs. Lyle E. Kenney. Mrs. Kenney has one child, Robert.

James Roby Molony, manager of the Aetna Insurance Company, is one of the most aggressive insurance men of California, and a man who has accomplished an astounding amount of good for San Francisco and the state in his continual fight against radical socialistic legislation, which has long been a menace to this section of the country. When he began his work against the forces that he knew were undermining good government he received but little support, but now his associates in this important public service are the leading business and professional men of California, and through their efforts the radicals have been held down, and the statute books kept free from injurious measures against the welfare and freedom of the people of the commonwealth.

The birth of James Roby Molony took place at Humboldt, Nebraska, September 25, 1881, and he is a son of Richard Shepard and Katherine (Ungles) Molony. The latter, a native of Illinois, is now residing at San Francisco. Her father, William Hawkins Ungles, came from an old Virginian family tracing its ancestry back to Sir John Hawkins of England.

Richard Shepard Molony, now deceased, was born in Illinois, a son of Richard Shepard Molony, Sr., and was a prominent attorney of Chicago, Illinois, and later of Humboldt, Nebraska, where he and his father became very active in the democratic party. They were closely associated with Sterling Morton and other leaders of their party, their prominence antedating the rise on the horizon of the political life of William Jennings Bryan. The elder Richard S. Molony represented his district in Chicago in the National Congress. The Molony family, as the name indicates, is of Irish origin, but has been established in this country from a period prior to the American Revolution. The present Lord Chief Justice of Ireland traces back to the same common ancestor as do the American Molonys, and both here and in the Emerald Isle those bearing the name have always played an important part in politics. When the colonies declared war against England the great-great-grandfather of James Roby Molony of this review held an appointment in Massachusetts under the Crown. He was recalled, and started for England, but as he was never heard of again it is presumed that his ship was lost at sea, as were so many during those disturbed times. During the American Revolution there were members of the family on both sides, many of them being royalists. The Molonys are connected with many other prominent families of the East, Cadwallader Colden, of New York, one-time governor of that state, being from the same stock.

James Roby Molony received his early education in the public schools of Nebraska, and in the academic department, class of 1903, of the University of Nebraska, and in its law department several years later, but he has devoted himself to the insurance business. In 1905 he entered

this fertile field in Minnesota as special agent for the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation of London, England, and in 1907 was placed in charge of the Minneapolis branch of that concern, and held the position until 1909.

In April, 1909, Mr. Molony began his long connection with the Aetna Life Insurance Company as executive special agent, and February 12, 1910, arrived in San Francisco to take charge as manager of the western branch office of this company, his territory covering California, Nevada, Arizona and the Hawaiian Islands, and he still holds this responsible position. The affiliated companies with the Aetna Life Insurance Company are the Aetna Casualty Insurance Company and the Automobile Insurance Company. At the time he assumed charge the company had three agents in its western branch, and the annual premium amounted to but $75,000. From the first he produced results, and in 1924 the company wrote a little less than $4,000,000, employed about 1,000 agents and carried about 3,000 brokers' accounts. For the past seven or eight years this company has been doing the largest business of any single company group in California.

While Mr. Molony has made an enviable record in insurance history, and proven his ability as an astute business man, he is, perhaps, best known for his work in public life. He has devoted much time and effort to fighting against radical socialistic legislation, and along these lines there is no better informed man in the state than he. His fight has been waged in behalf of all classes of business, and he has brought to bear upon it all the forces of a richly endowed personality and powers of handling the public. For years, however, he was unable to rouse business men to a realization of the perils which threatened them. The State Industrial Compensation Act is now costing the people of California $25,000,000 per year, and the fight has been to prevent the radicals from foisting the German soviet plan, which would cost $200,000,000 per year. Mr. Molony also took part in the fight against Federal control of the insurance companies' surplus, which would amount to $15,000,000,000. The power of any commission handling such an amount of money would be without limit, and even the apportionment to California of about $700,000,000 would have the effect of perpetuating the governor in office. The far-reaching effect of radical legislation is now being recognized by all classes of business men, so that Mr. Molony is being, today, given a support that was lacking fifteen years ago. His work, while in the interests of all, is not altruistic, as he takes the position that his company cannot prosper unless the manufacturers and business men generally are successful. It is now being recognized by the majority of sensible people that the best way, if not the only one, to safeguard the public interest is to send conservative men to the Legislature so as to keep off the statute books laws which would be hurtful to the public generally.

During the war period the conditions existing at Camp Kearney threw a vast amount of work upon Mr. Molony, for the Aetna Life Insurance Company maintained the only complete hospital units on the grounds. Fully eighty per cent of the employes of the company went into active service, so that the personnel of the business force was seriously crippled.

On June 1, 1920, Mr. Molony married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Sonora, California, a daughter of the late William Wilson. In politics Mr. Molony is a republican, and he has served on the State Central Committee of his party. He belongs to the San Francisco Golf and

Country Club, the Bohemian Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the California Golf Club, the Sutter Club of Sacramento, and many civic organizations, and he maintains membership in the college fraternities Alpha Tau Omega and Theta Nu Epsilon .

William McClellan. Members of three generations of the McClellan family have been identified with the founding and development of the McClellan Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of solid mahogany furniture at 951 South Los Angeles Street, a business that is properly rated as one of the solid and substantial concerns of Southern California.

William McClellan, Sr., came to California in 1887, and the following year his son, William McClellan, Jr., came to the state, accompanied by his wife and his son, Thomas Lee McClellan. William, Sr., and William, Jr., immediately engaged in business as manufacturers of picture frames. As the years went by they expanded and adapted their business to changing conditions, gradually evolving to the modern manufacturing plant devoted to mahogany household furniture exclusively. They aim to produce beautiful designs in mahogany and use only the solid material, making no veneered products.

William McClellan, Jr., was born in Illinois, and lived for a number of years at Union City, Michigan, where he married Harriet Lee. Their son, Thomas Lee McClellan, was born at Union City in 1881. He was a child when brought to Los Angeles, where he was educated in the public schools, and as a young man entered the furniture business and is now secretary, treasurer and manager of the McClellan Manufacturing Company, of which his father is president.

Thomas Lee McClellan married Violet McClain, daughter of H. A. McClain, who came to California when a young boy with a group of Mormons from Utah and settled at Green Meadows. H. A. McClain was for twenty-nine years a police sergeant in Los Angeles, but is now retired. The two daughters of Thomas Lee McClellan are Margery Lee and Mary.

William McClellan is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and he and his son are both members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Furniture Association.

William Keenan Murphy. One of the oldest Mutual Life Insurance Companies in the country is the Northwestern of Milwaukee. It was founded in 1857 at Janesville, Wisconsin, the head offices being moved two years later to Milwaukee. For more than forty-five of the sixty-eight years of the company's history there has been a member of the Murphy family connected with the production department of the organization. For twenty-five years the late Daniel Murphy was in charge of the home office agency, and for ten years his son, William Keenan Murphy, has had the general agency for the company in Southern California.

William Keenan Murphy was born at Madison, Wisconsin, December 7, 1880, son of Daniel E. and Rosalie G. (Maher) Murphy. His father served as general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company from 1881 until his death in 1906. His territory consisted of Wisconsin and northern Michigan. Before his death he had built up one of the largest general agencies, producing business for many of the life insurance companies in the United States.

William Keenan Murphy attended public schools in Milwaukee, graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1903, and at once took up life insurance work as his regular profession. He began in the office of his father as a solicitor, and was one of the energetic underwriters of the company until 1916. In that year the Northwestern sent him to Los Angeles to take the general agency of the company for Southern California. The Northwestern now maintains eighty-eight general agencies. The business of the Southern California agency has grown in nine years time from almost nothing until the agency ranked among the first five largest of the company.

Mr. Murphy is also financially interested in the American Wiremold Company of Hartford, Connecticut. He is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, the Knights of Columbus, the California Club, the Los Angeles University Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and the Hollywood Athletic Club. He married at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, June 30, 1909, Miss Vivian Lamoreaux, daughter of Judge S. W. Lamoreaux, a former United States land commissioner. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are Gertrude H., Helen L., Daniel E., William K., Jr., Barbara V., and M. June.

Hon. Albert Lee Stephens, a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, has been a resident of Southern California since boyhood, and his career as an attorney and jurist has been marked by notable service to his community and state.

He was born in Indiana, January 25, 1874. His parents, Edwin Elias and Arminda Jane (Rice) Stephens, were natives of Ohio, but were married in Illinois and in 1884 took their family to California and still reside in Los Angeles. Mr. Stephens for many years was a merchant, and then was in the service of the department of agriculture of the United States Government.

Albert Lee Stephens was ten years old when brought to California, finished his common school education at Compton and first engaged in business. He was employed by a Los Angeles firm during the nineties which sold the old Columbia bicycles at a time when the bicycle was at the height of its popularity. At the same time and at odd hours he carried on his law studies, being admitted to practice by the Supreme Court in April, 1899. Later he taught law in the University of Southern California, at the same time continuing his studies, and graduated from that institute with the degree LL. B. in 1903. In 1901 he commenced the practice of law in the office of Anderson & Anderson at Los Angeles, and in 1905 formed a partnership with his brother, J. E. Stephens, under the firm name of A. L. and J. E. Stephens, which continued for a number of years. His brother succeeded him as city attorney of Los Angeles.

Judge Stephens in 1906 was nominated by non-partisans and democrats as justice of the peace of Los Angeles Township and was elected. That was at the beginning of the reform movement in county and city politics. He held the office of justice of the peace from 1906 to 1910; was a civil service commissioner of Los Angeles during 1912-13; and was elected and served as city attorney from 1913 to 1919. Judge Stephens served two years as president of the State Planning Association. While city attorney Judge Stephens personally handled many noted cases, among them being the case that originally established the principle of city zoning. It devolved upon him and Jas. A. Anderson to carry before the Supreme Court of the United States the tide land cases,

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the ultimate decision of which permitted Los Angeles to acquire and develop her sea harbor. Judge Stephens has kept up his interest in city zoning and planning and is recognized throughout the East as an authority and pioneer in this field.

By appointment of Governor Stephens (no relation notwithstanding the name), Albert Lee Stephens was made a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County in 1920 and in 1922 was elected to that office, leading the ticket by many thousands of votes, and was presiding judge for the year 1926. He has been called to other counties to try several state-wide cases, especially cases involving water law. He is a democrat, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Woodmen of the World, B. P. O. Elks, and is former president of the Los Angeles City Club.

Judge Stephens married at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 26, 1907, Miss Marie Clarke, daughter of Joseph Clarke. She was born in central Ohio, and was educated in the Cincinnati High School. She is a member of the Friday Morning Club. Judge and Mrs. Stephens have two sons, both born at Los Angeles: Albert Lee Stephens, Jr., born in 1914, and Clarke Edwin Stephens, born in 1915.

Rev. Edward M. Stensrud, D. D. In the spring of 1924 was celebrated the silver jubilee of the Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church of San Francisco. It was an occasion of much historic interest, reflecting the growth and progress of a very important religious movement on the Pacific Coast. The central figure of the celebration was Reverend Doctor Stensrud, who in 1897 came to the Pacific Coast to be the first all-English Lutheran Missionary of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, and who since its organization has been the pastor of Trinity Church. Prior to his coming practically all church work done by the Norwegian group of the Lutherans of America had been bilingual. There remained only a few congregations making exclusive use of the Norwegian as a medium of speech. It was with a view to preserving children and young folks in San Francisco for the Lutheran Church that Rev. Stensrud was sent out, and thus San Francisco became the first experiment of all-English missionary work among Norwegian Lutherans of America. Doctor Stensrud has organized three all-English Lutheran congregations, the oldest being St. Paul's, now Central of Oakland, organized November 3, 1897; the second being Trinity of San Francisco, organized April 24, 1899; and the third, the Grace Church of San Francisco, organized September 17, 1908.

The history of Trinity Congregation is a record of early poverty, sacrifices and labor on the part of the pastor and the people. The congregation finally realized its ambition of erecting an edifice that would properly represent the needs of the church, but three days after it was occupied came the earthquake and fire of 1906. After that disaster, which was a test for the courage and persistence of the people, Trinity rebuilt and for a number of years has enjoyed one of the handsome church edifices of San Francisco, at 2222 Howard Street. In 1926 a very elegant parsonage was erected and a pipe organ installed in the church. The congregation has a property conservatively valued at $150,000.

Edward M. Stensrud was born August 25, 1868, on a farm near Northfield in Goodhue County, Minnesota, son of Knut and Ingeborg (Boe) Stensrud. His parents were born in Norway, and were married in the old country. Coming to Minnesota in 1866, they engaged in farming,

and Knut Stensrud died on his farm in Renville County, Minnesota, in 1872. His widow survived him until 1914. Of their six children three are still living. The son John is in the real estate and building business at Tacoma, Washington. The daughter, Gunhild, now living at Sacred Heart in Renville County, Minnesota, and mother of nine living children, is the widow of Ole Stensrud, who was one of the very prosperous farmers and wealthy and prominent citizens of Minnesota.

Edward M. Stensrud acquired a thorough education, beginning in the public schools, and continuing at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, where he graduated with the A. B. degree in 1893. His preparation for the ministry was at Luther Seminary, Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he received the degree Bachelor of Divinity.

In February, 1897, Doctor Stensrud married, and in the closing days of April he arrived in San Francisco to begin his duties as an associate pastor of Our Savior's Scandinavian Lutheran Church to take charge of the English speaking element of that church community. Doctor Stensrud married at Decorah, Iowa, February 24, 1897, Miss Julia Louise Brorby. She was born in Iowa, daughter of Jacob and Oline Brorby. Her father was a farmer and stock raiser. Mrs. Stensrud is an accomplished musician, piano and pipe organ. Church music is her specialty. Of her many compositions, "Arise, Shine" and "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing" are lately published. She has been the organist and choir director of Trinity Church for more than twenty-five years. Doctor and Mrs. Stensrud have one child, a daughter, Ingeborg Oline, now the wife of Mr. Arthur M. Holter, for many years an employe of the Standard Oil Company, and in June, 1926, admitted to the bar as practicing attorney. Mr. and Mrs. Holter have a son, Arthur Morten, Jr.

Ever since coming to California Doctor Stensrud has exercised all his efforts and influence towards making the Lutheran Church and the Norwegian people of America better known with the California public. He has also been deeply impressed with the value of Norwegian culture and in many ways has used his influence to make that culture expressed, not only in religion but in literature and art, a more vital factor in the life and progress of the West.

When in 1914 Norway declined to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, the directors of the exposition turned to Doctor Stensrud to secure his interposition, and he succeeded in interesting the governing heads of the three Norwegian Lutheran Synods of America, and in that way overcoming Norway's original refusal to participate. A condition, however, was made that Norwegian-Americans should erect the pavilion for the exhibits, and towards this end Doctor Stensrud organized the Norwegian-American Auxiliary of the exposition, embracing all the Norwegian churches and societies, religious and secular, in the Bay Cities. He was elected president of the Auxiliary, wired a guarantee for the money necessary to erect the pavilion, sent a representative from San Francisco to the Norwegian authorities, and after a tour through the middle western states, organized thirty finance committees to gather money for the exposition building. It was also through his influence that the city of San Francisco invited the Norwegian Synod of America to hold its annual convention in the year 1915, and he also secured the Sangerbund of the Norwegian Singing Society of the Pacific Coast to meet during the same festive week. The celebration came to its climax in Norway Day at the fair when 15,000 of the Norwegians entered the gates. Through his

influence one of the notable features of the musical program of the exposition was the ten days engagement by the Luther College Concert Band.

In 1916 Doctor Stensrud published a book entitled "The Lutheran Church and California." He had undertaken this work as a means of enlightening the public not only as to the status of the Lutheran Church in California, but also to provide reliable scientific information for Lutheran people elsewhere. The book contains a complete scientific description of the state's resources, and three thousand copies of the volume were distributed throughout California and the middle western states. The book accomplished the purpose of the author, and has proved an invaluable guide to thousands of colonists of the Lutheran faith who have come to California and made settlement throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys.

During the World war the Lutheran churches of America had not only the extra routine of war duties, but also had to combat the ignorant prejudices and passions aroused by war times and conditions. Trinity Congregation was the first in California to organize a chapter of the Lutheran Brotherhood of America, and through the efforts of Doctor Stensrud was organized "The Committee of Thirty," representing all the Lutheran Synods in the Bay Cities for the purpose of welfare work for Lutheran soldiers and sailors in the army and navy. The committee consisted of five members, from each of the six synods, and Doctor Stensrud served as president of the Committee throughout the entire war period, Trinity Church being the headquarters of the Committee. This Committee promoted a great Lutheran Rally at the Civic Auditorium when a campaign for the Third Liberty Loan was launched, reaching $3,400,000. And through the Committee every phase of the patriotic program was advanced. In addition, the Committee by appeal to the State Council of Defense forced the retraction of many unjust rumors and accusations which had been made against the Lutheran people, and through personal representation to the governor and the legislature the Committee did much to prevent the passage of the King language bill.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church of America has done charity work in San Francisco since 1872 in the form of the Seamen's Mission, City Mission, Slums, Poor Farms, Hospitals. About 1922 a Community Chest in San Francisco was organized. Doctor Stensrud was instrumental in presenting the cause of the Norwegian Lutheran charity work before the city authorities in a way to secure the inclusion of such work in the Chest, this work being now a recognized unit in the Chest program under the name of the Lutheran Welfare Agency. Doctor Stensrud is the executive head of the Agency with the title of executive secretary.

Doctor Stensrud has served his church and community in many capacities. Since 1898 he has been secretary of the Seamen's Mission; for eighteen years, secretary of the California Conference; vice president of the Pacific District, Norwegian Synod of America for ten years; since 1917, president of the California Circuit, Norwegian Lutheran Church of America; in 1921 was elected executive secretary of the Elementary Christian Education, Pacific District, Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, and still holds that position; he has edited and published a book on Elementary Christian Education and was assistant editor of "Menigheds Kalenderen" (Calendar of congregations), a history of the 3,300 congregations of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America; for four years he was agent of the Transportation Bureau of

the Norwegian Lutheran Church; was the chief force in starting the City Mission of San Francisco of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, of which committee he was president five years. Besides other services already noted he was during the late war appointed by the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare as civilian chaplain at Camp Fremont, and when General Pershing wanted one hundred middle aged chaplains to go to France Doctor Stensrud was chosen as one of the candidates. His name had gone into Washington and he would have gone across but for the early signing of the armistice. In 1925 Reverend Stensrud caused the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America to establish a Commission on Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare for the military posts of San Francisco Bay. The Doctor is chairman of the Commission.

In January, 1926, the trustees of Carthage College, Carthage, Illinois, voted to confer upon Pastor Stensrud the degree of "D. D. Honoris Causa" on June 14, 1926.

Cyrus J. Doherty is a man with a keen insight into the direct relationship between transportation and industry, and on that account, notwithstanding his comparative youth, he was called to Los Angeles from Chicago and given the important responsibilities of vice president and industrial manager of the Central Manufacturing District, Incorporated.

Mr. Doherty was born at Chicago March 27, 1890, son of Frank J. and Anna C. Doherty. His mother died in Chicago. His father is now practically retired and resides with his son at Pasadena.

Cyrus J. Doherty attended public school in Chicago, and continued his technical education in the Lewis Institute of that city and also the Chicago Art Institute. Mr. Doherty as a young man took up railroad work, and his special proficiency brought him advancement to the post of general superintendent of the Central Manufacturing District of Chicago.

The Central Manufacturing District of Los Angeles was planned and laid out largely by the same group of men who projected the similar district in Chicago. Mr. Doherty in June, 1925, came to Los Angeles to take up his duties as vice president and industrial manager. A complete account of this industrial district is given in the following sketch.

Mr. Doherty served with the Merchant Marines during the World war. He grew up a democrat, but has always acted independently in politics. He is a member of the Central Manufacturing District Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Knights of Columbus, and is a Catholic.

He married at Chicago, April 28, 1920, Miss Lillian C. Kenealy, daughter of William Kenealy. She was born, reared and educated in Chicago. Both their children, Cyrus J., Jr., and Richard J. Doherty, are natives of Chicago.

Central Manufacturing District, Incorporated. Upon a plot of 300 acres of rich, level land, just a few minutes from the business center of Los Angeles, devoted in 1922 to the raising of cabbage and potatoes, a great industrial community was visioned—the Central Manufacturing District of Los Angeles.

This plot of ground is now the home of more than fifty industries, housed in thirty-four handsomely constructed buildings of the highest type, brick, steel and concrete construction. Wide, concrete streets, underlaid with adequate sewers, water lines and gas mains, provide ready access to every plant and every portion of the district.

A complete railroad, unique to Los Angeles, patterned after the Chicago Junction Railway of Chicago, serves every plant in the area and provides individual switching service, in effect placing every industry on the main lines of all railroads entering Los Angeles. This rail line is known as the Los Angeles Junction Railway and means a saving of thousands of dollars annually to plants fortunate enough to be located along its tracks. The industries on its tracks have no switching charges to pay on in and out bound carload traffic. The Junction Railway is reimbursed for switching service by the transcontinental railroads for whom they perform the work.

This belt line railroad is the very main spring of the Central Manufacturing District, for transportation is one of the most vital factors entering into successful industrial development. Through the operation of a similar rail line in Chicago, the Central Manufacturing District of that city is now the greatest industrial center in the world, with nearly 400 industries, employing many thousands of persons and utilizing raw products in huge quantities from practically every nook and corner of the world.

The Central Manufacturing District was actually laid out and established early in 1923, as a part of the three-fold project conceived by successful business men and capitalists of Chicago and other eastern cities. The other two projects contemplated included the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards and the Los Angeles Junction Railway. To date more than $5,000,000 has been spent in developing the Los Angeles Central Manufacturing District, this sum including cost of land, buildings and improvements such as railroad tracks, streets, driveways, sidewalks, water and sewer systems.

While the 300-acre plot as agricultural land could support only a few persons, there are more than 2,000 workers employed today, with a payroll in the third year running well over $75,000 weekly. More than that, the industries now located in the District are utilizing and converting into manufactured products the raw products of thousands of acres of farm land, timber land and mineral deposits.

Plants in the Central Manufacturing District recognize in Los Angeles and Southern California, with a population of more than 2,000,000 souls, a rich field and are catering to that field. But the keen business men who are operating these plants are not content with that great field alone and are going far and wide to build up greater markets for their products.

Every week sees many carloads of articles manufactured in the Central Manufacturing District going to all parts of the United States and even to foreign ports through Los Angeles harbor and over the lines of the transcontinental railroads. Nearly 2,000 carloads of freight passed in and out of the District over the lines of the Los Angeles Junction Railway in November, 1925, which was not an exceptional month.

Included among the facilities which appeal to business men is a beautifully appointed private club, with dining rooms and lounge rooms. A great administration building occupies a commanding position in the center of the District. This huge steel and concrete structure houses the general offices of the Central Manufacturing District organization and is also the home of the Westland Distribution and Storage Warehouse Company. Rising to a heighth of 190 feet, a beautiful tower of Spanish Rennaisance design hides an immense water tank, holding 125,000 gallons of water, thus providing a central gravity pressure storage of water for

fire protection for the entire district, and eliminating the necessity of costly and unsightly water tanks on the individual buildings.

The Central Manufacturing District is prepared to encourage and aid industries in the financing of buildings, making it possible for an industry to put the bulk of its cash into actual working capital. The buildings are planned, financed and erected by the Central Manufacturing District organization upon either a long term lease or contract of purchase and upon very reasonable terms.

An important feature in connection with the location of the Central Manufacturing District is that immediately adjoining the project are rapidly growing communities occupied by workers of the American, home-owning type.

H. E. Poronto, of Chicago, is president of the Central Manufacturing District of Los Angeles; C. J. Doherty, of Los Angeles, is vice president and industrial manager; and E. P. Querl, of Los Angeles, is sales manager.

Among the firms now located in the Central Manufacturing District are: Alco Flour Company, White-Smith Manufacturing Company, Deshell Laboratories, California Body Manufacturing Company, A. V. Shotwell Corporation, Federal Cold Storage Company, Federal Refrigerating Company, Standard Ice Company, The Sperry Flour Company, Huffine Grain Company, James H. Knapp Industrial Furnace Company, Porter Mirror Company, Pike Grain Company, Roy L. Donley Company, Southwest Lumber and Supply Company, Washington Lumber and Millwork Company, Westland Distribution and Storage Warehouse Company, Western Soap and Chemical Company, General Aluminum Products Company, Nachman Company, Gaffers & Sattler Company, C. M. D. Print Shop, Inc., Reo Motor Company, Paul G. Hoffman Company, Walter M. Murphy Motors Company, Willys-Overland Company, Troy Motor Sales Company.

Edward J. Nolan is a Los Angeles attorney, member of the firm Page, Nolan, Rohe and Hurt, and has practiced law there for fourteen years. He was an aviation officer in the World war, seeing service overseas.

Mr. Nolan was born at Rochester, New York, May 10, 1888, son of Peter and Margaret (Purcell) Nolan. His father for over twenty-five years has been in the real estate business at Los Angeles. Edward J. Nolan came to Los Angeles in 1904, attending public schools there, St. Vincent's College three years and spent three years in the law department of the University of Southern California, there he was graduated LL. B.

He was admitted to the California bar June 24, 1911, and at once engaged in practice at Los Angeles, being associated with S. S. Macfarlane and C. S. Tappaan until 1922. In that year he organized the law firm of Nolan, Rohe and Preston, his associates being Clifford A. Rohe and Herbert Preston. The practice of the present firm of Page, Nolan, Rohe and Hurt is general and includes a number of important interests.

Mr. Nolan in 1917 enlisted for service in the World war. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Aviation Corps at San Antonio, Texas, and soon went overseas to France, where he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was in France fifteen months, at first with the Eightieth Aero Squadron and later on the staff of General Mitchel, chief of the aviation service in France. Mr. Nolan was also with the Army of Occupation in Germany for three months, November and December, 1918, and

L. J. Muma

January, 1919. He was a participant in the battles of Chateau Thierry and the Argonne. Returning to the United States in April 1919, he was mustered out and given an honorable discharge at Washington, and at once returned to Los Angeles.

Mr. Nolan, who is unmarried, is a member of the American Legion, the California Club, the University Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, and Los Angeles Bar Association.

Irwin J. Muma, who died February 1, 1925, was a native son of California and attained a number of substantial distinctions as a successful business man, and a public-spirited and generous citizen. His home during the last twelve years of his life was in Los Angeles. After graduating from the University of California, class of 1900-1, he took up life insurance, and for some years before his death was manager for the Southern California territory of the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

Irwin Johnston Muma was born in San Simeon, San Luis Obispo County, December 17, 1876, son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha (Jarman) Muma. The former was one of the earliest of California pioneers, coming to California from Sharpsburg, Maryland, where his forebears had settled on their arrival in America from Alsace-Lorraine. Benjamin Franklin Muma was a volunteer, going out with the Third Indiana Volunteers in the Mexican War of 1846, he engaged in the battles of Buena Vista and on the heights of Chapultapec, overlooking the City of Mexico. Shortly after the close of that war he came to California, and worked in the mining district around Downieville, in Sierra County. In 1870 he settled in San Luis Obispo County, where he engaged in and became one of the prominent stock raisers in that section of the state. The old "Piedro Blancho Rancho" was owned by him and was finally sold to Mrs. P. A. Hearst and is now part of the vast estate of San Luis Obispo County owned by William Randolph Hearst.

Benjamin F. Muma died in San Luis Obispo County in October, 1908, and his wife in August, 1909. They had three children: Sue Muma (Mrs. Griffith J. Williams, of Hollywood), Irwin Johnston, and Anne Muma (Mrs. Daniel Murray Lee, of San Francisco), whose husband is a grand-nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee of Virginia.

The late Irwin J. Muma attended public schools in San Luis Obispo County and in the absence of high schools there, took his preparatory work in the Oakland High School. He graduated from the University of California in 1900, and was prominent in various student activities. In 1899 he was graduate manager of the university football team, and was also a member of the University Honorary Society of the Golden Bear, the Big C Society, the Phi Kappa Kappa Fraternity; he was also a member of the Thanic Shield Honorary Society of the Southern Branch of the University of California at Los Angeles. In subsequent years he kept in close touch with the university affairs, and a short time before his death was appointed by the president of the University of California as a member of the committee to secure a new site for the University of California Southern Branch.

On leaving the university Mr. Muma acquired his first training in the life insurance business as a solicitor for the Aetna Life Insurance Company at San Francisco. After three months he was appointed district manager at Oakland, where he remained two and a half years. He then came to Los Angeles as manager for the Travelers Insurance Company, and in 1910 accepted the management of the Chicago office of this com-

pany, remaining in that city three years. On returning to Los Angeles in 1913, he became general agent of the life and accident departments for Southern California and Arizona of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. His office had the distinction of ranking second among the branch offices of the Aetna in volume of business produced in the United States—the New York territory ranking first.

Mr. Muma was also vice president of the Laguna Land and Water Company of Los Angeles, a director of the Lincoln Mortgage Company, the Long Bay Company, the Los Angeles Petroleum Company, and a number of other commercial organizations.

One of his last public services was his service as colonel in a community chest drive. From 1921 to 1923 he was a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education and was chairman of its building committee, which completed a school building program involving the expenditure of $22,000,000 for the year 1921-22. Mr. Muma was a democrat in politics and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1924, held in New York City. He organized and was the first president of the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, he was a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Jonathan Club, the Writers Club of Hollywood, the Arrowhead Mountain Club, the Northfork Fishing Club of Idaho, the Cerritos Gun Club, the Wilshire Country Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. In Masonry he was a member of San Simeon Lodge No. 196, Free and Accepted Masons, at Cambria, located on the Hearst ranch in San Luis Obispo County. He held his membership in the Council degree at Los Angeles, the Knights Templar Commandery of Chicago, Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Chicago, and various Scottish Rite bodies in Oakland, California. He was a member of the California Society, Sons of the Revolution. He was a veteran football fan, and also took much pleasure in trout fishing and duck shooting.

On February 5, 1912, Mr. Muma and Miss Alice C. Hicks were united in marriage at Rothbury, in Northumberland County, England. Mrs. Muma was born in Toronto, Canada, was educated in England and also in the University of California. She is quite active in musical circles, being a member of the Woman's Committee of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Muma were born two children: John Rothbury, who was born in Chicago, and Jane Erskine, who was born in Los Angeles, and who reside with their mother at 542 Windsor Boulevard (Windsor Square), Los Angeles.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wright Hay. Hollywood is the home of some of the most astute business women in the country, for the immense movie industry here centered has created a demand along many lines so that any woman possessing a talent for satisfying these demands is perfectly certain to achieve success. One of them who is noted for her artistic designing in gowns is Mrs. Elizabeth Wright Hay, but she is also a shrewd and far-sighted realty operator, and is fast becoming wealthy in a city of very rich people.

Mrs. Wright Hay was born in Nebraska, the daughter of pioneers of that state, her parents being John and Margaret (Lee) McClean. Mrs. McClean's people came to Nebraska when she was a mere child. Mr. McClean built the first courthouse of their county, and Mrs. McClean was its first schoolteacher. Mr. and Mrs. John McClean had the follow-

ing children born to them, one son and four daughters: Will Lee McClean, now deceased, and the four living sisters are Evalyn McClean Wilson, residing at South Gate, California; Mrs. Elizabeth Wright Hay, the subject of this review; Mary Miller, a resident of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Etta Oberdorf, a resident of Huntington Park, California. The father, John McClean, was married the second time, to Nellie Gilbert, and they reside in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. To the second union were born two daughters, Ila Ruth McClean, a resident of Long Beach, California, and Frances, who is the wife of Judge O. P. Estes, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Elizabeth Wright McClean was married to Otto Wright Hay, of Saint Louis, Missouri, of Colonial stock. His death occurred at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in 1910. Fraternally he belonged to the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. Mr. and Mrs. Hay had one son, John, born to them.

In the meanwhile, in 1888, Mr. and Mrs. McClean had come to California, locating at National City, just outside of San Diego, and there Mrs. McClean died. Subsequently the family went East again, over the Santa Fe route, and visited the petrified forests and the old missions. In 1911 Mrs. Hay came from Oklahoma City to California with her two-year old son, and for six months lived at Pasadena, but left it for Los Angeles. She bought an acre of land at Fifty-fourth and Bell streets, on which she built a home, but later sold it at a profit and bought property on Rodney Drive in Hollywood, on which she built Wishing Well Court of seven units, and on the patio is an old rustic fireplace of cobble stones, and in the grounds an old Wishing Well paterned after "Ramonas Wishing Well" near San Diego. The wishing well is a clever conception, and a poem burned on wood is the inscription for this well for which it was written by Bonita Long. It is as follows:

"A well within a shady lane
When moon is at the hour,
And times retrace a hundred years,
Beneath their magic power.

"If the moon be big and round and old,
Your wish may then be made for gold,
But if the moon is new and clear,
Your wish must be of love so dear.

"Or if another wish you make,
It must be dark and just so late,
As when the clock's twelfth strike is done,
Or just before the wee hour of one.

"So drink long and deep,
While a secret wish you keep,
As sure as the mystic well is old,
Your wish will then in truth unfold."

There has also been done in oil several paintings by a clever young artist, Gale Gordon. These paintings of the Wishing Well and Court may be seen later in the Art Galleries of California.

Mrs. Hay is a most ingenious person. In addition to buying and building properties she established a millinery and dressmaking shop at Hollywood, but later sold that, and now has her headquarters at her home. Practically all of her time is now given to her designing, and one of her best-satisfied patrons is Leatrice Joy, for whom she has executed a number of commissions, and other motion picture stars also come to her for similar work. With a broad vision and thorough comprehension of the possibilities of Hollywood, she intends to retain her properties. Her son, seventeen years old, is a student of electrical engineering at the Polytechnic, and is a member of the R. O. T. C., also plays the violin and plays the saxophone in the Polytechnic Band. He is a brilliant, scholarly lad, and his mother's devoted companion. For some years he attended Page Military Academy, and she plans giving him every advantage within her power. Outside of her pride and joy in him her greatest happiness lies in the fact that she has the privilege of living in California, for she is one of the real boosters of this wonderful state.

John Dunlap Sayre, in the real estate business at Hollywood, at 3202 Sunset Boulevard, is a lawyer by profession, but has used his legal knowledge in the real estate business.

Mr. Sayre was born in Illinois, August 1, 1877, a son of William N. and Margaret (Kettering) Sayre. His father, born at New Castle on Tyne, England, was brought to the United States when a boy, grew up at Sayre, Pennsylvania, and became a farmer and stock raiser. For many years he lived in Illinois and was well known in that state as a breeder of blooded horses. He served two years as sheriff of Henry County, Illinois, being elected on the democratic ticket, was once president of the Vigilantis Committee, and was a deacon of the Baptist Church and superintendent of its Sunday School. He died November 27, 1922, and his widow, still living in Illinois, was born in Scotland. All of their twelve children are still living.

John D. Sayre was educated in the grammar and high schools in his native town in Illinois, after which he attended Knox College at Galesburg and Augustana College at Moline, Illinois. For a time he was a student of medicine in Rush Medical College at Chicago, but in 1906 he came to California, and at San Francisco became connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company as a plant superintendent. Mr. Sayre moved to Los Angeles in 1912, entering the University of Southern California, where he was graduated with his law degree in 1914. In the same year he engaged in the building business, and in 1915 began handling real estate as a general broker. His present firm was established in May, 1922.

Mr. Sayre is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Brentwood Country Club, the Southern California Yacht Club and the Masonic fraternity. On September 2, 1907, he married Miss Alma R. Gessner, of Chicago.

O. A. Brown has been identified with the real estate business in California since 1911, and since 1919 has been head of O. A. Brown and Company at Los Angeles. In 1922 he organized and became president of the California Real Estate and Finance Corporation, with an authorized capital of five million dollars. This company has the facilities, experience and capital for the building of hotels, office buildings, apartments and other income property in any city on the Pacific Coast, and also manages

Chas. F. Ott

and operates such buildings. Mr. Brown has also perfected an organization for home building, subdivision of city tracts, land colonization. In land colonization he follows the modern principles, which is quite different from the old style of attracting settlers to unimproved land. The modern way is to develop water plants and irrigation facilities, and frequently the improvement of the land with orchards and vineyards and the necessary farm buildings, and even so far as to equip ranches with dairy cattle and other live stock. The O. A. Brown and Company employs sixteen salesmen.

Mr. Brown was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, September 30, 1887, was educated in public schools there, and had a mercantile training until 1906. For several years he was on the road as a traveling salesman, and from 1909 to 1911 was in the real estate business at Wichita, Kansas. In 1911 he engaged in the real estate business at San Francisco, and from there came to Los Angeles in 1919. He is a member of the Los Angeles, California and National Real Estate Associations, and is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Southern California Athletic Club, the Masonic Club, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Elks.

Mr. Brown married April 5, 1923, Miss Ethel Ginsberg, of Los Angeles. She was born in Aurora, Illinois, educated there in private schools and finished her education in the University of Chicago.

Charles Frederick Ott. The late Charles Frederick Ott was one of the men of Oakland who gave to his home community a faithful service over a period of a quarter of a century, and died in the service July 25, 1921, at which time he was chief paving inspector. He was born at San Francisco, California, August 28, 1859, and educated in the public schools of that city and Oakland, to which latter city he came in 1870.

It was in 1895 that he began his long connection with the city government when, May 1 of that year, he was appointed sanitary inspector, and he served as such until his appointment, March 1, 1898, as deputy superintendent of streets. His record as deputy was such as to win for him the office of superintendent of streets February 1, 1900, and for seven years he served most efficiently. On July 17, 1907, another promotion came to him in his appointment as superintendent of construction of city work, and he continued in that office until July 1, 1911, when he was made chief paving inspector. His work in behalf of the city was of so thorough a character that he was regarded as one of the best men on the city payrolls, and when he died his loss was felt as a public calamity.

Very high in Masonry, he belonged to Oakland Lodge No. 188, A. F. and A. M., of which he was a past master; Oakland Chapter No. 36, R. A. M.; Oakland Council No. 8, R. and S. M.; Oakland Commandery No. 11, K. T., holding life memberships in all of these bodies, and he also belonged to Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Oakland Lodge No. 171, B. P. O. Elks, also held his membership, and he belonged to the Widow and Orphan Fund, A. A. O. N. M. Shrine. After many years of service as a member of the Board of Directors of the Masonic Temple Association, with which body he was connected until his death, in January, 1914, he was elected secretary. An Episcopalian, he belonged to Trinity Episcopal Church, Oakland. A man of high ideals, Mr. Ott endeavored to inspire others with the determination to perform the duty nearest at hand so well that no criticism was possible, just as he sought to do himself, and his example was an inspiration and is still quoted to

stimulate others to emulate him both as a public official and private citizen.

On August 28, 1907, Mr. Ott married Alice Maude Alexander, and two sons were born to them: Charles Frederick and Dudley Edward Ott.

Ellwood De Garmo is a native of the Pacific Coast, has lived in Los Angeles since boyhood, and has been a prominent factor in various lines of business there. He is president of the Warren Oil Company, Incorporated.

He was born at Salem, Oregon, January 8, 1872, son of Henry and Emma (Gyger) De Garmo. His parents were married March 31, 1871, and in the same year came out to California, traveling over the recently completed Union Pacific Railroad. They went by boat to Portland and then to Salem, Oregon, lived in Seattle for several years, and in 1874 came to Southern California, spending ten years in San Bernardino, and since 1883 living in Los Angeles. Henry De Garmo was a building contractor and for many years a dealer in building materials at Los Angeles. He is now living retired. He was also active in horticultural developments in the Los Angeles district. Mrs. Emma De Garmo, who died July 11, 1925, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1854, and grew up there and at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. She was a charter member as well as an active member of the Friday Morning Club and prominent socially in Los Angeles. The two sons of Henry De Garmo are Ellwood and G. C. De Garmo, the latter an attorney at Los Angeles.

Ellwood De Garmo was eleven years of age when the family came to Los Angeles. He first attended public school at San Bernardino, continued in Los Angeles and was a student in the old McPherron Academy, at one time located on Grand Avenue. In 1891 he entered the service of the Wells Fargo Express Company, beginning his employment at the depot and finally being made depot agent for the company. He was in different branches of the Wells Fargo service for eleven years, until 1902, and just before he resigned was given a medal for faithfulness and efficiency. Mr. De Garmo was associated with H. A. Bingham in the creamery business, a business at first carried on under the individual name of H. A. Bingham and later as H. A. Bingham Company. They manufactured and distributed the Santa Ana brand of creamery butter. Subsequently seven pioneer creamery companies, including the H. A. Bingham Company, organized what is now known as the Los Angeles Creamery, in which Mr. De Garmo is still a stockholder.

He has been financially interested in the Warren Oil Company for a number of years and since 1916 has had an active part in the management, being president. This company handles the strictly high grade Pennsylvania lubricating oils, most of them manufactured in the Warren oil district of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. De Garmo is also president of the Racine Tire and Equipment Company of Los Angeles, is president of the California Spring Company, manufacturers of automobile and truck springs, is secretary of the Weber Baking Company, and he and his brother are owners of the Sunset Specialty Company, handling a special line of accessories for automobiles.

Mr. De Garmo is a republican, is a life member of Southern California Lodge No. 278, A. F. and A. M., of the Scottish Rite Consistory and Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, is a director of the Optimists

Club and a life member of the Casa Del Mar Club. He is a member of the Whitley Park Country Club, is a charter member of the Masonic Club and a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

He married, April 2, 1901, Miss Jeannette Armstrong, who had been a teacher in the schools of Los Angeles. She was born in Ravenna, Ohio, and was educated in the normal school of Los Angeles when the Normal stood on the hill on the site of the present new public library.

Willard R. Gardner, of Brawley, was a pioneer of the Imperial Valley and deserves credit in history as having been one of the men who originated the great lettuce growing industry of the valley.

He was a native son of California, born at Los Banos in Merced County, May 1, 1888. His father, Jacob Gardner, was born in Illinois and was a child when brought to California in 1850. He worked in the mining regions as a boy, and after some years of mining experience became a grain farmer at Los Banos. In December, 1903, he moved to the Imperial Valley, where he was one of the pioneers, and improved one of the early ranches there. Jacob Gardner married at Waterford, California, Miss Minerva Harbert, a native of Missouri and a child when brought by her parents to Stanislaus County, California. She is now seventy-one years of age. Her children are: Mrs. Caroline Price, of the Imperial Valley; Mrs. Walter Story; Mrs. J. C. Pine; and Willard R.

Willard R. Gardner acquired his education in public schools in Merced County, including some high school work, and was a youth of sixteen when, on February 11, 1904, he arrived with his parents in the Imperial Valley. His mother taking up a claim, he began the arduous work of assisting in developing it, and he still operates the tract for the benefit of his mother and other members of the family. This was some of the hardest work he ever did in his life. It required leveling and fencing, and in the course of a few years the eighty acres was all under cultivation. They had to contend with occasional water shortage and also with floods, but in spite of adversities the family made a living, going without many things now considered necessities, such as ice and electricity. The Gardner tract is devoted to general farming and the growing and shipping of Vegetables. Mr. Gardner individually grows about two hundred acres of lettuce every year.

He packed the first car of lettuce ever shipped out of Brawley for Hunt-Hatch Company of Oakland, the pioneer founders of the lettuce industry in the Imperial Valley. This was in 1917. From one hundred cars the first year this single product from 1919 to 1924 lists a total of almost ten thousand cars. Mr. Gardner is a member of the firm Gardner & Cuff, which has been in existence since 1921. Each year they handle some two hundred cars of lettuce, specializing on this crop alone. Mr. Gardner did all the packing work for the Hunt Hatch & Company while his partner was general manager of that concern. Since the beginning of the lettuce industry at Brawley the firm has packed and loaded about three thousand carloads.

Mr. Gardner is a business man devoted to his work and with little participation in public affairs. He is affiliated with the Elks and the Eagles, and in the World war was registered and classified, but not called to the colors.

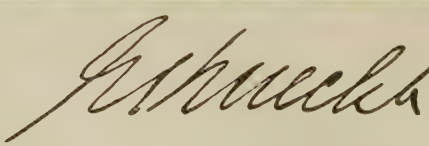
He married at El Centro, February 3, 1910, Miss Helen M. Heckler, a native of Iowa, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Heckler. She was educated in

Los Angeles and in Brawley. She has two brothers, George Heckler and Paul Heckler, the former a resident of Brawley and the latter of Long Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have one daughter, Miss Jessie M.

James A. Harris, president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Imperial, and a pioneer in the cotton-gin industry of the Imperial Valley, is a man whose example and financial support have resulted in a remarkable development of the natural resources of the Valley. He was born in Kosciusko County, Mississippi, April 1, 1872, a son of W. W. Harris, also a native of Mississippi. During the war between the states W. W. Harris entered the Confederate army when but fourteen years old, and continued a soldier until the close of hostilities. He married in Kosciusko County Maggie Simpson, a daughter of J. J. Simpson, a planter and large slave owner before the war. Mr. Harris was also a planter, and lived to reach the age of seventy-two years, passing away in 1921. Mrs. Harris died in 1899 having borne her husband the following children: Charles, who is a resident of Corona, California; James A., whose name heads this review; and Mrs. T. D. Wyman, who resides at Roscoe, Texas.

At the age of sixteen James A. Harris accompanied his parents to Taylor County, Texas, and here he passed the remainder of his youth, and completed his educational training in the high school of Merkel, Texas. Still in his teens, he began working on a cow ranch near Merkel, and after some experience in that line entered the gin industry as an employe of W. R. Blanchard of Merkel. His initial connection with the industry was as a common laborer, but so capable was he that within sixty days he became head man in the plant, and from then on has always occupied a position of trust and responsibility wherever he has been. For many years he continued his operations in the ginning industry in Taylor County, but in 1917 decided to begin developing this industry in the Imperial Valley. He therefore came to Imperial and erected what was then the fourth gin in this region, but two of the original four have passed out of existence. His was a four-stand gin, equipped with the Murray gin stand, and in the course of time he has added another stand. The first year he ginned 4,200 bales of cotton. The second year he built a five-stand gin at Brawley, the second one in the place. The maximum output at Imperial was 6,000 bales, and that of the Brawley gin, 8,500 bales, although at present the plant at the latter place comprises three gins. His success in these two places has led him to branch out and he has built gins at Holtville and Coachella, Riverside County, both of which he owns and operates. The local market and other facilities afforded by the presence of these gins have led landowners to plant a large amount of cotton in these regions, and several thousands of bales are ginned annually.

A man of opportunity, Mr. Harris was one of the early cotton seed oil producers, and in 1922 built the first oil mill at Imperial which was put up here, and he is continuing in the oil industry ever since. At Munyon he erected a gin, the first in the place, and this one has also stimulated an increase in cotton raising. In 1925 Mr. Harris erected a gin at Porterville, Tulare County, and still another at Helm, King County, California, six gins in all which he has erected in Imperial Valley. The capacity of the Imperial cottonseed oil mill is thirty tons of seed a day, and it operates at capacity from August 15 to June of the following year. Mr. Harris is president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Imperial,



and he finances many cotton growers, and is also a cotton grower himself. In King County he has developed cotton plantations, and is recognized as one of the leading cotton growers of that region. All of his interests are centered in cotton and its products.

James A. Harris married at Merkel, Texas, in December, 1899, Miss Kate Russell, who was born in Giles County, Kentucky, a daughter of W. W. Russell, and his wife, Ann Warnick Russell. Mrs. Harris was taken to Dallas County, Texas, from Kentucky, when her age was nine and one-half years, and she was reared in Dallas County, and there educated. There were several children in her parents' family. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have three children, namely: Cleo, who is the wife of Fletcher Terry, of Imperial, and they have a daughter, Evelyn Joy Terry; Mary Love and Jack.

Mr. Harris was made a Mason at Stanton, Texas, and was advanced through the Chapter and Commandery at Midland, Texas. He is a past master of the Blue Lodge at Stanton. It is a characteristic of Mr. Harris that he never takes a vacation, his interest in his work keeping him from tiring of his labors, but he does indulge occasionally in hunting and fishing for a day or so in the locality where these sports can be favorably pursued.

Gustav Knecht has been one of the founders and builders of a chemical exporting and importing house that is today the largest concern of its kind on the Pacific Coast, with headquarters in San Francisco. Mr. Knecht is not only a business man, but had as the foundation of his business a thorough technical training in the science of chemistry and chemical manufactures. He has assisted in building up a very fine business organization which is a matter of pride in the city of San Francisco.

Mr. Knecht is a native American of German parentage and was born in the city of Chicago, September 7, 1875. His father, Gustav Knecht, Sr., was born in Germany, and was brought to this country when twelve years of age. A few years later he entered the Union army as a private soldier, and after the war engaged in the mercantile business in Chicago. He finally retired from business in 1887 and lived in Los Angeles until his death in 1891. Gustav Knecht, Sr., married Sophia Schaun, who was also born in Germany. She died in 1901.

Mr. Gustav Knecht grew up in Chicago during his early childhood, attended public schools in that city and was about twelve years of age when his parents came to Los Angeles. He graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1892 and was sent abroad for his technical education, spending three years in chemical research at Dortmund, Germany.

Mr. Knecht in 1905 at Los Angeles formed a partnership with F. W. Braun as wholesale druggist. In 1908 they moved their business headquarters to San Francisco, at which time Richard Heimann came into the firm, making it the Braun-Knecht-Heimann Company, chemical merchants, manufacturers, dealers and exporters. In fifteen years they have made this the largest house of its kind west of Chicago. As exporters they do a tremendous volume of business with the west coast of South America, Alaska, the Pacific Islands, Japan and China. The San Francisco address of the firm is 584 Mission Street.

Mr. Knecht is a popular member of various social and civic organizations in San Francisco. He votes as a republican, though not active in politics. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, being affiliated with Pentalpha

Lodge at San Francisco, is a member of the Bohemian and Olympic Clubs and also belongs to the San Francisco Golf, Presidio Golf, Menlo and Los Angeles Country Clubs. Mr. Knecht married, April 9, 1912, Miss Mary F. Lindley. She was born in Los Angeles, daughter of the late S. K. Lindley. Their two children are Gustav and Martha, both attending school.

Mrs. Belle Chase Ludwig. While the native sons and daughters of California are enthusiastic with reference to the wonderful possibilities of this wonderful part of the country, it takes a person who has come here in ripened maturity, and has remained through choice, to properly boost the Golden State, and especially that part of it in and about Los Angeles. Such a person is Mrs. Belle Chase Ludwig of 1319 North New Hampshire Street, Hollywood.

Mrs. Ludwig was born in Iowa, a daughter of Henry and Hannah Chase, and her father was a native of Rhode Island, and a member of one of the old Colonial families of America. By occupation a photographer, he had the distinction of being one of the first of his calling to produce the old-fashioned daguerreotypes, once regarded as so remarkable. Were he alive today he would be one hundred and eight years old. The mother, a venerable lady of eighty-eight years, survives, and after a year's visit at Hollywood with Mrs. Ludwig is returning to her home with another daughter, Mrs. Folds of Evanston, Illinois.

When Mrs. Ludwig came to California, on Labor Day, 1910, she was a widow, and had been a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota. On her trip west she spent a year at Portland, Oregon, but her destination being California, she left what would have otherwise been pleasant surroundings and resumed her journey, and so enthusiastic is she over this region that she has never regretted her action. After her arrival at Hollywood she was married to Augustus Ludwig, formerly buyer for the Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, and a resident of Minneapolis for thirty years. After coming to California he lived retired from business life. Mrs. Ludwig has never entered business life, her resources making such a course unnecessary, but she is interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which she has found such real enjoyment, and glad to further its progress in any way she can. Surrounded by her many friends, beloved by all who know her, she is a charming lady, and a useful member of society.

Mrs. Anna M. Gilkey is a native daughter of Southern California, and has spent practically all her life in the city of Los Angeles. Her parents were pioneers, respected and useful citizens, and associated with many of the sturdy men and women who laid the real foundation of Southern California's prosperity.

Her parents were John and Catherine Golmer, her father a native of Germany and her mother born in Alsace Lorraine of French and German parentage. During Civil war times they came to the United States in a small sailing vessel being thirty-six days on the water. There were only three women on the boat. After landing in New York, they stayed there about a year and about the close of the war moved to New Orleans where an aunt of Mr. Golmer lived. There he worked at his trade as a mechanic and carriagemaker, until an outbreak of yellow fever caused them to leave. About that time he received a letter from his

brother Robert in San Francisco describing the wonders of that city in the climate of the Pacific coast. This determined them to seek a home in California and they traveled by way of the Isthmus to San Francisco on a sailing vessel. John Golmer's brother Carl was subsequently induced to join them in California. While in San Francisco, John Golmer bought a strip of land on what is now Market Street. About two years later occurred an earthquake, destructive of much property followed by an epidemic of small pox. This hastened their departure from San Francisco and Mr. and Mrs. Golmer then came to Los Angeles. There was no railroad on the coast so they traveled by boat to Wilmington and a stage coach conveyed them to Los Angeles. They arrived in the city in 1861.

John Golmer painted the coaches that plied between Los Angeles, and Wilmington. Later he was employed as a carriagemaker and painter by Mr. Lichtenberger, and eventually engaged in that business for himself. He purchased property on Spring Street from Judge Whitney, and there established his home, carriage and paint shop. It was in this Spring Street home that the daughter, Anna Madeline Golmer, now Mrs. Gilkey, and her brother, Fred J. Golmer were born.

John Golmer built up a prosperous business as a carriagemaker and continued active until his death on June 5, 1904. He was one of the very early members of the city council at Los Angeles and a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Golmer who died in April, 1918, was a charter member of the German Ladies Benevolent Society and was deeply interested in charity, spending her life in doing for others.

Anna Madeline Golmer was married February 12, 1895 to William Osborne Gilkey, better known among his associates and friends at Los Angeles as Os Gilkey, a merchant tailor. He was in business with the firm of Routzhan & Gilkey, and they operated in the Smidts property at Second and Spring. He was an Elk, a member of the Royal Arcanum and belonged to the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Gilkey died in 1904 the same year as Mrs. Gilkey's father.

Mrs. Gilkey has two children: William Osborne Gilkey, Jr. and Katherine Louise Gilkey Horn, wife of Doctor Daniel L. Horn. Her son, was an instructor in army training camps during the World war, and, was in service two years until armistice was declared.

Anthony McNally belonged to the era of conceptive pioneering in Los Angeles, particularly the decades of the '80s and '90s. He was a building contractor, a man sturdy, upright and with a genius for organization that mark him as one of the leaders of his time.

Anthony McNally was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada, May 3, 1854, had a common school education and at the age of fourteen began an apprenticeship of the trade of brick and stone mason. This early training was supplemented by a practical experience of the most rigid character during the several years he worked for the contractors, during the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad through the Southwest. He had charge of the building of round houses and other masonry work through New Mexico and over other portions of the road.

In 1882, he arrived at Los Angeles and at once engaged in work at his trade and contracting. A tribute to his work, as well as to his manhood, was paid him by a prominent Los Angeles citizen, J. H. Dockweiler, who said of him:

"During the final twenty years of the last century he erected about every fourth building in the business portion of the City of Los Angeles.

"A thorough mechanic himself, he had the ability to gather and hold the best men in his organization: as it is a cardinal rule that a workman always does his best under a just and able boss.

"He organized the California Construction Company—the famous C.C.C.—which organization built the United States Government docks at Honolulu, the San Pedro breakwater, the fortifications on Point Loma at San Diego, and the Mt. Tamalpais Railway in the San Francisco Bay region.

"In connection with the late Abbot Kinney he pioneered Venice, erected a great many of the store, office and hotel buildings, all patterned after the Venetian style. He built the Ship Cafe, patterned after a Spanish galleon; also many of the concessionaires' buildings. He was president of the First National Bank of Venice.

"For the Pacific Electric Railway Company he built Venice, Sherman, Hollywood, Dominguez and other sub-stations. Churches, schools, hospitals and asylums were erected by him, in addition to hotels, office buildings, warehouses, ice plants and residences.

"In 1889 McNally, as the lowest and best bidder, had awarded to him the construction of the Sisters Orphan Asylum which occupies that commanding position at Seventh Street and Boyle Avenue on the east side of the Los Angeles River.

"He had estimated a certain figure per day for the bricklayers on this job, which was the current pay at that time, but the bricklayers had voluntarily reduced their pay fifty cents per day a few days before bricklaying was to begin on the asylum.

"A committee called upon Mac to inform him of the fact, and he practically ordered them out of his office, stating that he had figured the old scale and intended to pay only that scale and would not employ any one at less. I consider this building the finest piece of brick masonry in Los Angeles, which justifies McNally's action. I personally know that he put in many extra barrels of cement in the foundation of the tower of this building to insure its stability."

Mr. McNally was a member of the Catholic Church, belonged to the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and was a charter member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being one of the last half dozen survivors of the charter members. He was also a member of the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society.

Anthony McNally died at his home in Los Angeles, August 3, 1925, at the age of seventy-one. On March 27, 1883, he married Sarah L. Cassidy, of Canada, who died in Los Angeles August 3, 1904. On November 28, 1905, Mr. McNally married Miss Susan Johnston. They were married in San Francisco by the late Arch Bishop McGomery. Mrs. McNally was born in Belleville, Canada, was educated there and has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1893, in which year she came to live with her sister, Marian (Johnston) Chambers, who died in 1911. Mrs. Chambers was the wife of Mr. Edward Chambers, a prominent figure in Santa Fe Railway circles, now living in Chicago. During 1913-14, Mr. and Mrs. McNally spent a year and a half abroad. They were in the Holy City of Jerusalem at the Christmas season of 1913. They arrived at London, England, August 2, 1914, the day England declared war against Germany. Mrs. McNally, during the World war,

Mattison Boyd Jones

was very active in behalf of the Red Cross, being head of the chapter in her home precinct. She has also been a member of the election board in that precinct. She was formerly a member of the Ebell Club, is a member of the Catholic Woman's Club, and for a number of years she served as a director of St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery.

John A. McNally, surviving son of the late Anthony McNally by his first marriage, was born in Los Angeles, was reared and educated in that city, and is now associated with the National Meter Company of Los Angeles.

Mattison Boyd Jones came to California in January, 1900, having earned his first successes in the legal profession in his native state of Kentucky. Mr. Jones has been one of the brilliant attorneys of the Los Angeles bar, and has used his training and experience to render that service to public, institutional and community advancement which only the well educated lawyer can give.

Mr. Jones was born at Tuttle, in Laurel County, Kentucky, June 15, 1869, son of Hiram J. and Permelia W. (Black) Jones. The Jones and Black families are of old southern stock, having lived in Kentucky more than one hundred years, and prior to that in North Carolina. The Jones family is of Welch and English ancestry, while the Blacks are Scotch-Irish. Permelia W. Black, mother of Mr. Jones, was a sister of James D. Black, who served successively as lieutenant governor and governor of Kentucky. The two families on coming to America lived for a time in North Carolina, then moved to Kentucky to become pioneers in Knox County.

Mattison Boyd Jones was educated in the public schools, taught in country districts for two years, attended the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, and was graduated with honors and the A. B. degree in 1894, his graduation speech being delivered in Latin.

During 1894-95 he was principal of the Laurel Seminary at London, Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar at London, October 17, 1895. After a few months of practice he resumed teaching, and for two years was teacher of mathematics and astronomy at the Williamsburg Institute, now known as Cumberland College, at Williamsburg, Kentucky. Mr. Jones in 1898 was recalled to his alma mater at Lexington as professor of military science and instructor in mathematics, remaining a member of the faculty and at the same time continuing post-graduate work until he resigned December 31, 1899.

Almost immediately after his resignation Mr. Jones started for California, and made his home at Los Angeles until 1911, and since that year at Glendale. For a quarter of a century he has been a practicing attorney at Los Angeles. He formed a partnership in 1905 with E. B. Drake, and the firm of Jones and Drake continued until 1909. Subsequently he was with W. E. Evans in the firm of Jones and Evans until 1917, then practiced alone for a few years; and in 1920 formed a partnership with Leonard Wilson and Dwight W. Stephenson, under the firm name of Jones, Wilson and Stephenson, with offices in the Citizens National Bank Building. This firm has a large and valuable law practice, and Mr. Jones almost from the time he came to California has been recognized as a man of outstanding ability in his profession. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, California Bar Association, and American Bar Association, and has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court and other Federal

Courts. Beginning in 1904 and continuing for some years, he held the chair of private corporations and later was lecturer on ethics and advocacy in the College of Law of the University of Southern California.

Mr. Jones during his early manhood had a great deal of military training. On graduating from the University of Kentucky in 1894 he was ranking officer of the battalion of cadets. At that time Lieut. Charles D. Clay, a grandson of the noted Henry Clay and a regular army officer, was professor of military science in the University of Kentucky. Lieutenant Clay presented Mr. Jones with a dress sword just before his graduation in recognition of his hundred per cent military record. Frequently when Lieutenant Clay was absent in Washington on official business he left Mr. Jones in full charge of the university cadets. In 1898, when the commandant was recalled to his regiment for service in the Spanish-American war, the president of the University of Kentucky asked Mr. Jones to succeed him, this being the first time that a commandant of the university was called from civilian rank.

In addition to work done at his alma mater Mr. Jones did post-graduate study at the University of Chicago. He has been president of the Board of Trustees of the University of Redlands since the university was founded in 1909.

He possesses the eloquence of a true son of Kentucky, and his talents as a speaker and orator have been much in demand.

Mr. Jones has been one of the prominent Baptist laymen of California. He was one of the organizers of the Temple Baptist Church of Los Angeles in 1903. For two years he was president of the Southern California Baptist Convention, for three years president of the Pacific Coast Baptist Conference, comprising all the states west of the Rocky Mountains, and is a past president of the Los Angeles County Baptist Association and the Los Angeles Baptist City Mission Society.

Likewise many honors have come to Mr. Jones in his association with the various branches of Masonry. He is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason, belongs to the Grotto and Shrine and has filled a number of chairs. He is a past high priest of Unity Chapter No. 116, Royal Arch Masons, at Glendale, is a past illustrious master of Los Angeles Council No. 11, Royal and Select Masons, is a past commander of Glendale Commandery No. 53, Knights Templar, is a past grand high priest of the Royal Arch Masons of the State of California, and at present is grand principal conductor of work of the Royal and Select Masons of California, and general grand royal arch captain in the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States of America. While abroad with his family during the summer of 1924, Mr. Jones received signal recognition in Italy, where he was named honorary member of the National Council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of Italy.

In politics always a democrat, Mr. Jones was an alternate delegate at large from California to the Democratic National Convention at Denver in 1908. In 1902 he was nominated by his party for city attorney of Los Angeles, and in 1914 was strongly urged for United States district judge for Southern California. Mr. Jones was a candidate in the democratic primaries for the nomination for governor of California in 1922. He was democratic elector at large from California in 1924.

He has many social and civic connections, being a member of the University Club of Los Angeles, Oakmont Country Club of Glendale, Surf and Sand Club of Hermosa Beach, is chairman of the Advisory

Board of the Brand Boulevard Branch of the Pacific-Southwest Trust and Savings Bank at Glendale, and is a director of the Insurance Plan Building and Loan Association of Los Angeles.

He owns valuable property, both vacant and improved, on Brand Boulevard in Glendale, and the Jones residence estate, Bel-Air, is known as the "White House" of Glendale. Mr. Jones was chairman of the committee which negotiated with the County Supervisors and the Los Angeles City Council of 1917, resulting in the building of the bridge over the Los Angeles River on Glendale Boulevard.

Throughout the World war period Mr. Jones was secretary of the Exemption Board of the Seventh District of Los Angeles County. This was a service demanding a great deal of time from his profession, and he gave it gladly from a sense of patriotic devotion.

Mr. Jones married at Louisville, Kentucky, January 3, 1900, Miss Antoinette Ewell Smith, who is one of Southern California's distinguished women. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one daughter, Lillian Winifred, recently married to Harold Boyd Hershman, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Mattison Boyd Jones, nee Antoinette Ewell Smith, is prominent in club, musical and social life in Southern California. She is a daughter of James Dudley and America (Ewell) Smith. Her father was a lawyer by profession, and had reached a place of distinction in his profession when his career was cut short by death in 1900. Mrs. Jones' mother was a daughter of Col. Richard Leighton Ewell, a veteran of the Union army in the Civil war and representing a Virginia branch of the Ewell family. This family is of Scotch ancestry and was established in America about the middle of the eighteenth century. The Scotch spelling of the name was Yuille. In America it came to be spelled as pronounced, Ewell. Many illustrious men and women of the Ewell family have been identified with the American branch.

Mrs. Jones inherited musical and artistic talent, and that talent was improved by thorough training and study. She studied piano and voice at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and in 1898 graduated from the piano department of the John B. Stetson University at Deland, Florida. She received part of her literary education in Daughters College at Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

Mrs. Jones is a member of the Emeritus Club of California, made up of past state officers of Women's Clubs. She was president of the Los Angeles District Federation of Women's Clubs in 1917 and 1918, and of the Glendale Tuesday Afternoon Club in 1913 to 1915, and is now a member of the Woman's Athletic Club of Los Angeles. She took the lead in organizing the Glendale Music Club, serving as its only president, an organization with nearly a thousand members. It was Mrs. Jones' love of music that inspired her to organize the Glendale Music Club. Through her appreciation of the finest things in music and her desire to bring those things to Glendale people she formed a club that is now nationally known as an organization of great talent and broad scope. When Mrs. Jones became head of the Tuesday Afternoon Club it had only two departments, and she left it with seven well organized divisions of work. She was also instrumental in organizing a music department of this club.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been vitally interested in the development of Glendale and the broader welfare of their community. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one daughter, Lillian Winifred Jones, who is a

graduate of Marlborough School for Girls of Los Angeles, and continued her higher education in the University of Redlands. Like her mother she is an accomplished musician.

In January, 1925, when Mr. and Mrs. Jones celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at their beautiful home, "Bel Air," at 727 Kenneth Road, announcement was made of the betrothal of their daughter to Mr. Harold Boyd Hershman, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, an alumnus of Cornell University. This was an event in the social calendar of Southern California that year, there being six hundred guests to share the old southern hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Jones. The wedding of Miss Jones and Mr. Hershman was solemnized January 27, 1926, thus uniting two prominent and widely known families. Mr. Hershman is a son of Colonel and Mrs. Oliver S. Hershman, of Pittsburgh and Los Angeles, Colonel Hershman being until recently owner and publisher of the Pittsburgh Press. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Boyd Hershman reside in Pittsburgh.

Oscar L. Petersen, building contractor at Calexico, came into the Imperial Valley in 1907 as a permanent resident. His career presents a record of varied and interesting experience. He was brought to this country when a child, grew up in the Pacific Northwest, spent several years as a miner in the far north and has been a constructive factor ever since coming into the last frontier of the old Southwest.

He was born at Odense, Denmark, one of the larger cities of that country, son of Rasmus and Sine (Nelsen) Petersen. His father was a blacksmith and in 1888 the family came to the United States and located in Tacoma, Washington, where the parents spent the rest of their lives, Rasmus Petersen passing away at the age of eighty-six and his wife at seventy-four. Of their seven children five survive: Thorwell H. of Seattle; Mrs. Augusta Lawrence of Portland, Oregon; Charles F. of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Herman H., who was a pioneer of the Imperial Valley locating a brick making plant at Imperial in 1902 and is still a property owner there though since 1920 his home has been at San Diego; and Oscar L.

Oscar L. Petersen acquired his education in the public schools of Tacoma, began to learn the blacksmith trade under his father, but subsequently became a bricklayer instead. In 1899 he went to Alaska and spent four years mining at Nome Beach. He engaged in placer mining and was the second year man in that locality.

It was in January, 1903, that he first visited the Imperial Valley riding a bicycle from Old Beach, now Niland to the home of his brother, H. H. Petersen, who owned and operated a brick yard at Imperial. He was then in search of a new location for business having about three thousand dollars as a reward for the years he spent in the far north. However, it was not until 1907 that he came into the valley to make his permanent home, at first locating in Meloland where he bought a relinquishment in a quarter section. For a few years he continued his association with his brother as a workman in the brick business at Imperial and El Centro. Later he engaged in brick contracting for himself, and since 1913 his home has been in Calexico. His work has been that of general contracting. His first building contract was a two story brick at Mexicali, and for a year he was associated with H. J. Edwards in the firm of Edwards & Petersen. Most of his work has been in Calexico and across the line in Mexicali. He was a brick contractor for the St.

Francis Hotel in Calexico, and the Great World Building in Mexicali for Sam Chung & Company. In 1918 he purchased the Masonic Temple in Calexico, and remodeled the building after it had been badly wrecked by an earthquake. Three years later he added a room forty by eighty feet two stories for the use of the Elks Club and subsequently built for himself the Edgar Building which he still owns. This building is the headquarters for the Ford service and agency and recently he has added a room sixty-five by eighty feet, the two together being known as the Petersen Building, and used solely by the Ford agency. In 1924 he was also the contractor for remodeling and concreting all the reservoirs for the Calexico Water Works.

Mr. Petersen was the first builder of concrete ditches in Imperial Valley and has constructed several miles of such work at different points. While active in business as a contractor, he takes time for recreation and in local sports is well known as a marksman, being a member of the Calexico Gun Club and having participated in all the exhibitions and leading events in the valley. He was made a Mason in Tacoma, Washington; is a life member of Tacoma Lodge No. 91, F. & A. M.; is the past noble grand of El Centro Lodge I. O. O. F. and a member of the B. P. O. Elks at Calexico. He has always voted for the man rather than the candidate. His first presidential vote was given to Colonel Roosevelt. He was registered under the second draft during the World war.

He married at San Diego, July 29, 1914, Miss Daisy Reyman. She was born at Salem, Indiana, where her people were among the pioneers, locating there before the Indians attacked that section of the country. She is one of a family of four children and came to California from Indiana.

Mrs. Eliza Farrell. The roster of the pioneers of Los Angeles shows the names of many who were identified with California when history was in process of being made, when hardships were taken as a matter of course and when fortunes were gained and lost in a day. One of these early families was represented by the late Mrs. Eliza Farrell, whose death was a matter of chronicle in all the newspapers of Southern California. She was a daughter of John Radford of England, and was the wife of Patrick Connolly, a pioneer both of Los Angeles and of California.

Patrick Connolly, an Irishman by birth, stimulated by the glowing accounts brought back by those who had journeyed to California immediately following the discovery of gold, started for the Golden State, undismayed by the fact that he was limited as to means. He walked across the Isthmus of Panama and took passage for San Francisco, where he arrived in 1850. Immediately he entered the employ of one of the big mining companies already organized and commenced his career as a miner. On April 20, 1855, he received his final naturalization papers, and it is believed that he served in the war between the states under the command of General Rosecrans. He was in the East for some time during the '60s while the war was in progress. Later in that decade he returned to California by way of Cape Horn, and he bought land from General Rosecrans and engaged in ranching. He owned a large property in Southern California that became very valuable, and he died at his ranch in 1895. He and Miss Eliza Radford were married in 1886 at Wilmington, California. Mrs. Connolly had come to California in 1880.

After the death of Mr. Connolly she became the wife of Mr. Farrell, who is also deceased.

Mrs. Farrell made her home on the estate acquired and developed by the late Patrick Connolly, and in that environment she passed her years until her death on August 11, 1925. She was proud of her connection with the early life of the state and city, and recalled many interesting events, some of them her personal recollections and others events and scenes in which Mr. Connolly had participated. Mrs. Carroll was the mother of two children, Joseph and Mary Connolly. The daughter is now deceased.

Joseph Connolly attended the public schools of Los Angeles and the University of California at Berkeley. He was graduated from the university and later from the law department of the University of Southern California. Admitted to the bar he entered at once upon the practice of his profession at Los Angeles, and his offices are in the Bartlett Building. He belongs to the B. P. O. Elks and the University Club. Joseph Connolly was married to Julia McKeon, a native of California. They have one daughter, Mary.

George W. Walker. The substantial beginning of Los Angeles' growth and development into a metropolis dates from the early nineties, and throughout this period of rapid growth and activity, George W. Walker has been an active factor in its civic and business life. Both as a merchant and banker he has been well known throughout Southern California, and now holds the important position of Chairman of the Board of The Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, and is Vice President of The Citizens National Bank.

Mr. Walker comes from Albany, New York, of English parentage and was the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Moore) Walker. He first came West in 1879 after having been educated in the City of Washington, D. C. and was for ten years in Arizona during one of the most interesting and eventful periods of that State's early history. In 1891 he first located in Los Angeles and was engaged in mercantile business, also becoming connected with the Broadway Bank and Trust Company, as a director. He became chairman of its Executive Committee and served in this capacity for many years.

In 1911 The Broadway Bank and Trust Company became The Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, having become affiliated with The Citizens National Bank through stock ownership. At this time Mr. Walker became president of The Citizens Trust and Savings Bank. About a year later he resigned the presidency of the last named institution, and took a trip around the world being gone about a year. On his return to Los Angeles in 1912, he disposed of his mercantile interest, and devoted his entire attention to banking, resuming his position of Chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee of The Citizens Trust and Savings Bank.

On the death in 1923 of A. J. Waters, president of The Citizens National Bank and The Citizens Trust and Savings Bank; Mr. Walker, was elected president of The Citizens Trust and Savings Bank. In 1924 he was again elected chairman of the Board and the Executive Committee of The Citizens Trust and Savings Bank.

Mr. Walker has been active in local affairs for many years. He served as Police Commissioner under Mayor M. P. Snyder, and has been active in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal

Miller G. Hamm

League, and other civic and social organizations. He is a republican in politics.

Mr. Walker has important real estate holdings, is president of the U. S. Realty Company; owns the Walker Auditorium, is a large stockholder in The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is president of the following Oil Companies in the Midway field, Monroe Oil Company; Olig Crude Oil Company; Westside Oil Company; besides being a director in a number of other Oil Companies.

Socially he is a member of The Los Angeles County Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club and The Beach Club.

He married Miss Margaret S. Holmes of Nevada City, California, daughter of Thomas A. Holmes a prominent mining man of Nevada City and one of the pioneers of California mining, who came from Maine in 1849 or 1850.

Willis G. Hunt. Unquestionably one of the most prominent business men of the West, Willis G. Hunt has earned his prestige and prosperity through methods which commend themselves to all honorable people, and has contributed much to the welfare and upbuilding of the City of Los Angeles, in whose development he is most deeply interested. For years he has been accepted as the paper magnate of the West, and his immense company also produces Pioneer Thermo-Gen, the marvel of the age in agriculture.

Willis Gustavus Hunt was born at Unity, Maine, a son of Gustavus Adolphus and Mary S. (Ayer) Hunt, both of whom are now deceased. They were natives of Maine, and there they died, although the father made a trip to California in 1861, and lived in this state for six years, his operations being confined to its northern portion, where he had mining interests. Returning to Maine, he resumed his agricultural operations interrupted by his Western trip. In addition to Willis G. Hunt of this review, there were two others in the family of the parents, daughters, one of whom is still on the Maine homestead, and the other at Brookline, Massachusetts.

After a course in the public schools of his home community, Willis G. Hunt went to Portland, Maine and began working in a wholesale dry goods house for $2 a week. Later he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and for four and one-half years traveled on the road. For four years more he was the traveling representative for Boston dry goods companies, and it was in this capacity that he came to California, in 1888. Upon his arrival at Los Angeles he was so delighted with the city that he decided to make it his permanent home, and has remained here ever since.

Quick to grasp opportunities, he bought a grocery as an investment, and immediately sold it at a handsome profit, and adding this to his savings, he went into the wrapping paper business as a jobber, and built up an immense concern which he continued to operate until January 1, 1924, when he sold to Blake, Moffett & Towne, but the original name, the Pioneer Paper Company, Incorporated, he retains, and under it is engaged in manufacturing roofing paper, roofing felt and board, as well as Thermo-Gen.

In 1924 the company completed a new $1,250,000 asphalt refinery, felt mill and roofing plant at Los Angeles, and thus more than doubled the capacity of the former plant. The plant and administration building is located at Fifty-fifth and Alameda streets. In addition to being president of the Pioneer Paper Company, Incorporated, Mr. Hunt is president of

the Wilmington Land Company, vice president of the Buttonlath Manufacturing Company is a director of the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles, of the Pacific Finance Corporation, the Century Oil Company, is a director and treasurer of the Four-Wheel Hydraulic Brake Company, a director of Rule & Sons, Incorporated, vice president of the Santa Monica Bay Telephone Company, and has many other interests of great magnitude.

The raw material used in the plant of which a large percentage is home product. It is the best equipped plant in the world and occupies sixteen acres of ground. The capacity of the new plant is 1,800,000 square feet of roofing per twenty-four-hour day. The company exports many car loads of Thermo-Gen, the perfect mulch, to the pineapple fields of Hawaii, which product is accepted as the short cut to increased profits. Its effects are produced in accordance to definite laws and principles governing crop production. Under different climatic influences and on different soils, it will show a variation in its effects. Pioneer Thermo-Gen is an asphalt-saturated and coated felt covering for the soil which is employed to enhance the growth of plants. It is in the form of strips or sheets which are adapted to be laid on the surface of the ground in such manner as to overlie the zones of soil containing the main feeding roots of the cultivated plants. It has been proved to be the marvel of the age in agriculture. In addition to the immense plant and administration building, which latter was recently completed and is considered one of the most beautiful, architecturally, in the West, the company has offices at San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and maintains a sales force in each city. A large warehouse is also maintained at San Francisco.

On March 23, 1911, Willis G. Hunt was married, at Los Angeles, to Miss Miriam E. Eskridge, of Emporia, Kansas, a daughter of the late ex-governor of Kansas. Mrs. Hunt, who died September 20, 1925, was born at Emporia, and there received her educational training during the initial stages, and completed it at Kansas City, Missouri. She was very active in different civic organizations, being chairman of the board of trustees of the New Woman's Athletic Club, a member of its membership committee, and assisted in the work of building the handsome $700,000 clubhouse on South Flower Street. Mrs. Hunt had the distinction of having been made the first life member of this club.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have one son, Willis G., Jr. Mr. Hunt is erecting a beautiful residence at 3 Berkeley Square, having sold his former residence at 5 Berkeley Square to Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury of the United States and director general of the railroads of the country during the war period.

During the late war Mr. Hunt was very active in all of the drives in behalf of Liberty bonds, and was one of the city's most liberal subscribers to the different war organizations. In political faith he is a republican. Fraternally he maintains membership with Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Midweek Country Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and for the past fifteen years he has been a director of the Associated Jobbers of Los Angeles.

Mr. Hunt is very proud of the fact that he has the honor of being a descendant of one of the original passengers on the historic Mayflower. From the very beginnings of American history this family has had its

representatives in this country, and there are many today bearing the name in all parts of the Union. The Ayer family, to which Mr. Hunt belongs through his mother, is another old American one, and his maternal grandfather, Dr. Eli Ayer, won the affectionate respect and confidence of the people of Palermo, Maine, and throughout its vicinity, by his faithful ministrations to them as he made his rounds on horseback, in all kinds of weather, carrying his medicines and instruments with him in his saddle-bags. Prospering, as he deserved to do, he built one of the show places of Palermo, and died a man of large means for his times.

The secret of Mr. Hunt's success lies, perhaps, in his faculty of always being equal to any and all emergencies. When he began working for the meager wage of $2 a week, he did not go about complaining, or soliciting aid, but sold papers, worked in and about a theatre, and did whatever came his way to make both ends meet. This policy he has carried with him throughout his life. He has always helped himself, instead of asking for assistance, and today he stands in the very foremost rank among the eminently successful men of the Southwest.

Alexander Fraser, whose family reside at 737 North Heliotrope Drive in Los Angeles, is a veteran of one of the richest mining districts in western North America, the Black Hills district of South Dakota. At Lead, in that territory, in 1876, he was the man who hoisted the first skiff of ore from the fifteen hundred foot level of the C. & M. Hoist of the Home Stake Mining Company. This was part of the richest one hundred square miles in the world and was owned by Mrs. P. A. Hurst of California. For forty-four years Mr. Fraser was in the service of the Home Stake Company. Gold was first discovered there in 1870. He was stationary engineer for the company, operating the hoist, taking the men up and down into the mines. He was in the service of the Home Stake Mining Company forty-four years, until being retired on a pension.

Alexander Fraser was born in Ontario, Canada, of Scotch parentage. He was one of the notable pioneers of the Black Hills region, being member of the Home Stake Veterans and was treasurer of the Knights of Columbus Lodge and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On November 12, 1883, he married Margaret A. Lavan, daughter of Martin J. Lavan, who was a veteran of the Civil war and had moved to South Dakota from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. In South Dakota he engaged in business as a merchant, selling men's furnishings. Mrs. Fraser and her mother went to the Black Hills in a stage coach before the days of railroads.

Mrs. Fraser has been a most active woman, particularly in fraternal and benevolent organization work. In the Black Hills she assisted in organizing the Royal Neighbors, the Ladies Catholic Benevolent Society, and the Degree of Honor, and was prominent in church affairs. She is now a member of the Woman's Catholic Club of Los Angeles. On moving to California eight years ago she purchased a lot and erected a four flat building, where she and her family reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser had three children: Donald J. Fraser, a stock broker; Martin J. Fraser, now connected with the Southern Pacific Railway, who was in training with the Motor Transport Corps at Camp Fremont until injured, which prevented his going overseas; and Miss Mary M. Mrs. Fraser's chief object in coming to California was to have her daughter enter the Teacher's Training School of the Southern Branch of the University of California at Los Angeles. Miss Mary

Fraser is now in her fifth year as teacher in the kindergarten department of the Hollywood public schools and is vice-president of the International Kindergarten Department of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Bertha C. Schous La Liberty, of 1729 Las Palmas Street, Hollywood, has been a resident of Southern California for a number of years and purchased her present home in Hollywood in 1918.

She was born at Wabasha, Minnesota, a daughter of Christopher Funk. Her father was one of the pioneers of Minnesota, going out to the territory when its population consisted of Indians. Locating at Wabasha, he reared his family there. Bertha Funk was educated in the public schools and was married to Mr. Nicholas Schous. Mr. Schous had come to California when sixteen years of age and remained in the state five years. After going back to Minnesota he married Bertha Funk and in 1900 they went to Spokane, Washington, was there six years and in 1906 located at Los Angeles. Mr. Schous was a specialty salesman for the American Tobacco Company, being in the service of that corporation eighteen years. He was in frail health for some time and died at Wabasha, Minnesota, in 1918.

Mrs. Schous returned to California and Hollywood in 1918 and at that time she paid $200 for the house in which she now resides. Her price on the same property today is $95,000. It is only a few doors from Hollywood Boulevard and in the center of the wonderful development in that section. Some years ago she would drive her car down Hollywood Boulevard without meeting another on the street. Now this thoroughfare is the scene of a never ending stream of traffic, and it is in many respects one of the greatest highways and boulevards in the world.

On January 22, 1923, Mrs. Schous was married to Mr. George La Liberty, a retired attorney from Detroit, who had been in California about four years. Mrs. La Liberty was in the great San Francisco earthquake twenty years ago and with others camped six days and nights in the cemetery. She is a much traveled woman and has a delightful personality, intellectually and otherwise. A few years ago she went to New Zealand and the South Sea Islands.

Her father was a brother of the Mr. Funk of the Funk Candy Company, of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Mrs. La Liberty's four sisters have come to Los Angeles to make it their home; Mrs. Mary Schous, Mrs. Augusta Fitzer, Mrs. Levina Hanson and Miss Frances Funk.

Harold H. Rhodes, Doctor of Chiropractic Philosophy, is one of the well fortified and successful chiropractic representatives in Los Angeles, with residence at Hollywood, where he is building up an excellent practice in his profession.

Doctor Rhodes was born in the City of Hammond, Indiana, on the 10th of December, 1898, and is a son of Harry J. and Rhoda (Allen) Rhodes, the former of whom was born at Pewaukee, Wisconsin, and the latter at Hebron, Indiana. Harry J. Rhodes made a long and effective record as a traveling commercial salesman, but he and his wife now reside at Hollywood, California, where he is engaged in the real estate business.

The earlier educational discipline of Doctor Rhodes was obtained in the public schools of Batesville, Arkansas, and Oshkosh and Waukesha, Wisconsin. He attended the high school at Waukesha and thereafter was

Mary Bird Clayes

for two years a student in the famous St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin. He was next employed one year in a department of the American Railway Express, and, in consonance with his ambition and well defined plans, he entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa, in which he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1923. He has since been established in the successful practice of his profession at Hollywood, is a member of the Universal Chiropractic Association, has active membership in the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Delta Sigma Chi college fraternity.

Mary Bird Clayes, who has spent most of her life in the university environment of Berkeley, has enjoyed a life of service, distinction and constant contact with art and literature. She has been a lecturer and teacher of Greek and Roman art and literature, is a poet, and as a result of her studies and researches she has written on many diverse themes.

Several notable lines of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry combine in Miss Clayes. She was born in Stockton, California, but since childhood has lived in one house at Berkeley, at 2420 Dwight Way. Her parents were Henry Martin and Achsah (Dorrance) Clayes. The facts of her genealogy as here stated are all based on attested data, acceptable to the various patriotic organizations of which she is a member. In the paternal line she is a descendant of Levi Metcalf, who was born in 1746 and died in 1832, and who rendered distinguished service to the American cause in the war for independence. Levi Metcalf married a daughter of Thomas O. Stone. Their daughter, Lois Metcalf, was married to Peter Clayes. Peter Clayes was born in 1772 and died in 1849. Of his ten children the fifth child was Orlando Clayes. Orlando Clayes was the father of Henry Martin Clayes. The latter, though very young, was a soldier of the Union in the Civil war.

Miss Clayes' Mother, Achsah Dorrance, was a descendant of Samuel Dorrance, a wealthy resident of Rhode Island, who during the Revolutionary war was a clerk of Captain John Edward's Alarm Company from Scituate, Rhode Island, and served as a judge in 1775-1776-1780. Judge Samuel Dorrance was born June 25, 1745, and was a son of Samuel and Agnes (Alexander) Dorrance, and a descendant of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Sterling, and thus a descendant of King Robert Bruce of Scotland. Judge Samuel Dorrance married Anne Tully, who was born June 14, 1751, and died July 1, 1832. Judge Samuel Dorrance died August 31, 1795.

Joseph Dorrance, son of Judge Samuel Dorrance, was born September 17, 1777, and died May 19, 1849. He married Esther Martin, who was born March 20, 1786, and died April 15, 1849. They were the parents of Henry Tully Dorrance, and Henry Tully Dorrance married Achsah Bird, daughter of Frederick Bird and granddaughter of Joseph and Cynthia (Binney) Bird. Joseph Bird, born in 1765 and died in 1831, served in the Revolutionary war, as did also his father. Cynthia Binney was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Binney, a distinguished surgeon of the Revolution, and his wife, Elizabeth Chadwick. Henry Tully and Achsah (Bird) Dorrance were the parents of Achsah Dorrance Clayes.

Mary Bird Clayes attended public school in San Francisco, graduating from the Denman Grammar School under its noted principal, James Denman. She also graduated from the Girls' High School, was a classical graduate of the Lowell High School, and in 1892 took the A. B.

degree at the University of California, also attended the National Cathedral School, Mount St. Alban, Washington, D. C. At that time the A. B. degree signified a thorough classical training with both Greek and Latin throughout the four years. Subsequently she won the Master of Arts degree, her two theses being entitled "The Debt of Vergil to Theocritus," based on a study of the original texts, and "The Alexandrian Period of Literature." Miss Clayes studied Hebrew with Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger three years. She reads the literature of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Anglo Saxon, Gothic, and for many years taught Greek and Latin. As part of the regular work in Greek in the high school where she taught, she published a paper in that language for seven years, putting in a case of Greek type and learning to set the type and teaching her students, so that the type-setting and press-work of the paper was all done by the teacher and student. Miss Clayes also dramatized the "Fifteenth Idyll" of Theocritus, presenting it as a feature of a dramatic evening in Greek. She also arranged episodes from Homer for dramatic presentation.

Her literary work is largely an expression of many years of study and research. She has translated stories from the German and French, wrote a series of articles on Dante, was press correspondent for several papers, has written numerous book reviews and papers embodying the results of her sociological studies in social service problems. Her poems have been published in magazines and club books, and particularly in "West Winds," the anthology of verse of the California Writers' Club. She is a member of the Poetry Society of England. She served as chairman of the Poetry Section of this club, composed of California writers. She is a charter member and honorary president of the Berkeley League of American Pen Women, serving as president of the League two years, 1923-1925, as secretary-treasurer, 1922-23, and while president developed the work and membership from nine to seventy-seven. In recognition of this achievement she was made the state national officer in Northern California, and on April 3, 1925, was elected honorary president of the Berkeley League.

Miss Clayes founded the Junior Auxiliary League of American Pen Women in Berkeley to foster creative ability among young girls of high school age. These girls meet at her studio through seven months each year, twice a month, submitting work and poetry, fiction and general articles. Miss Clayes arranges for leading writers to act as critics on the manuscript submitted, and the best manuscripts are given special awards.

Miss Clayes is a member of the California Writers' Club, serving as chairman of its poetry section in 1925-26. She is a charter member of the Town and Gown Club of Berkeley, is a charter member of the College Woman's Club of Berkeley now a branch of the American Association of University Women, with which she has been identified since her graduation. She served two years as first vice president of the College Woman's Club, and established the section work in its present form and had charge of all the programs for the two years, 1921-23, and was historian in 1923-24. She is a member of the Sierra Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being historian in 1924-26, poet of the chapter, writing the Chapter Flag poem read every year on Flag Day. She was a delegate to the Continental Congress, D. A. R., in April, 1926, and also to the annual meeting at New York in the same month of the Colonial Dames of America. She is a member of the

Alumni Association of the University of California, was class secretary of the class of 1892, and was one of the founders of the Y. W. C. A. of the university, and its president in 1891-92. She was secretary-treasurer of the Classical Association of Northern California in 1915-17, and while president of the Berkeley High School Teachers' Association in 1924-25 she established sections for the study of educational problems and brought outstanding men and women before the teachers to speak on the great world's contributions to art, letters and science.

Alfred Currie Rulofson is a jobber in iron and steel products, with offices in the Monadnock Block at San Francisco. He has been in business in that city for over half a century. He is a native son of California, and his father was a Californian distinguished in art and invention, one of the remarkable Americans of his generation.

William Herman Rulofson, a native of New Foundland, came to California in 1831. He first engaged in the mining industry. He subsequently took up photography as a business and profession in San Francisco. He was a pioneer in the advancement of the modern art of photography. The firm of Bradley and Rulofson came into international fame through exhibits of photographs which were awarded premiums in all the capitals of Europe during the seventies. The work done by William Herman Rulofson of perhaps greatest interest to modern times consisted of his experiment and efforts in the photography of objects in motion, from which experiment developed the motion picture of today. Many others have claimed the pioneer credit in this field, but the proofs of W. H. Rulofson's work consists of the original photographs and negatives now on file in the archives of Stanford University, together with detailed description and data involved in the efforts. The chief experiment consisted of the taking of pictures of a trotting horse for Senator Stanford while the animal was in motion. At that time photography in ordinary cases was still in the stage where a person's head was held in a vise so as to permit no movement. In taking pictures of the horse in motion a multiplicity of cameras were employed, very sensitive plates being used. As the horse went past the camera it automatically sprung a trigger exposing the plate and so on down the line. The cost of taking this series of pictures was about thirty thousand dollars, an amount equivalent to about one hundred thousand dollars today. When the negatives were developed some of the pictures created much amusement, and it was contended that no horse ever made such outrageous movements when running. However, when the series was placed on a roll and turned rapidly the horse in natural motion was faithfully reproduced. It was the first analysis of motion and may be said to have opened the door for the development of the moving picture of today.

Mr. W. H. Rulofson also first gave the world the photographically enlarged photograph, inventing a solar camera. It was a discovery rather than an invention on his part. Some sensitive paper hanging up and drying on the wall of his studio upon examination showed a large photograph face. It was a likeness of a small photograph lying on a table. W. H. Rulofson had the scientific curiosity of a born investigator and he pursued the subject carefully to relate effect to cause. His investigation showed that the picture on the table was in such position that being in the sunlight had been reflected from it in enlarged form to the sensitive paper, thus transferring the enlarged image. Out of that came the solar camera and still later the improved enlargement cameras of today.

William Herman Rulofson married Amelia Violet Currie, also a native of New Foundland and of Scotch English ancestry.

Alfred Currie Rulofson was born at Sonora, California, October 26, 1853. He grew up in San Francisco, attending grammar schools and Brayton's College at the corner of Fourteenth and Franklin streets in Oakland. When he was fifteen years of age he went to sea and had eighteen months of seafaring experience, and on his return to San Francisco entered the service of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company. From that concern he went with Baker & Hamilton, a firm with which he remained thirty-five years. Then, in 1904, he established his present business, handling iron and steel products of his own and for eastern manufacturers. Mr. Rulofson is former president of the Jobbers Manufacturing Association of the Pacific Coast and also former president of the Manufacturers & Producers Association of San Francisco.

As a San Francisco business man and citizen he was active in promoting and carrying out the plans for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He was president of the Home Industry League of California. In Masonry he is a member of California Lodge, California Chapter, Golden Gate Commandery and Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine; is a member of the Union League Club, the British Benevolent Society and a republican voter.

He married in 1892 Miss Julia Abbott Hunt, of Virginia. They are members of the Episcopal Church. Five children were born to their marriage. The oldest, Dr. A. C. Rulofson, Jr., is a graduate doctor of dental surgery from the University of California, and in addition to his practice in San Francisco, is a professor in the University of California. The other children are: Julia Winslow, wife of Joseph W. Cutten, of San Francisco; Clara Estelle, wife of Carl Plate, of San Francisco; Miss Violet Louise; and Gladys June, wife of Henry Plate, of San Francisco.

James E. White, a member of the San Francisco bar, a very successful attorney in probate and corporation matters, is perhaps best known as a leader in civic and moral reforms. His personal integrity and physical and moral courage have been tested in many strenuous fights carried on by the progressive and enlightened organizations of the state in behalf of prohibition and other causes.

Mr. White was born on a farm in Grundy County, Iowa, November 8, 1870, son of Robert and Rosa (Zeran) White. His father, a native of Ireland, came to the United States in 1848, when fifteen years of age. In later years he became a prominent citizen of Grundy County, Iowa, where he was a farmer. He was a member of the Board of Education and a highly respected citizen.

James E. White grew up on an Iowa farm, graduated from high school at Rockford, in that state, in 1889, and from early boyhood worked to pay the expenses of his advanced education and support himself. He was a night call boy for a railroad, attended school during the day, was chore boy in a law office during vacations and accepted other opportunities to earn his expenses while in high school and college. In 1895 he graduated A. B. from Cornell College of Iowa, and in 1896 came to California. He taught in a business college at Riverside and conducted a private preparatory school for teachers. In 1899 he entered the Hastings College of Law at San Francisco, working his way through that institution and was graduated LL. B. in 1902. For many years he prac-

ticed his profession independently, specializing in probate and corporation law, his offices being in the Monadnock Building. For the past eighteen years he has been an instructor in law in the Law School of Golden Gate College, conducted by the Y. M. C. A., and is the present dean of that law school. During the World war period Mr. White was a member of the Legal Aid, assisted in the sale of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, and was on the personnel committee selecting Y. M. C. A. secretaries for overseas and domestic work.

Practically from the beginning of his career as an attorney he has identified himself with the organized movements representing the enlightened spirit in moral and civic advancement. In 1902 he assisted in organizing the Higher License League, launching a campaign to increase the saloon license in San Francisco from $84 to $500 a year. This project was defeated in the election in 1905 by about 3,000 votes. After the great fire the same organization went before the Board of Supervisors and secured the ordinance, which also made provisions that it should be unlawful to conduct a saloon within 150 feet of a school or church and divorcing the saloon from the grocery store. Prior to that nearly all the groceries had bars. As a result of the ordinance the number of bars in the city was reduced by about 1,200. During subsequent years Mr. White represented about 95 per cent of the Protestants against the location of saloons in districts where they were not desired. He led the campaign in 1906 in Vallejo which reduced the number of saloons by one-half and for over ten years was attorney for the Anti-Saloon League in Northern California and is still a trustee of the league. He worked to secure the adoption of the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments to the United States Constitution.

He was leader of the campaign of 1919 for the abolition of slot machines in San Francisco. This campaign was backed by the San Francisco Church Federation, which he represented in its civic activities for a number of years. In 1911 he led the fight before the State Legislature which finally did away with slot machines throughout the state. He was also active in the movement for abolishing prize fights in San Francisco. He and others succeeded in blocking the Johnson-Jeffries fight due to have been held in San Francisco in 1910. Under the initiative he helped pass an anti-prize fight bill in 1914. During that year he was secretary of the state campaign committee which brought about the enactment of the red light abatement bill, and in the subsequent test case Mr. White represented the people of California.

Mr. White is a member of the Executive Committee of the State Church Federation and has charge of the civic affairs of the San Francisco Church Federation. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has performed important legal and other services for the church. In politics he was a progressive during the existence of that party, and as a republican has attended state conventions and served on the County Central Committee. He is a member of the Commonwealth Club, Union League Club, Public Spirit Club, Masonic Club; is worshipful master of Parnassas Lodge No. 388, A. F. and A. M.; has taken thirty-two degrees in the California bodies of the Scottish Rite, and is a member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He married, November 16, 1904, Miss Lela Allen, of Riverside. Her father, John A. Allen, came to California from Maine and was a citrus grower in the Riverside district.

Romulo Meliton Francisco Soto. More than forty-five years of practice has brought Romulo Meliton Francisco Soto a most varied and unusual experience in all branches of the law. He is a native son of California, born in Monterey County April 1, 1855, son of Jose Manuel Soto and Maria (Perez) Soto. His mother is a native daughter of Spanish ancestry. His father came to California in 1849 from Peru, his birth place, and became the owner of a Santa Rita ranch, a Mexican grant of several thousand acres in Monterey County. He was interested with H. M. Newhall in another large ranch in Los Angeles County, where the Town of Newhall now stands. He was very successful in both ranching and merchandising until the disastrous dry year of 1876, when he lost practically his entire fortune.

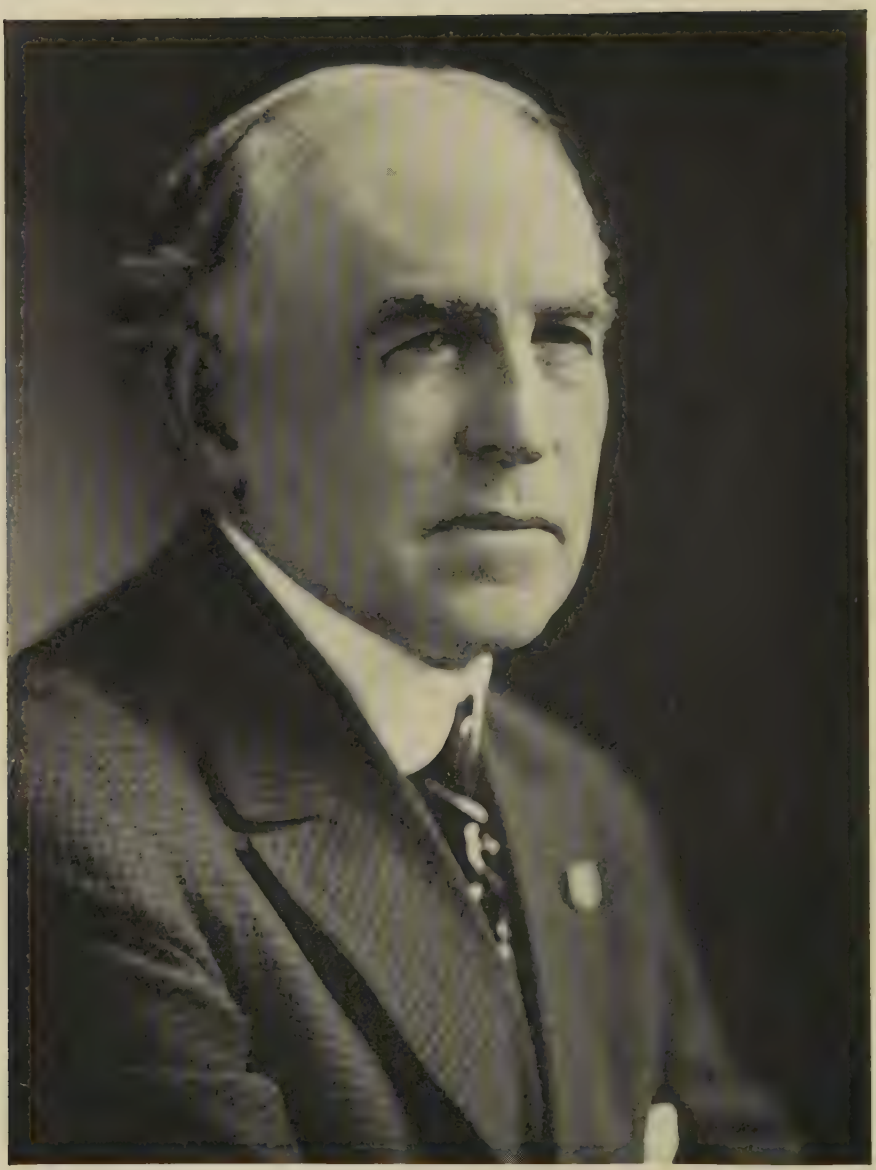
Following his graduation from Santa Clara College, at Santa Clara, June 5, 1876, with the degree of A. B., Romulo Meliton Francisco Soto entered the Harvard Law School, where he took his LL. B. degree June 27, 1878. For about a year after obtaining his degree he was in the offices of Winans, Belknap & Godoy of San Francisco for the purpose of gaining practical experience.

On July 16, 1879, he was admitted to the bar and the following December began practice at Salinas, in Monterey County. He practiced independently until 1883, when he formed a partnership with S. L. Cutter, under the name Cutter & Soto. This was dissolved in 1884, when Mr. Soto was elected district attorney of Monterey County on the republican ticket. He served the full term, but since then has not been active in politics, and has never sought an office, not finding it congenial to have his work prescribed by party and other dictates.

Mr. Soto removed from Salinas to San Francisco in August, 1887, and forming a partnership with James Herrmann, under the name Herrmann & Soto, continued a general practice such as he had had in Monterey County. His practice almost from the first included much work in the probate courts, but he appeared little in criminal matters. In later years he has given particular attention to land titles and matters involving street improvements, assessments, tax titles and irrigation district assessments in both California and Nevada. For years he represented property owners in contesting the issuance of bonds for street improvements, and more recently has represented a number of contracts in matters relating to the improvement of streets. He is an authority on those highly technical phases of the law.

Together with George H. Maxwell, Mr. Soto had charge of irrigation litigations over a period of eight years involving ten or twelve irrigation districts extending from Marysville as far south as San Diego. He represented property owners that were contesting bonds and the taxes levied to pay for them. Finally, in 1902, the United States Supreme Court ruled in the Tulare Irrigation District adversely to the property owners. After this decision, and having concluded that it was an almost impossible task to invalidate bonds issued by the district, Mr. Soto abandoned such litigation.

A notable case in which he had participated is that of B. A. Gamble et al. vs. The Silver Peak Mining Company. This has been before the courts since 1896. Mr. Soto, John W. Dorsey and associates came into the case in 1903 to represent the plaintiff. The suit is for the enforcement of an auction contract for the purchase of the Silver Peak mines, claimed by some to be worth several million dollars and by others to be almost valueless. Opposed to Mr. Soto and his associates was Rush



Richard G. Peabody

Taggart, well known as chief counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company. The suit is still before the United States courts and the District Court of Nevada.

The law firm of Herrmann & Soto was dissolved in 1890. From 1893 to 1894 for six months Mr. Soto was in partnership with George H. Maxwell and John W. Dorsey in the firm of Maxwell, Dorsey & Soto. Since then Mr. Soto has practiced alone. However, he has been an associate counsel, together with John W. Dorsey and Charles S. Wheeler, employed by the property owners of the Sacramento and San Joaquin drainage district to attack the validity of assessments amounting to about $800,000 and the sale of $700,000 in bonds, which were advertised for sale January 27, 1925.

Mr. Soto holds membership in the Holy Name Society, the Gentlemen's Sodality of St. Ignatius Church, and St. Anthony's Guild of old St. Mary's Church. He married at Boston, October 22, 1879, Susan Rosalinda Duffy.

Richard G. Beebe. One of the honored men of Los Angeles, who commanded the respect of all who knew him, was the late Richard G. Beebe, formerly one of the large realty holders of this city.

On December 19, 1883, Effie Cady and Richard G. Beebe were married at Stafford, where he was born in September, 1857, a son of Richard Stueben and Mary Salisbury (Pinney) Beebe. Mrs. Beebe was born at Stafford, Connecticut, July 9, 1857, a daughter of Alfred Dana and Ruhama (Cummings) Cady, and was educated in the public schools of her native city. Mr. Beebe attended the Stafford public school at North Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts, and completed his studies at North Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Mr. Beebe was a woolen goods manufacturer, and for years was engaged at Stafford in the production of woolens and men's overcoatings with his uncle, Cyril Johnson, in which he continued until he was forty-two years of age, when he decided to come to California, to which state he transferred his capital.

Upon coming to Los Angeles Mr. Beebe bought large holdings in real estate, among other properties that which is the site of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Sixth and Olive streets, now one of the most valuable in the city. He also purchased properties at Sixth and Park View streets, and engaged very extensively in the realty business. Mr. Beebe was also for a time part owner of the Evening Express, but it was in his realty transactions that his wealth was acquired, for in it he exercised exceptional good judgment. Mr. and Mrs. Beebe had no children.

Raised a Mason in Wolcott Lodge, Stafford, Connecticut, he demitted to a Los Angeles lodge upon coming to this city. He was one of the first members of the California Club. A man of retiring disposition, he found his greatest enjoyment in his home. During the last years of his life he was in poor health, and his death occurred November 30, 1919. Mrs. Beebe joined the Ebell Club in 1901.

When Mr. and Mrs. Beebe came to California they were not the pioneers of their families to the Golden State, for both had uncles who had come to this state at a previous date. Mr. Beebe's uncle, Ephraim Hyde Pinney, was also one of the early comers to the coast. Mr. Pinney crossed the plains seven times, and met the hostile Indians in battle array upon many occasions. When he came to Los Angeles, Broadway was a

cowpath. One of his many experiences, which he often related, was that of his being ordered to leave town by one of the so-called "bad men" because of his refusal to sell a well-fitting suit of buckskin which the latter fancied. He served in the Union Army and for eighteen months was imprisoned in Andersonville Prison. For many years Mr. Pinney was keeper at San Quentin Prison, and he was also, for a long period, keeper of two lighthouses on the Pacific Coast. His death occurred in 1916. Always living alone, he slept, frontier fashion, with a pistol under his pillow. With his passing California lost another of its historical characters, and one who played an effective part in its development.

James J. Donahue, a prominent figure in the real estate, loan and insurance business at Los Angeles, with offices at the corner of Wilshire and Western boulevards, came to California many years ago, finished his education at Los Angeles, and has been independently established in the real estate business since 1913. He made a name for himself in athletic circles on the Pacific Coast.

He was born at Albany, New York, April 20, 1886, his parents, James A. and Mary (Brennan) Donahue, being natives respectively of County Mayo and County Kilkenny, Ireland. His father after coming to the United States in 1871 was connected with the lumber company at Albany, New York, and in 1911 moved his family to California. He and his wife still reside at Los Angeles. For many years he has been in the service of the Pacific Electric Railway. Both parents are Catholics.

James J. Donahue was educated in parochial schools of New York State, and after coming to Los Angeles was a student in St. Vincent College as a member of the class of 1909. After leaving college he spent a year as corporation price clerk with the Pacific Light and Power Company, and for six months was an employe in the Wells-Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco.

From early manhood he showed professional proficiency in athletics. While at San Francisco he became a member of the famous Olympic Club and assisted the organization in winning a national championship in the athletic contest at New Orleans. He represented the club in athletic events in the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, winning first place in the low hurdles, giving him the championship of the United States and Canada in that event. For some time he represented A. G. Spalding & Brothers of Chicago on the Pacific Coast, laying out athletic fields in California and organizing athletic departments of schools and colleges in the southern part of the state.

He left this business to take up real estate in 1912, at first as a salesman for F. D. Tatum of Los Angeles. Then, in 1913, he established his present business in general real estate, insurance and loans. He has been responsible for some very successful subdivisions, one including forty-eight acres, and another, of seventy acres, being the Country Club Park subdivision.

Mr. Donahue achieved the crowning point of his athletic career when in 1912 he was a member of the American team representing the United States in the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden. He is a director of the Amateur Athletic Union of Southern California. In 1918, during the World war, he enlisted in the air service of the United States Army, and attained the rank of first lieutenant, being assigned for duty at Mineola, Long Island, and later at Mather Field, Sacramento, until his honorable discharge May 1, 1919. He is a third degree Knight of

Columbus, he and his wife are members of St. Basil's Catholic Church at Los Angeles, and he is a member of the Los Angeles Real Estate Board, California State Real Estate Board, National Real Estate Board, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the American Legion.

On the 24th of April, 1912, Mr. Donahue married Miss Charlotte M. Cox, who was born and reared in Los Angeles and who is a daughter of Harvey and Jennie (Reese) Cox. Mrs. Donahue attended the parochial school of St. Vincent's Church, and thereafter continued her studies in St. Mary's Convent School in Los Angeles. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Los Angeles, the local Catholic Woman's Club, and the Los Angeles Country Club.

HORACE C. COE, county superintendent of the schools of Imperial County, has been identified with educational matters in the Valley since his arrival here in 1909, and has been privileged to see wonderful progress made along many lines, much of it the result of his public-spirited and intelligent efforts. He was born on a farm near Rochester, New York, at what was known as Pavilio Center, and from there he was taken by his parents, Ezra Wallace and Ophelia Priscilla (Case) Coe, to Cedar County, Iowa.

Ezra Wallace Coe belonged to an old New England family, formerly of Massachusetts, but later of New York State, who were always connected with the soil. He was given a collegiate education, but went back to farming through choice, and after some years spent in Iowa following the family migration to that state he moved to California, locating finally at Long Beach, where he died in 1919, when he was seventy-eight years old. His wife was a daughter of Michael Case, a New York man whose father drove his family in a wagon drawn by oxen from Massachusetts to New York, settling six miles away from the present site of the City of Rochester. This old pioneer lived to the very advanced age of ninety-nine years. Mrs. Ezra W. Coe died before her husband, and their remains are buried side by side in a cemetery in Cedar County, Iowa. They had two children born to them, the other one being Mrs. Mary H. Lorbeer, of Fairmont, California. After the death of his first wife Ezra W. Coe married Helen L. Case, who bore him a daughter, Mrs. Jessie Johnson, who is now deceased, having had a large family.

His boyhood and youth spent in Cedar County, Iowa, Mr. Coe of this review attended the public schools in the neighborhood, the Iowa State College, and Coe College, and took his degree Bachelor of Science from the latter institution. In intervals between his college courses he taught rural schools, and then, in 1909, when he came to El Centro, he assumed charge of its schools. Taking up post-graduate work in the University of Southern California, he became a high school principal, and after four years moved to Independence, California, where he continued teaching for a time, abandoning it for ranching in the Imperial Valley, then coming into its own owing to successful irrigation. A vacancy occurring in the office of county superintendent, Mr. Coe was appointed to fill it, and at the next general election, in 1922, was elected to the office, which he is still holding, maintaining his residence at El Centro, although prior to his becoming county superintendent he lived at Pomona.

On August 10, 1892, Mr. Coe married at Wilton Junction, Iowa, Nancy J. Kelley, born in Cedar County, Iowa, a daughter of James W.

Kelley, a native of Ohio, and former newspaper man of Ottawa, Illinois, and a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Coe was born at Wilton Junction, and there she was educated, and prior to her marriage she was a popular school teacher, also continuing in the educational field for a short time following her marriage. Six children were born to her parents, she being the fourth in order of birth, and her sisters now living are: Mrs. W. F. Bay, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Jennie K. Nicklin, of Des Moines, Iowa; and Mrs. Alice C. Carter, of Reading, Pennsylvania. The two sons in the Kelley family are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Coe have had one son, Horace Clay Coe, born to them. He was educated in the Pomona High School, of which he is a graduate, and was half through Occidental College when he volunteered for the World war and was sent overseas as a member of the Ninety-first Division. After reaching France he took part in the offensive of Saint Mihiel and that of the Meusse-Argonne, and was wounded in Belgium. His unit, composed of 240 men, came out of the engagement with but eighty. After a long hospital experience his serious shell wound was cured sufficiently to enable his return to the United States as a casual, and his cure was completed in his hospital treatment at San Diego. He is now a salesman for a wholesale paint and paper house of Los Angeles. This young man married Maysel Partlow, and they have a daughter, Frances J.

Superintendent Coe is a Mason, belonging to Shaler Lodge No. 457, A. F. and A. M., of Shaler, Iowa. He is a member of the El Centro Chamber of Commerce. Both he and his wife belong to the Eastern Star at Pomona.

Leo D. Daze. While a member of the Los Angeles bar less than a decade, Leo D. Dazé is an attorney of recognized standing and successful practice, has been deputy prosecuting attorney and identified with a number of civic and professional interests. He is an ex-service man, having been overseas for a number of months.

Mr. Dazé was born at Williams, Arizona, November 12, 1888, son of David J. and Annie T. (Kennedy) Dazé, natives of Ontario, Canada. His father was a railway engineer and in 1900 moved to Los Angeles, continuing in the Santa Fe & Southern Pacific Railway service until 1908. He then engaged in business, and at the present time is the head of the firm Dazé & Son, handling all the concessions in the public parks of Los Angeles. He is a democrat, a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and a fourth degree Knight of Columbus. The children of David J. Dazé and wife are: Mamie, wife of Arthur Harwood, of Los Angeles; Leo D.; William J., now junior member of the firm Dazé & Son; Elizabeth, wife of Al Malloy, of Big Creek, California; Agnes V., wife of Clem Davies, of Seeley, California; David E., of Los Angeles; Teresa; Bernedette, who is "Sister Mary Stanislaus" at Mission San Jose; and Miss Louise.

Leo D. Dazé was twelve years of age when his parents moved to Los Angeles. He was educated in public and parochial schools, and in 1908 became associated with his father in business. In 1910 he turned over his interest to his brother William and then entered the University of Southern California, taking the law course. He was graduated with the class of 1916, but was admitted to the bar July 22, 1915, and was engaged in practice during his last year in school. He continued his

practice alone until September, 1917, when he enlisted as a private in Company B of the Three Hundred and Sixty-fourth Infantry, and on May 15, 1919, was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was overseas sixteen months, being in the transport service in France. He received his honorable discharge October 26, 1919, and has since been in the Officers' Reserve Corps, being captain in the Judge Advocate General Department.

After his military service Mr. Dazé returned to Los Angeles and for fifteen months was in the prosecuting attorney's office and since then has engaged in private practice, with offices in the H. W. Hellman Building. He is now a deputy prosecuting attorney, is active in the republican party and a member of the National Republican League, and belongs to the County and State Bar Associations. Mr. Dazé is a Catholic, a fourth degree Knight of Columbus, a member of the Elks, Moose and Union League Club. He has been particularly active in military organizations. He served as commander in 1920 of Victory Post No. 64 of the American Legion, was commander in 1923 of J. B. Gresham Post No. 8, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and in 1922-23 was judge advocate of the District of California in Nevada. In 1921 he was commander of the Los Angeles County Council of the American Legion, served two years as a member of the City Inter Post Council and is a member of the Cooties of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and of the Twenty and Eight Society of the American Legion. He also belongs to the Associates of the Army of the United States. He is a member of the Delta Theta Phi legal fraternity, and the Delta Sigma Rho national fraternity, the Lance and Lute honorary dramatic society of the University of Southern California, and was prominent in athletics at the university, playing tackle on the football team for the seasons 1914-15. In 1914 he was a participant in the junior class play, and in 1915 a member of the collegiate debating team. He belongs to the Los Angeles Gun Club, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and the Los Angeles Trap Shooting Association.

Mr. Dazé married, August 25, 1923, Miss Mercedes Temple, daughter of Edgar and Laura (Ruddesill) Temple, of Los Angeles. Mrs. Dazé was born in Des Moines, Iowa, and was educated in public schools and seminaries in New York and Los Angeles.

Clarence S. Beesemyer, a prominent young business man of Los Angeles, and also one of the oldest native sons at Hollywood, has been an active figure in financial and oil circles for a dozen years.

He was born in Hollywood, December 16, 1892, son of William and Sophia (Gallwas) Beesemyer. His father was born at Warrenton, Missouri, and his mother in Indiana. William Beesemyer was a young man when in 1887 he came west to San Francisco, and for two years was connected with the sugar industry there. He then spent two years on the Porter Ranch in the San Fernando Valley, and next located in Hollywood, being one of the pioneers in that suburban district around Los Angeles. He acquired one hundred acres and was engaged in ranching on land now included in South Hollywood and Colegrove until 1912, since which year he has lived retired.

Clarence S. Beesemyer was educated in the public schools of Hollywood, including high school, and in 1912 went to work for the Gilmore Oil Company. He is now vice president and treasurer of that old and prominent corporation. He is also a director of the Guarantee Building

and Loan Association of Hollywood, and a past president of the World Traders.

Mr. Beesemyer is a York Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Hollywood Athletic Club, Hollywood Country Club and Jonathan Club. He married Miss Phyllis Mae Richardson, daughter of J. C. Richardson, of Los Angeles. She was born at Los Angeles, and was educated in the grammar and high schools of Hollywood, and is a member of the Hollywood Woman's Club. Mr. and Mrs. Beesemyer have two children, Clarence S., Jr., and Dona Clare.

Rev. Franklin Rhoda, now retired, who for many years was one of the most eminent of the Presbyterian divines of Alameda County, is living in comfortable retirement on a portion of the ranch where as a boy of six years he first saw the Indians, wearing beads and feathers, riding bareback astride Indian ponies, pass back and forth across the old Indian trail which ran through the center of his father's ranch. Mr. Rhoda was born at Crescent City, California, June 14, 1854, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth Rhoda, who came from Iowa to California in 1850. He was a farmer in Iowa, and came to the Western coast in the hope of acquiring a large amount of cheap land. His first settlement was made on Butte Creek, on the present site of Chico, but a year later he moved to Sonoma County. The mining excitement on the Fraser River, British Columbia, in 1859 drew him northward, but he soon found that he could do better in California, so returned to the Golden State in 1860, and a short time later bought a portion of the ranch owned by Henderson W. Luelling, the man who introduced fruit trees in California. Mr. Rhoda kept on adding to his first purchase of 160 acres until he had one of the very extensive ranches of this region, and on this property about 6,000 people are now living. One of the first to realize the adaptability of this climate for fruit culture, he planted his ranch to fruit, setting out 2,000 cherry trees alone. His home ranch was located in Fruitvale and is now one of the thriving suburbs of Oakland.

Rev. Franklin Rhoda attended the Oakland College School until that institution was taken over by the University of California, at which time he became a student of the university, and was graduated from it in 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. For three years thereafter he was assistant topographer of the United States Geological Survey of Colorado. Returning then to Oakland, he assisted his father in operating the then big ranch until 1887, when he was able to carry out his ambitions and entered the San Francisco Theological Seminary to study for the ministry. Two years later, in 1889, he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian faith, and preached his first sermon in the South San Francisco Presbyterian Church. Called to a pastorate at Valona, Contra Costa County, California, he remained there for several years, but was then called to the church in Fruitvale, and there he remained for seventeen years. For the succeeding two years he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Point Arena, California, after which he retired from the ministry and is living at the old home, 3711 Lincoln Avenue, Fruitvale, which thoroughfare was named in honor of his brother, Lincoln Rhoda.

In 1890 Mr. Rhoda married in San Francisco Bessie Williams, a native daughter of California, whose family is a pioneer one of the state. Of the six sons and four daughters born to them nine are still residing

in California, the other one having died. Mr. Rhoda is a republican. He belongs to the Pioneer Society of Oakland, and spends a great deal of his time in looking up historical facts and relics of California, and is a deep student and diligent worker.

Recognized as an authority upon all matters pertaining to Oakland and Alameda County, his assistance was sought by Superintendent of Parks Lee Kerfoot of Oakland in his initial work of restoring the old Indian trail to the bay. The project is to restore the old trail, the historic landmark of the East Bay, long since all but lost and nearly forgotten. It is to be remade and charted where it traverses the hill parks back of Oakland. Mr. Rhoda guided Mr. Kerfoot and his men along the path over which California Indians 100 years ago crossed the flat country beyond the Contra Costa hills to the East Bay, and he is the only man still living who knows its old location.

The project includes a restoration of the view which Fremont enjoyed of the Golden Gate from his camp where the ancient Indian track passes Joaquin Miller's monument to John C. Fremont at "The Heights." Seventy-nine years ago that intrepid explorer could look forth over the country to the beautiful harbor, but today the view is almost entirely shut off by eucalyptus and cypress trees, and these are to be cut down. It was at this point that Fremont rested while on his way to Sutter's Fort, now Sacramento, after defeating the Mexican government forces in Los Angeles in 1846.

At the time he made his historic camp this spot was bare of trees, and it was the view now to be restored that was responsible for the name "The Golden Gate." General Fremont, who holds the honor of naming it, found his inspiration in the fact that at the equinox the sun set squarely in the "gate" when seen from his camp. Lovers of history can appreciate the importance of such a restoration.

It is proposed to place a bronze tablet where the old Indian trail crosses General Fremont's camp, and the work of restoring and marking the trail is being carried on by the City of Oakland.

According to Mr. Rhoda, while the hills around and beyond Fruitvale at the time of his family's settlement here were still very much of a wilderness, the Indians were not hostile. They came into this region from their camps further in the interior in search of shell-fish, the salt of which they craved as an addition to their regular diet of meat and acorns.

The old Indian trail as delineated by Mr. Rhoda leaves Foothill Boulevard, which follows the course of an old Mexican road, at a point a little east of Fruitvale Avenue, climbs the hills close to the line of Lincoln Avenue, crosses "The Heights," and passes through Cinderella Camp in Sequoia Park. Thence it zigzags up the steep hillside, crossing the range south of Red Wood Peak. It continues on across the next range and through the pass where the Oakland & Antioch Railroad enters Moraga Valley. The trail, according to Mr. Rhoda, is the shortest route between the Bay region and the plains of the Contra Costa country. At many points, of course, the Indian trail is completely obliterated, particularly further down where the land has been subdivided and streets cut through. However, the further one goes into the hills the more distinct are the traces of the old path. In connecting these unmistakably visible spots Mr. Rhoda was guided by the grade and his remarkable memory. He distinctly recalls that when his family came here the lower section of the route over which the Indians traveled had already become an ox-wagon road. The redwood groves in the canyons above were

being, even at that early day, tapped for building material. Mr. Rhoda believes that the first cutting of these redwood trees was done by J. M. Horner, one of the very earliest of the settlers, in 1847, but that he only took out a few posts for fencing. The second despoiler of these forest giants was Asa White, in 1849, and his object was to secure a few shakes for the roof of his church, the first Methodist Episcopal church erected in San Francisco. Like so many of the pioneers, Mr. Rhoda has a deep love for and appreciation of the tree, and has embodied some of his sentiments in a masterly article entitled "A Tree." While it is impossible to quote it in full, several selections from it are given hereto:

After dwelling upon the philosophy of life as reflected in a tree, and the lessons it teaches, he concludes as follows:

"And now to conclude, I hark back to my hobby. The misery, toil and strain, and pain of the world is largely due to a false yardstick by which we measure values.

"For instance, I take one of my friends to see a tree, let us say a stately Lombardy poplar. I say to him, 'Gaze on that; a thing of beauty and a joy forever.' I am inclined to blossom into poetry on such occasions. My friend looks disgusted and with a snarl remarks, 'Why, you ignoramus, don't you know that poplar wood is soft and good for nothing?' He is a lumber dealer.

"I walk humbly for awhile, but one day I go out walking with another friend, and, gazing across the landscape, I say 'Cast your eye over that beautiful grove of trees; did you ever see anything like it?' 'Oh, pshaw,' he whines, 'you make me tired. You don't know anything. It will cost more than it is worth to clear that land.' He is a contractor and builder."

That he loves and appreciates nature in all of her phases other writings of his clearly prove. In one on "Words," in which he gives a masterly exposition of his subject, handling it in his own inimitable manner, he closes with the following, which could only have been conceived by one who had given much time to nature in all her many moods:

"All animals have the gift of language. Their vocabulary is very small, but within their limits they can convey their thoughts as clearly as man. The pleasant twitter of the mother quail inviting her brood to dinner, or her warning of danger, is distinctly and promptly understood by her chick, though hatched within an hour. Their language is given to them in creation, so we call it instinct, but they have to some degree the capacity of learning beyond that, as all animal trainers know."

Still another of the articles from the facile pen of Mr. Rhoda, "That Stroll," shows his close observations of natural phases, and his appreciation of them and his recognition of their part in the great plan of creation. In part he says:

"The only occasion of sadness I find in all of this beautiful out of doors are the marks of thoughtless vandalism of people who uproot the ferns and carry them away. But on my rock I find four little ferns rising out of the moss still. The moss is such a meek and dainty plant. Like its Master, it is always going about doing good, covering the bare spots, not of the rock only, but of the trees and logs, covering the naked with its delicate, beautiful fabric, working ever in the dim lights and shadows as if it shrank from the glare of publicity.

"All this leads me to remark that the Creator has written two books. One is formed of letters and words, the other of leaves and flowers, and trees and water, and air and rock, and rain and snow, and sunshine and

stars, the thunder, the cyclone and the earthquake. Some read one book, some the other. Most people read neither, nor desire to learn even the alphabet. One book is the complement of the other. He who reads one to the neglect of the other has only a one-sided development. The prophets and apostles, like their Master, were exceedingly familiar with nature."

JOHN MEIRS HORNER. At the first agricultural fair in California John Meirs Horner was awarded the silver medal and officially given the title of Pioneer Farmer of California. His experiences and achievements are of extraordinary interest in the history of the state.

He was born on a farm in Monmouth County, New Jersey, June 15, 1821. He lived there to the age of twenty-one, securing a good common school education, but his bent was always in the direction of scientific farming. For several years he hired out to a farmer for $9 a month and also taught school. Then while continuing his teaching during winter time he spent several summers in the West, as far out as Iowa and Kansas, seeking a favorable place for farming. Not finding as he regarded as good opportunities in the West, he returned East in 1846 and married a neighbor's daughter. They took their honeymoon on a lengthy sea voyage around Cape Horn by way of the Juan Fernandez Island and the Hawaiian Islands, and after six months on the sea and traveling 18,000 miles, they arrived in California. On reaching California they first learned that war had broken out between the United States and Mexico. At San Francisco was collected a little community of perhaps forty people, called Yerba Buena. Going to lower San Joaquin, Mr. Horner sowed forty acres of grain and harvested a good crop. The next year, 1847, he moved to a more favorable situation at San Jose. In 1848 he rented a piece of land from an Indian, built a two-room house, and while it was necessary to guard his crops almost night and day from the incursion of wild animals, he made a profit from his venture.

In October and November, 1849, came the gold hunters to California by land and sea, and they craved nothing more than vegetables. Mr. Horner was the only farmer who had an abundance of vegetables for sale. The newcomers traveled from the mines, 200 miles distance, to buy wagon loads of produce at fair prices. His first crop in 1849 netted $8,000. In 1850 his brother William came by way of the Isthmus and was made a partner in the business. They enclosed and farmed 500 acres that year, the total volume of sales aggregating $150,000. Onions sold at $40 per hundred, tomatoes at $300 per ton, and potatoes at $150 per ton. To sell their crop in 1850 they opened the commission house of J. M. Horner & Company in San Francisco. In 1851 they bought the steamboat The Union to carry produce to market, and that year did a business of more than $275,000. In 1853 the potato crop was in excess of 22,000,000 pounds, besides 1,500 acres of wheat, barley, cabbages, onions and tomatoes.

The Horners built a flour mill at Union City at a cost of $85,000, and they also equipped and ran a stage line in connection with the steamer as far as San Jose. Due to their enterprise, fifteen miles of road were opened and these remained traveled thoroughfares into modern times. During 1851-52 they purchased 450 acres, then known as Potereo Nuevo, and soon afterward bought 5,000 acres adjoining for $200,000 in the Potereo district. Six hundred acres were laid out in lots and streets, and J. M. Horner gave the names which have for the most part since

been retained. This was called Horner's Addition. No planting of trees and bushes had been made, and fencing material had to be hauled twenty-five miles. It was very difficult to secure nails, spikes or hinges, and rawhide was made to answer the purpose instead. The Indians were the mechanics, making carts, saddles, shoes and houses, and also did most of the agricultural labor in the fields.

In 1857 came the panic which completely destroyed the wonderful agricultural promise and prosperity development by Mr. Horner. Thousands of tons of farm produce were never sent to market. Potatoes were offered for 10 cents per bushel. Millions of gold and silver were being dug from the mines in California and tons were hoarded in banks and treasury vaults. The man with a few hundred dollars in gold was independent, while the owner of property that cost hundreds of thousands of gold was hard up and in many cases he allowed his property to be sold for taxes. That property costing Mr. Horner $280,000 was swept away to pay a $40 endorsement, and in the end he was back at the same condition financially that he had started seven years previously. Even his watch had gone in the settlement of debt.

About the same time occurred illness which robbed him of one of his daughters, and he himself was sickened with lockjaw, and his life was despaired of for several months. After recovering he took a contract to build a bridge over the Alameda River for the county, and realized $300 from it.

Finally, in 1879, Claus Spreckles contracted with J. M. Horner to go to the Sandwich Islands and cultivate sugar cane on the shares. There he recovered himself financially and in time had developed another fortune, estimated at around half a million. For many years he was closely associated in business with his brother, William Y. Horner, who died February 21, 1898.

John M. Horner himself died at Honolulu in 1902, at the age of eighty-one. His life story, of which the above is a very abbreviated record, was written out by himself and published at the end of a volume which he wrote on the financial history of the Hawaiian Islands.

The children of John M. Horner were: Josephine Horner Blacow, of Alhambra, California; Albert Horner and Robert Horner, both living in Honolulu; Mrs. Frank W. Taylor, of 4455 Park Boulevard, Oakland; and William Horner, who died in 1925 and was born in 1847, one of the first American native sons of California.

Newell R. Blair. One of the old and successful business establishments of Sacramento is John N. Blair & Company, and three generations of the family have been identified with it. Newell R. Blair, manager of the business, is a grandson of its founder.

The founder was John N. Blair, Sr., a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born in 1820. Coming to the United States when a young man, he left New York in 1850 and came as a pioneer to California, establishing his first home at Placerville, where he was a pioneer in the manufacture of lumber. In 1888 he removed to Sacramento, and in 1890 established the business of John N. Blair & Company. He died in Sacramento in 1898.

His son, John N. Blair, was born at Placerville, in 1869, grew up there, and was a young man when he came to Sacramento and engaged in business with his father, in J. N. Blair & Company. This is perhaps the leading firm on the coast handling butcher, dairy supplies and hides.

E. V. Sargent.

His general offices and salesroom are at 1009 Front Street, Sacramento. John N. Blair is the present senior partner in the business. For four years he served as a deputy state sheep inspector, is a republican, a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks, and the Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Christian Science Church. John N. Blair married Hattie Roth, who was born at Sacramento in 1870.

Newell R. Blair, their only child, was born at Sacramento, June 6, 1894, and acquired a public school education, graduating from high school in 1913. In 1915 he was graduated from the Agricultural School of the University of California. He played on the football team at the university and was a Phi Delta Kappa.

Since the close of his university career he has been identified with the J. N. Blair & Company as a salesman, and since 1921 has been manager. He is a republican, affiliated with Sacramento Lodge No. 40, A. F. and A. M., Sacramento Consistory No. 7 of the Scottish Rites, Ben Ali Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks. He is a member of the Del Paso Country Club.

Mr. Blair married at Sacramento on September 9, 1916, Miss Madeline Sellinger, daughter of George P. and Annie (Fay) Sellinger, her mother a resident of Sacramento. Her father, who died in December, 1922, was a merchant and farmer, and lived his last years in Sacramento retired. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Blair are: Jacqueline and Beverly.

Edwin W. Sargent, who came to Los Angeles in 1886, has for many years been known as the "father of the land title business" in Los Angeles. He is a lawyer by profession, but since coming to the Pacific Coast his ability and experience have gone into the upbuilding and success of two well known organizations, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and the Title Insurance and Trust Company.

Mr. Sargent was born at Oregon, Dane County, Wisconsin, August 16, 1848, son of Croydon and Lucy W. (Hutchinson) Sargent. He was educated in public schools in Wisconsin, was a student in the University of Wisconsin from 1868 until 1870, and soon after removing to Iowa entered the Law School of the State University, in 1873, and graduated the following year. Mr. Sargent recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar. He first engaged in practice at Denison, Iowa; but in 1879 removed to Atchison, Kansas. His practice at Atchison brought him a detailed experience in the searching and examination of land titles, and he was accordingly well equipped in that special field of real estate law and technique when he arrived in California in 1886.

In 1887 Los Angeles entered upon its great real estate boom. The custom that had long prevailed grew and flourished to extraordinary lengths during the boom of furnishing abstracts of title and legal opinions thereon at prices that represented "all the traffic would bear." The making of abstracts was unregulated by custom or otherwise, and a number of individuals made large funds out of the business. It was Mr. Sargent, fresh from his experience in land title work in Kansas, who formulated a system of abstracts of title accompanied by guarantees or certificates, the entire expense of which was reasonably proportioned to the value of service. The certificate of title established by Mr. Sargent at that time followed particularly the form used today in real estate

transfers. Early in 1887 he and several wealthy men of Los Angeles organized the Los Angeles Abstract Company, which adopted what is known as the "property system," by following the title to each individual's piece of land by different references that are made by all instruments affixing the title. An abstract plant was completed in the fall of 1887, and soon afterward the company began issuing full and unlimited certificates of title at a moderate price upon any parcel of real estate in Los Angeles and Los Angeles County. These certificates soon commanded the confidence of real estate dealers, money lenders and banks, and the character given the service by Mr. Sargent became the basis and foundation of the great success of the Abstract Company, which in 1894 was reorganized as the Title Insurance and Trust Company. Mr. Sargent the following year retired from that and organized the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Both have since become among the largest institutions of the kind in the United States, each of them being housed in a building of its own, these being among Los Angeles' imposing skyscrapers. Mr. Sargent for many years has been vice president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. On May 6, 1925, he was elected president of the company, succeeding Leslie C. Brand, deceased.

Mr. Sargent's ability and character are intimately identified with these two business institutions, and through them he has influenced the permanent development of all this section of Southern California. He is a substantial business man, has been a quiet but effective influence in many civic movements, and his entire career has been one of honor and integrity. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Jonathan Club.

Mr. Sargent married at Sterling, Illinois, August 30, 1876, Miss Ella Bar. They have a daughter, Lillian Sargent.

Joseph Brent Banning. In force of character and accomplishment, Joseph Brent Banning possessed much of the spirit of his distinguished father, Gen. Phineas Banning, founder of Wilmington and of the project now known as Los Angeles Harbor. Joseph Brent Banning was one of the several sons of General Banning, who until recent years directed a great number of interests on sea and on land familiar to all the thousands of annual visitors to Southern California.

Gen. Phineas Banning, his father, was born in Delaware, September 19, 1831, and set out to seek his own fortune at the age of twelve years. For a time he worked in his brother's law office in Philadelphia, was employed in a store, and in 1851 sailed for California. A year later he engaged in the freighting business between Los Angeles and San Pedro and points in Arizona, New Mexico and Salt Lake, and operated a line of stages between Wilmington, Los Angeles and San Bernardino, thus realizing the importance of the San Pedro harbor. On the water front he established a village named Wilmington in honor of the city of his native state. He was the promoter of the Los Angeles & Wilmington Railroad, which he built, and seized every opportunity to improve Wilmington harbor and link the harbor with the larger city of Los Angeles. He was brigadier general in the California State Militia. General Banning died at San Francisco March 8, 1885. His first wife, Rebecca Stanford, became the mother of eight children. His second wife was Mary E. Hollister, and there were three daughters by that marriage.

Joseph Brent Banning was born at Wilmington, California, in November, 1861, and was educated in schools at Wilmington and San

Francisco. As a young man he became associated with his father's extensive real estate, transportation and other industries. These included a tow boat and lighterage line operating out of San Pedro harbor, stage lines to different points of Southern California and freighting lines to Arizona. In 1892 he and his brothers, William and Hancock, purchased Catalina Island and began the operation of passenger steamships between Wilmington and Catalina. They developed and owned the Resort Hotel and St. Catherine's. The three brothers and George S. Patton owned this business in equal partnership until 1919, when they sold their interest in the famous resort to the Chicago capitalist, William Wrigley, Jr., including the Wilmington Transportation Company. J. B. Banning had been vice president of the Banning Company and associated companies. After the sale he lived retired until his death. He was a member of the Lodge of Elks.

In 1887 he married Miss Catherine Stewart Banning, daughter of William and Mary Alice (Sweeney) Banning, at St. Paul, Minnesota. By this marriage there were three children: Joseph Brent, Jr.; Catherine Mary, wife of Francis P. Graves, of Los Angeles, and the mother of a son, Francis P. Graves, Jr.; and William Phineas, of Los Angeles, who has a daughter, Evangeline Victoria Banning.

Joseph Brent Banning, Jr., is a well known Los Angeles business man with offices in the Merchants National Bank Building, and was born at Wilmington, April 3, 1889. He was educated in public schools in Los Angeles, graduated A. B. from Yale University in 1914, and in his business career was associated for a year with the Banning Company at San Pedro. He spent one year in the trust department of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, and in May, 1917, enlisted in the navy for service in the World war. He was in the naval training station at San Pedro and on coast patrol duty. At the training station he taught navigation and seamanship. He received a commission as ensign. Finally he was transferred to the Twelfth Naval District at San Francisco and was assistant to the head of the Joint Naval Vessel Board and Naval Overseas Transportation Service. He was discharged in 1919 with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. After leaving the service Mr. Banning was secretary for the Pacific American Steamship Company until November, 1920, and since then has been general agent for the Matson Line.

Joseph B. Banning, Jr., married, November 29, 1923, Miss Alice M. Morse, daughter of Dr. John Frederick and Alice (Howell) Morse, of San Francisco. Her father was a distinguished physician and surgeon and a son of John F. Morse, Sr., founder of the Sacramento Union and one of the prominent early California pioneers. Mrs. Banning was born in San Francisco and received her education in that city. She is a member of the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles.

Ingall William Bull has been a member of the California bar for twenty years, and was associated in practice with former Governor H. T. Gage in Los Angeles.

He was born at Bainbridge Island, State of Washington, August 10, 1884. His education was acquired in the public schools of Washington, and after the age of twelve at San Francisco. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1905, and engaged in practice alone at Los Angeles. He handled a general practice, and from 1915 was associated with Governor Gage in an extensive corporation practice up to the time of the

death of said Gage. His offices are in the Central Bank Building. Mr. Bull is a member of the State and County Bar Associations.

He belongs to the Los Angeles Athletic Club, California Yacht Club, Lomita Gun Club, Camp Fire Club, Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E.; Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, A. F. and A. M.; the East Gate Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Los Angeles Knight Templar Commandery, and the Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mrs. Jennie Fical. To few women come the experiences of Mrs. Jennie Fical, now living in luxury at Los Angeles. For many years she and her husband lived through thrilling experiences of every kind incident to frontier life, and had she cared to do so she might have written a most interesting book about occurrences which have later become history. Her paternal great-uncle, the famous Indian scout, Kit Carson, used Signal Hill, now an oil dome, as his lookout for Indians. She was born in Howard County, Missouri, where her parents had settled after coming west from Kentucky. Later they moved to Hutchinson, Kansas, where they resided long before the Santa Fe Railroad was built through that region.

Her husband, J. K. Fical, was born in New York State, of Holland-Dutch ancestry. He served for three years in the Union army, and he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Through these connections Mrs. Fical belonged to the Woman's Relief Corps and the Rebekahs at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and controlled a lodge known as Kit Carson, which she organized.

Only seventeen years old at the time of her marriage, she went with her husband to Kingman County, Kansas, and they were its very first settlers, and at the time her baby was born the nearest neighbor was twelve miles away, and the physician was thirty miles distant. Conditions were essentially pioneer in character. Buffalo in herds numbering 10,000 head roved over the plains, sweeping by to the south and back to the north, many times passing her home. She became an expert marksman, being taught the use of firearms by her husband, for they lived on an exposed open prairie and were in great danger from the still savage Pawnee and Cheyenne Indians. Twice the Pawnees stopped at her home in full war regalia, being on their way to fight the Cheyennes, and once they stopped on their way back from an encounter in which they had killed all but one of their enemies. When open hostilities broke out with the savages, and Mr. Fical became involved, she had to leave that part of the country, and drove away with an ox team after nightfall so that the Indians would not see and attack her. Mr. Fical organized a company of settlers, and continued to fight the Indians until they were subdued.

Leaving Kansas, Mr. and Mrs. Fical returned to Missouri, but after a short time moved to Colorado Springs, which is at the foot of Pike's Peak, and there they lived for nearly thirty years, and witnessed the growth of that community from a hamlet to the splendid city it has become. Upon many occasions Mrs. Fical has ridden up Pike's Peak on a burro. She was well acquainted with Helen Hunt Jackson, who often visited her, and at times would leave her horses and carriage in charge of her coachman at Mrs. Fical's and go up into Cheyenne Canyon, where she would write her stories. Subsequently she was buried there.

Mr. and Mrs. Fical had five children born to them, namely: Andrew J., Frank A., Mrs. G. W. Sherman, of Vallejo, Mrs. Walter Brauen,

Aleister Crowley

whose husband is manager of the City Club, and Mrs. Alta Dacy, of Joplin, Missouri. Andrew J., the eldest son, served for three years during the Spanish-American war, and died in the service. Frank A. Fical served for four years in the World war, and was in France eight months. This makes a most remarkable service for the Fical family. The father was a Union veteran, and one of his sons served in the Spanish-American war, and the other in the World war.

When Mr. and Mrs. Fical came to California they bought a beautiful orange ranch in Rialto, and there they lived for three years. Later they bought another ranch at Arlington, and still later a third at Redondo, and then they located permanently at Los Angeles. Mr. Fical died in 1921, highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his widow enjoys the confidence and respect of all with whom she is associated.

Alma A. Crowley, author, composer and pianist, is one of the most prominent of her sex in the cultural life of Oakland, and her genius has given to the world several compositions which will never die. She was born in Bryantsburg, Kentucky, a daughter of the late Dr. John W. H. and Viola Barker (Phelps) Lackey. Her father passed away when she was an infant, and soon thereafter her mother took her to Bowling Green, Kentucky. Later her widowed mother came to California, bringing Mrs. Crowley with her, to visit her father, the late Judge T. J. Phelps, who, following the example of his ancestors, had pioneered to California in 1849.

The Phelps family, one of the oldest in America, was established in this country in 1630 by George Phelps of Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, England. The ancestral hall still stands in Gloucestershire, and bears the coat of arms with its gold and silver crosses. George Phelps settled in New England, and from him is descended the long line of the New England and Virginia Phelps, Mrs. Crowley belonging to the latter branch, her direct ancestor being John Phelps, one of the wealthiest landowners of the Virginia colony in his day, who was granted, in 1727, 6,000 acres of land from the Crown. In other ways John Phelps was a distinguished man, belonging as he did to the House of Burgesses, and one of his sons was a member of the Colonial Congress, which entitles his descendants to membership in the Colonial Dames. The Virginia branch of the Phelps family figured largely in the history of Kentucky, beginning with George Phelps, a close personal friend of Daniel Boone, with whom and others he rode on horseback, single file, accompanied by their families, from Virginia to Kentucky, blazing the trail that for years bore the name of Boone's Trace. Subsequently, when this trail was widened, it was called the Wilderness Road. Members of the Phelps family were with Daniel Boone in Fort Boonesborough during the dangerous days when that frail little outpost was all that stood between the massacre of the few settlers by the savage Indians. Mrs. Crowley cherishes numerous heirlooms which have come down to her as relics of the pioneer period of this country, and of the part her mother's family played in its settlement. She also has in her possession the Bible carried by General Beauregard throughout the war between the states, which he gave to his cousin, the grandmother of Mrs. Crowley, as a memento of that great conflict. All of the Phelps family were planters and slaveholders before the war, and many of their slaves remained with them until their death, in spite of having been freed.

Judge T. J. Phelps was a worthy descendant of his illustrious family, and after coming to California received the appreciative consideration to which his talents entitled him, and when he died, July 11, 1882, he was holding the office of district attorney of Amador County. Mrs. Lackey was married after coming to California to Superior Judge George Moore, also of Kentucky, and they settled at Jackson, California, and two children were born to them: Mrs. Blanche Moody, who is a resident of Oakland, California; and a son who died many years ago.

In order that she might have the advantage of attending Caldwell College Mrs. Moore sent her daughter, Mrs. Crowley, back to Danville, Kentucky, and after three years in that institution of learning she returned to California and was placed in the University City College, San Francisco, California. Mrs. Crowley's mind was broadened by her extensive travels in the old world, and she possesses an intellect of the highest type. While abroad she wrote many articles and poems, and her interesting letters from Monte Carlo and other European places of note were published in the San Francisco News Letters.

At a very early age Mrs. Crowley displayed a remarkable talent for music, and when only a young girl became a concert pianist. She studied harmony and music construction under various fine instructors; but she attributes her success in her art to her mother, also an accomplished musician, and her last teacher, Hugo Mansfeldt, a pupil of the world-renowned Franz Liszt, Hungarian pianist. Hugo Mansfeldt was a remarkable composer and pianist of international fame, and she was married to him, but this union was subsequently dissolved.

In 1891 Mrs. Mansfeldt was married in San Francisco to Dr. Denis David Crowley, one of the most distinguished medical practitioners of Oakland, California. Doctor Crowley was born on Crowley Island, a few miles off the Coast of Ireland, and came to the United States at the age of six years, and was reared in New York State. Two sons were born to Doctor and Mrs. Crowley, both in Oakland, Basil Webb Crowley, in 1893; and Robert Pendleton Crowley, in 1895. Both sons served in the World war, enlisting in the "Grizzleys" under Capt. Peter B. Kyne. Basil Webb Crowley took his examinations at Fort Leavenworth, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the regular army, was assigned to Company H, Sixty-third Infantry, and stationed at Camp Meade, Maryland. There he remained until the close of the war. At the time of his enlistment he was a student of the University of Nevada, and following his honorable discharge he resumed his studies in that university from which he was graduated in 1924 as a civil engineer. Robert Pendleton Crowley became sergeant instructor and permanent personnel at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, and there he was retained until the war was over. He returned to the University of California, where he had been a student of the legal department, class 1923, but he subsequently gave up the study of law for that of art, and is now a student in the Arts and Crafts, Berkeley, California.

Mrs. Crowley is a proud and devoted mother, and reared her sons in the Crowley homestead, corner Fourteenth and Alice streets, at that time an exclusive residential section of Oakland. Mrs. Crowley saw, however, that the trend of business was turning in that direction, and against the advice of her many friends, in 1917, she had the old home removed so preparations could be begun for the erection of a modern apartment house with stores beneath, these stores being the first in the exclusive Lakeside district east of Broadway. Today Mrs. Crowley's

success in this venture is assured, and it proves that she is a practical business woman as well as an artist of unquestioned genius.

For many years Mrs. Crowley was organist and choir director of Saint Andrews Episcopal Church, Oakland, of which she and her sons are members, and of which the latter were choristers. She has always taken a deep interest in church work, and has accomplished much for the benefit of clubs and charities through her music. For several years she has devoted a great deal of time and thought to the West Oakland Home, and is one of the originators of the Annual Doll Show and Living Picture Entertainment, which brings forth so much favorable comment from society.

Mrs. Crowley's famous song entitled "San Francisco Fallen—Only to Rise Again" was a tremendous success. It was in 1906 when seemingly San Francisco had fallen. At that time she was a member of the Citizens Relief Committee, and her home in Oakland, California, was thrown open to the refugees of the city. The blessing of those so stricken were called down upon her head, and deeply moved by the appealing circumstances she wrote the following:

"Oh fallen San Francisco, proud sovereign of the sea,
Thy lofty head is drooping with the weight of misery,
A prayer to God for mercy, in Thy appalling state,
The fire-fiend stayed, by heaven's own aid,
Beside the Golden Gate.

"Thou queen of Golden Sunshine, thy soul can never die,
Thy heart a little longer, may in its ashes lie,
But Phoenix-like tomorrow, thy wings will broadly spread,
O'er commerce rare and homes so fair, where now they line for bread.

"We love thee for thy courage, so sadly put to test,
We'll bear thee on our bosom, thy weary heart at rest,
While all the States in Union, with thee, dear one to hew,
Are hand in hand, their purpose grand, 'A San Francisco New.'

CHORUS:
"Dear San Francisco, rise again, upon thy golden shore,
All nature smiles, the poppies blow, just as they did before,
The same old spirit is here today, as in the good old time,
When our forefathers paved the way, in days of Forty-nine."

The above song was used with picture slides of California and San Francisco after the earthquake on the old Novelty Theatre Circuit. Mrs. Crowley had already gained reputation as a composer through her "This Little Story Always New," "Sleep My Child," and "Mammy's Lullaby." Several of her songs have been reproduced in eastern journals, including the Folio and the Every Month. She composed a song, which she dedicated to her mother's old colored Mammy of the South, and the words and music were original, and the song, entitled "Don't You Cry Little Baby," is as follows:

"Sleep little birdling in your nest, softly gently sink to rest,
While I sing my Lullaby, sung in days so long gone by
Far away in southern clime, dear old Mammy passed her time
Soothing her 'White Lambs' to rest, with this song that they loved best.

CHORUS: (by Negro Mammy, original both words and music)
"Hush a bye, don't you cry, don't you cry little baby
When you wake you shall have 'coach and six little horses.

"Dear old Mammy long gone free, though her heart belongs to me,
Could I once her dear face see, more contented would I be,
But my birdling in its nest, must not feel my heart's unrest,
So I sing my lullaby, sung in days so long gone by."

Among some other of Mrs. Crowley's compositions are "Swinging on the Apple Tree," "Blue Rose Waltzes," "Witchey Waltzes," which are bright and tuneful, "My California Rose," "You," "In the Valley," and several slumber songs. When broadcasting first swept the country with so much enthusiasm Mrs. Crowley broadcasted for the American College Club at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, rendering several of her beautiful compositions.

Mrs. Crowley is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy, honorary member of the Pioneer Daughters of Oakland, California, University of Fine Arts, San Francisco, California, Sequoia Club, American College Society, Woman's Press Club, and has given many evenings of her compositions at the Sequoia and other clubs; and also gave the sixth of a series of half-hours of Music for California Composers at the University of California Greek Theatre, Berkeley.

Allied though she is by blood and marriage with some of the most historic families of the South, Mrs. Crowley has become a typical Californian, the greater part of her life having been passed in northern California, and while she revers the traditions of her ancestors and the South, her heart and soul are with her adopted state, the incomparable sunny California! Aside from possessing rare beauty, she has a most charming personality, and she is the product of the highest culture; her character is beautiful, and her ambition to work out noble purposes and accomplish careers for her sons are now her dearest thoughts.

In conclusion is given her poem:

*"To the California Sequoia"*

Of thy Sequoia Majesty
We speak with great humility.

Thou primal sovereign of our State
Defender of our Golden Gate,
Whom lure of Gold could never sway
Nor breath of Commerce, mold, decay,
Of Virgin heart and grain today
As ever in the yesterday.

Mute beholder of the past:
Yet in thy silence clamors fast,
The mem'ries of the "Forty Nine"
The days of"Gold" Yet No, alas:
For oftimes 'twas to some but brass
Who leaving home and that loved one
Lost all:

And thou, grim monarch: Shed no tear
O'er human weakness, human fear:
For what of gold? or what it brings?
Or what of earth, material things?
Yet, thou art too of earth a part,
Yea, closer to her tender heart
Than boastful man (tho classed apart)
A satire this, perchance may be
To thy most lenient majesty!
Forsooth: What man is left today
Who could one memory betray
That breathes amidst thy leaves alway
We love thee
We'll guard thee
Thy sceptre, man can ne'er displace
We want but you our State of grace
In lonely Majesty.

HARRY G. DENTON, city clerk of Sacramento, is a native son of California and grandson of one of the early pioneers of the state, one who came out to the coast during the early '50s.

His grandfather arrived in California about 1851. For many years he had his home at Sacramento, where he followed his trade as shoemaker. About 1861 he brought his family to the West. Charles H. Denton, father of the city clerk, was about twelve years of age when brought to California. He was born at Canandaigua, New York, August 30, 1849, and first attended schools there. After coming to Sacramento in 1861 he finished his public school education in the grammar and high schools of the capital city. For several years he was employed by the dry goods firm of Stewart & Stevens, and then took up the permanent business of general insurance, a line of work he followed for nearly half a century, until he retired in 1918. He still lives at Sacramento. He is a republican, a past master of Sacramento Lodge No. 40 of the Masonic fraternity, and is an active member of the Baptist Church. Charles H. Denton married Florence Brown, who was born at San Francisco July 4, 1869, daughter of another pioneer settler. The three children born to their marriage are: Harry G., Lola Esther and Flossie.

Harry G. Denton was born at Sacramento July 8, 1890, and attended public schools in his native city, graduating in the business course from the high school in 1910. From 1910 to 1915 he was employed by the Ennis-Brown Company, wholesale fruit merchants. Since 1916 he has had duties in and has been one of the most popular officials around the city hall. He served as deputy city clerk until 1922, when he was appointed to that office.

Mr. Denton is a republican, a member of Calvary Baptist Church at Sacramento, and owns a comfortable residence at 1324 Forty-seventh Street, and is owner of other real estate in the county.

Mr. Denton is a veteran of the World war, having volunteered June 18, 1918. He was first sent to Mather Field in Sacramento County, was transferred to The Presidio at San Francisco on March 15, 1919, and served as secretary to the commandant of Cadets until honorably discharged on August 1, 1919.

Mr. Denton married, August 18, 1922, at Sacramento, Miss Elsa Koch. She was born at Girardville, Pennsylvania.

Edmund Ogden Sawyer, Jr., journalist and publisher, has rendered some unusual and distinctive services as a publicist. His home has been in California since early childhood but his life work has not been limited by this state. He spent several years in Alaska, and during the World war was in the east and in Canada.

Beginning with the construction of the military wagon road along the Santa Fe trail, three generations of this branch of the Sawyer family have been identified with the development of California. The Sawyer family is of Norman origin. They went to England with William the Conqueror, and later descendants came to New England in 1643 and to Pennsylvania in 1683. A well known Californian who represented another branch of this Colonial family was Judge Lorenzo Sawyer.

Joseph Osborn Sawyer, grandfather of Edmund Ogden Sawyer, Jr., was born in Vermont, August 16, 1808, and was a direct descendant of Thomas Sawyer, the Pennsylvania pioneer. He practiced his profession as an architect in Philadelphia for a time. Going to the Ohio Valley in 1846, he erected barracks at Camp Washington where volunteers mobilized for service in Mexico. Following the discovery of gold in California the War Department undertook to improve the southern route by way of Santa Fe. Joseph O. Sawyer built new barracks at Fort Leavenworth and later the stone buildings at Fort Riley, Kansas, also the Fort Riley, Kansas-Santa Fe, New Mexico, section of this road to California during 1850-53. The construction force was guarded from attack by Indians by six hundred soldiers. Construction work was supervised by Major Edmund A. Ogden of the United States army. In 1852 occurred an epidemic of cholera which resulted in the death of all the officers and their wives, including Major Ogden. Joseph O. Sawyer erected a monument to the memory of Major Ogden where he was first buried near Fort Riley. Later this monument was found to be at the geographical center of the United States. Joseph O. Sawyer after the death of Major Ogden took charge, and with the aid of his crew of carpenters and bridge builders, all American citizens especially picked for such an opportunity, cared for the sick through a period when death reached sixty a day, reorganized the survivors and continued the work. In preparing plans for bridges engineers had underestimated the height of the flood stages, and after experiencing the first spring floods Joseph O. Sawyer added four feet to all piers on his own authority after finding that it would require more than a year to get an official order to Washington. When a claim for his work was presented Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, refused to allow it, pending a survey, and in the delay that followed the records were lost in a fire and the amount of the added expenditure, approximately eight thousand dollars, stands as a gift of the family to the thousands of emigrants who followed the Santa Fe trail to California.

Joseph Osborn Sawyer died at Buffalo, New York, in 1881. He married, February 11, 1833, Elizabeth M. Stevens, and they had seven sons and three daughters. The oldest son, William Henry Sawyer, born August 16, 1834, at Philadelphia, was the first member of the family to arrive in California, marching overland from Texas with a detachment of the regular army at the close of the Civil war to Wilmington Barracks near San Pedro. He served this Indian outpost in the southwest for nine years before returning east to engage in business. In 1912 he again came to California, and died at Los Angeles in 1914.

The only surviving son of Joseph O. Sawyer is Dr. Edmund Ogden Sawyer, Sr., who was born November 7, 1851, at Cincinnati, while his

father was at work on the Santa Fe wagon road as above noted. He was named in honor of the lamented Major Ogden. He was graduated from Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, with the class of 1880, and he married a graduate of the same school and class, Miss Sarah Hall. She was descended from a Quaker family who settled at Philadelphia with William Penn in 1683, and through her mother she was related to the Deweeses, a French Huguenot family which when driven out of France settled in Holland and about 1695 came to North Carolina. Doctor Sawyer was a physician for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad during 1882-85. In 1889 he brought his family to California, and for over thirty-five years has practiced medicine in this state, at first at San Diego and later at Los Angeles. As health officer of Los Angeles County from 1910 to 1915 he was active in safeguarding the public through supervision of drainage systems outside the cities, and did much to prevent epidemics through his cooperation with federal and western state officials. Later he specialized in medical jurisprudence, and is a recognized expert on disease and its relation to crime. Dr. Sarah H. Sawyer, his wife, died at Los Angeles November 7, 1920.

Edmund Ogden Sawyer, Jr., only son of his parents, was born May 5, 1883, at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, and was about six years of age when brought to California. He was educated in this state, being a member of the class of 1901 in the Long Beach High School. In 1902 he entered the newspaper field as an illustrator and photographer for the Los Angeles Herald, later was with the Examiner, still later with the Chicago Tribune and the Los Angeles Record, and was a reporter on the Los Angeles Times until 1909. In that year he was advanced to city editor of the Los Angeles Record and in 1910 became managing editor of the Portland News.

In 1911 he took the initiative in solving the Alaska coal problem, the development of the Alaska coal resources being tied up through the Ballinger Pinchot controversy. To end the delay in the development he originated a plan for the government mining of coal and construction of necessary railroads, securing signatures of forty thousand citizens to a petition for this work, which he had presented to Congress. The next year United States Senators Jones and Chamberlain drafted a bill based on this plan, which was submitted for action.

In 1912 Mr. Sawyer was transferred to the Seattle Star and in 1913 he accepted an opportunity to go to Alaska under the auspices of the Newspaper Enterprise Association to investigate the possibilities for development. He centered his efforts on the selection of the Seward Fairbanks route for a railroad, and returned to Seward in 1913, where he remained during the period of construction. In 1915, with the support of the citizens of Seward, he established a daily paper, the Alaska Evening Post and the Alaska Weekly Post, which continued two years, absorbing the Seward Gateway and afterwards being known as the Seward Gateway Post. Upon the outbreak of the World war Mr. Sawyer visited San Francisco and Los Angeles and spoke on the importance of Alaskan development. Having been in close contact with fisheries during his stay in Alaska, he accepted an appointment for war work with the fish section of the Canadian War Board, being one of two Americans who served on this board. His efforts were directed to encourage increased production of fish and the use of fish as a substitute for meat required by the allied armies. After the war, in 1920, he was in New York engaged in publicity work for the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company and

in 1921 joined the Miller Freeman Publications and was made editor of the Fishing Gazette, a monthly industrial publication.

Mr. Sawyer returned to California in 1922 and has since been a resident of San Francisco, engaged in the publication of western trade papers. In 1917 he assisted in organizing the Home Guard at Seward, Alaska, and he individually enlisted for a commission in the photographic division flying corps at Seattle in 1917, but was not called for active duty. He now holds a captain's commission in the R. O. C., U. S. A. He was a member of the State Executive Committee for the Public Lands Convention of Oregon in 1911. He is a republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity and Ohames Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Oakland, California, and the Prebysterian Church.

Mr. Sawyer married at Los Angeles, June 3, 1908, Miss Louisa Alice Harvey, a native of Toronto, Canada, and daughter of John T. and Jane (McCarthy) Harvey. Mrs. Sawyer is a talented musician and at the time of her marriage was accompanist to Pietro Buzzi, instructor of grand opera in the Verdi School of Music. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer have three children: Helen Alice, born at Los Angeles on December 14, 1909; Robert Osborn, born at Portland, September 22, 1912; and Edmund Ogden, III, born December 20, 1921, at Mount Lakes, New Jersey.

Ben H. Milliken, superintendent of prison road camps of the California Highway Commission, is a veteran of the World war, and has been with the highway department since leaving the service, occupying successive positions of increasing responsibility.

Mr. Milliken was born at Denver, Colorado, September 16, 1891. He is of Scotch ancestry, the Millikens having come from Scotland and settled in Maine in Colonial times. His grandfather, Melville C. Milliken, was born at Augusta, Maine, in 1837, and spent most of his life in Portland of that state. His profession was music, and he taught music for many years. He died at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1913. His wife was Evelyn Kimball, who was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1838, and died at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1914. Their son, Harry M. Milliken, was born in Augusta, Maine, October 30, 1867, grew up at Portland, and in 1889 went to Denver, Colorado, where he married. He has been a promoter in various lines of business and is still so engaged, being now a resident of Sacramento. He is a democrat and a member of the Christian Science Church. Harry M. Milliken married Lucy C. R. Brown, who was born in Chicago, October 18, 1874.

Ben H. Milliken is the only child of his parents. When he was two years of age his father returned to Portland, Maine, and in 1902 the family moved to Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1916 moved to Sacramento. Ben H. Milliken was therefore educated chiefly in the public schools of Portland and Boston, graduating from the high school of Melrose, Massachusetts, in 1909. In 1911 he graduated from the Massachusetts College of Commerce at Boston. Mr. Milliken had a distinguished record as an athlete during his school days, playing with some independent baseball teams in Massachusetts and Maine for several years, and was also proficient in basket ball and football, playing professional basket ball along the Hudson River in New York during the winters of 1911-12. For two years he was athletic coach of the Nyack-on-the-Hudson Academy.

Mr. Milliken in 1913 came to California, and was in the real estate business at Red Bluff until 1917. In June, 1917, he volunteered, entered

H. M. Eichelberger

the navy, and in the spring of 1918 was commissioned an ensign. He was stationed on duty at Mare Island in San Francisco Bay until honorably discharged in March, 1919.

His first service with the California Highway Commission was as foreman at Dunnigan for a year. He was then made maintenance foreman at Pine Grove in Amador County, where for two years he assisted in construction work on the Kit Carson Highway. Next he was made maintenance superintendent at Groveland on the Big Oak Flat Road, leading to the Yosemite Valley, and was there a year and a half. Since August 1, 1923, he has been superintendent of prison road camps, his headquarters being in the Forum Building at Sacramento. Mr. Milliken is unmarried. He is an independent in politics.

Harry Martin Eichelberger, secretary and treasurer of the Pioneer Paper Company of Los Angeles, has been continuously identified with this line of business for thirty years. He represents the old and substantial group of men who shared in the conflicting fortunes of Los Angeles in the early days, and helped the city achieve its great prosperity as a commercial center of the southwest.

Mr. Eichelberger was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and spent his early youth in Mansfield, that state. His parents were John F. and Amanda Dunreath (McIntyre) Eichelberger, who were born and married at York, Pennsylvania. John F. Eichelberger was a merchant at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and at the last call for volunteers during the Civil war he left that community as a lieutenant of a company raised at Mount Vernon, and came back with the rank of captain. He was in business as a merchant at Mansfield about eighteen years, and then removed to Richland Center, Wisconsin, where he continued his career as a merchant and where he died at the age of seventy-five. He was a staunch temperance man, and while at Richland Center, became candidate for mayor on the local option ticket, being defeated by only five or six votes. His wife died at Mansfield, Ohio, at the age of fifty-four. They had three sons and one daughter: Norman, who died at Mansfield; Mrs. Howard Dirlam, of Mansfield; John F., of Mansfield, and Harry Martin.

Harry Martin Eichelberger is the only one of the family who ever came West to live. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Mansfield, and for two years he lived with his father at Richland Center, Wisconsin. It was in 1887 that he came to Los Angeles, arriving here just before the collapse of the boom of the '80s. His home has been here continuously except for five years spent in Arizona. In Arizona he was at Flagstaff, connected with the Reardon Mercantile Company, and at Prescott with the Phelps-Dodge Company of New York, the largest dealers in copper and brass in the world, a firm that maintained a large warehouse at Prescott and had a number of mines. For a time he was in the Salt River Valley of Arizona in the hardware business at the little town of Mesa. Just about the time he returned to Los Angeles, in 1895, Mr. Eichelberger became associated with Willis G. Hunt, and they have been business partners ever since. As the firm of Hunt and Eichelberger they engaged in manufacturing and selling fruit wrapping paper, and in 1902 merged with the Pioneer Paper Company under the latter name, of which he became secretary and treasurer. In 1924 the Pioneer Paper Company sold their wrapping paper department to Blake, Moffett and Towne and their fruit wrapping department to the Pioneer Fruit Wrapper and Printing Company, a separate corporation,

of which he became president. In 1924 the Pioneer Paper Company completed a new $1,250,000 asphalt refinery, felt mill and roofing plant at Los Angeles, and thus more than doubled the capacity of the former plant. The plant is located at Fifty-fifth and Alameda streets, and an administration building was recently completed in conjunction with it, which is the finest in the Southwest. Of the raw material used in the manufacture of roofing in the plant a large percentage is home product. The plant occupies sixteen acres of ground and is considered one of the finest in the world. The capacity of the new plant is 1,800,000 square feet of roofing per twenty-four hour day. The company exports many carloads of Thermo-Gen, the perfect mulch, to the pineapple fields of Hawaii, which product is accepted as the short-cut to increased profits. Its effects are produced in accordance to definite laws and principles governing crop production. Under different climatic influences and on different soils it will show a variation in its effects. Pioneer Thermo-Gen is an asphalt saturated and coated covering for the soil which is employed to enhance the growth of plants. It is in the form of strips or sheets, which are adapted to be laid on the surface of the ground in such manner as to overlie the zones of soil containing the main feeding roots of the cultivated plants. It has been proven to be the marvel of the age in agriculture.

In addition to the immense plant and the administration building the company has offices at San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Washington, and maintains a sales force in each city. A large warehouse is also maintained at San Francisco.

The prominence of Mr. Eichelberger in Los Angeles business circles is indicated by the fact that he was director for three years and for one year president of the Los Angeles Board of Trade, and in 1924 served as a director of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, becoming vice president of the latter institution January 22, 1925. He is a republican, and is a member of all the Masonic bodies at Los Angeles, including Southern California Lodge No. 278, A. F. and A. M., Los Angeles Consistory of Scottish Rite, Los Angeles Commandery No. 9 of the Knights Templar, and Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His favorite recreation is golf. He belongs to the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Flintridge Country Club, Brentwood Country Club, Red Hill Country Club, and the Gamut Club.

Mr. Eichelberger married Elizabeth M. Jordan at Los Angeles. She was born in Fairfield, Iowa, and when eleven years of age was brought by her widowed mother to Pasadena, California. She attended St. Margaret School in Pasadena, later known as the Mrs. Caswell School and subsequently as the Marlborough School for Girls. She was only six years of age when her father died. He was Harry Jordan, who served with the rank of major in the Union army during the Civil war, and was a member of the firm Jordan Brothers, lumber and grain merchants at Fairfield, Iowa. Mrs. Eichelberger's mother was Margaret Elizabeth Jordan, who died at Los Angeles in 1919. Mrs. Eichelberger has for some years been distinguished in musical circles in Southern California, being a professional musician. She studied four years in Europe with one of the great masters of the pianoforte. After her return she played with the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Harley Hamilton. She is a member of the Dominant Club, an exclusive musical club, and the New Women's Club. Mr. and Mrs. Eichelberger have two

children, Margaret Elizabeth, who was born in Los Angeles and was educated in the grades of the public school and is now a student in the Marlborough School for Girls, where she had the same teacher as did her mother, Mrs. Caswell, until that educator's death a short time ago. The son is Harry Martin, Junior, now attending high school. The home of the family is at 454 Muirfield Road, while they have a summer place containing forty-seven acres at Upland, three miles from the Red Hill Country Club. They also have a home on the beach at Santa Monica.

Abel Hosmer. Now living retired in his beautiful home at San Francisco, Abel Hosmer has back of him an honorable past, filled with praiseworthy business success and public-spirited deeds for the advancement of his home city. For over thirty-eight years he was numbered among the leading contractors of the Bay region, and many of the notable buildings of that period stand as examples of his honorable achievements and highly trained skill. He was born at Deer Isle, Maine, May 2, 1848, a twin of William Raynes Hosmer, who is mentioned at length below. They are sons of George Lawrence Hosmer, a native of Castine, Maine, one of the most distinguished men of his time and locality, who served as a justice of the peace, town officer, surveyor, a member of the Maine State Assembly, for thirteen continuous years being in one office or another. His talents also led him into other fields than those of politics, and he was a scholar and writer, his historical sketch of the Town of Deer Isle proving his ability with his pen. His death occurred in Maine during 1886. In addition to his twin sons he had two others, both now deceased, namely: John A., who for fifty-two years was an employe of the Eastern Steamship Company, running boats on Penobscot Bay; and Edmund C., who was a granite cutter.

The Hosmer family is one of the old established ones of this country, the American progenitor of Abel Hosmer of this review having come to the American Colonies in 1635. The records of Concord, Massachusetts, show that James Hosmer, a native of Hawkshurst, near Dover, England, and his brother Thomas settled in that colony in the year mentioned, but that Thomas went to Hartford, Connecticut, soon thereafter and took the oath of freedom on May 6 of that year. James Hosmer took the oath of freedom May 17, 1637. A son of James, James Hosmer, Jr., was killed in 1676 in what was known as the Sudbury fight during King Philip's war. Abel Hosmer, great-grandfather of the Abel Hosmer of whom we write, was born in 1745, and served as a soldier in the American Revolution.

Abel Hosmer, great-grandson of the patriot soldier, Abel Hosmer, attended the local schools of his native state, and in his youth, following the example of many of his associates, went to sea and for six years was a fisherman and for three years was on a steamer in different capacities, running from Boston to Bangor, Maine. In 1872 he retired from that calling, and going to Concord, New Hampshire, learned the trade of stone cutting, and two years later came West to California. Locating at Oakland in 1878, at the very beginning of its history of expansion he found plenty of opportunity for developing wide connections as a contractor, and continued in that business until 1916, when he retired. During the last twenty-six years of his active career his brother, William Raynes Hosmer, was associated with him, and the two still maintain an office in the Foxcroft Building, where much of their time is passed, and where they meet and enjoy association with their many friends. At the

commencement of his prosperous career Mr. Hosmer became half owner of the Raymond Granite Company of San Francisco, owners of the quarry at Raymond, in Maderia County, and during his long connection with the building business he supplied the stone for many important buildings. He built the six granite buildings and the Campanille of the University of California at Berkeley, and furnished the stone for the postoffice building at San Francisco, for the Bank of California, and the bank at O'Farrell and Grant Avenue, and many others of equal importance. Both he and his twin brother belong to the Mayflower Society. He is a member of Live Oak Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Oakland. While he votes the republican ticket, he is not active in party matters.

Abel Hosmer married Charlotte Hemphill at Oakland, California. She was born in Minnesota, but was reared in California, and through her mother belonged to the Prescott family, which was established in America in the early part of the seventeenth century, in the New Hampshire colony. Mrs. Hosmer died, leaving three children: Edna, who is the wife of Arthur Newman, of Oakland; Miss Jennie C., who is at home; and Hazel, who is the wife of William Murphy, an attorney now teaching at the Drew School in San Francisco.

William Raynes Hosmer, like his twin brother, Abel, received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Maine. He, too, followed the sea for a number of years, and after leaving it learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed until 1890, when he came to California and became a contractor. Like his brother, he retired in 1916.

The wife of William Raynes Hosmer bore the maiden name of Nancy J. Bolan, and she was a native of Maine. She, too, is deceased, having borne her husband two children, a son, now deceased, and a daughter, Georgia F., who is the wife of H. L. Auger. Mr. and Mrs. Auger have one son, Hosmer L. Mr. Auger is engaged in the radio business at San Francisco.

The Hosmer brothers are outstanding figures of the type of men who made the Bay region. They possess the sturdy New England virtues of industry, thrift and astuteness, and were able to grasp the opportunities which awaited them in this land of promise. However many were these opportunities, they could not have profited by them if they were not skilled workmen and sound business men, for many of their associates who had the same openings as they were swept aside and joined the great army of failures. The Hosmer twins prove in their lives and wealth that while opportunity means much, it is of but little value unless those to whom it presents itself are able to meet its exacting requirements, and give to the public a fair return for all that is offered them.

Daniel C. Murphy. A native son of California, Daniel C. Murphy for over thirty years has practiced law in San Francisco. He has been an attorney who has relied upon his individual abilities to gain a clientage, has had no partnership, and is best known for his success in real estate law. He has also had a noteworthy participation in the public life of his home city.

He was born in Santa Clara County, California, June 25, 1870. Both his parents were natives of Ireland, but were married in California. His father, Daniel Murphy, came to California in 1851. After a short period of mining experience he engaged in farming and ranching near Mountain View in the Santa Clara Valley, and lived there quietly and

in prosperous circumstances until his death in 1897. He was never active in politics beyond casting his vote as a democrat. His wife, Mary Farrelly, came to California in 1850, and met and married Daniel Murphy in San Francisco. She lived until 1908.

Their son, Daniel C. Murphy, who has never married, was educated in the public schools of Santa Clara County, attended St. Mary's College and took the Master of Laws degree in 1891 from Georgetown University at Washington, D. C. Mr. Murphy had some valuable years of experience in the City of Washington, where he was employed by the Department of Justice until 1895. Then returning to California, he engaged in law practice at San Francisco, and throughout has specialized in real estate law and probate practice.

Mr. Murphy has been associated with many prominent clients, and his individual qualities have brought him a host of friends and a notable influence as a citizen. His activity in politics has been confined to what he could accomplish for the cause of good government. He was appointed supervisor by Doctor Taylor at the time Mayor Schmitz's board was removed, and served until 1907, when he was elected for the two year term. In 1911 he was again elected supervisor, going in with Mayor Rolph at the first election. While he was a member of the Board of Supervisors the first Hetch Hetchy bond was put through in 1908, and also an issue of bonds was voted for the new City Hall. In 1912, while he was still on the board, bonds were voted for the municipal railway extension down Market Street to the ferry, and another bond issue approved for the County Hospital. Mr. Murphy attends the Catholic Church, and is a member of Stanford Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West.

Nelson Crocker Hawks, who is now living retired from active business in a beautiful home in the City of Alameda, has been a resident of California somewhat more than half a century, and thus has just claim to a measure of pioneer honors in this commonwealth. He was long and actively identified with the printing business, and his is the distinction of having made one of the greatest of all contributions to the advancement of "the art preservative of all arts," for he was the originator of the "point" system of type bodies, which makes possible the ready justification of the various sizes of type, the system being now uniformly used in the production of type bodies in both the United States and England, and the innovation having worked greatly to the advantage of the printing business in general.

Mr. Hawks is a native of the Badger State and a scion of one of its pioneer families. He was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 21, 1840, and is a son of Nelson Page and Hannah (Crocker) Hawks. Nelson Page Hawks was born and reared in the State of New York, and in 1837, with team and covered wagon, he made the overland journey from that state to Wisconsin, where he became a pioneer farmer in the Rock River district of the state. Two years later, in 1839, he removed to Milwaukee, where he engaged in the hotel business. He later removed to Delafield, that state, and became an early representative of the flour milling business, and he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives in Wisconsin, their names meriting place on the roster of the sterling pioneers of that state.

Nelson Crocker Hawks was reared at Delafield, Wisconsin, where he duly profited by the advantages of the schools of the period, and where

also he initiated his apprenticeship at the printer's trade. In 1865 he removed to Milwaukee, where he continued his active association with the printing business until 1874, when he came to California, as agent for the Chicago Type Foundry, and here he represented them for a number of years, finally disposing of his interest in 1882. He then engaged in the same line of business for himself.

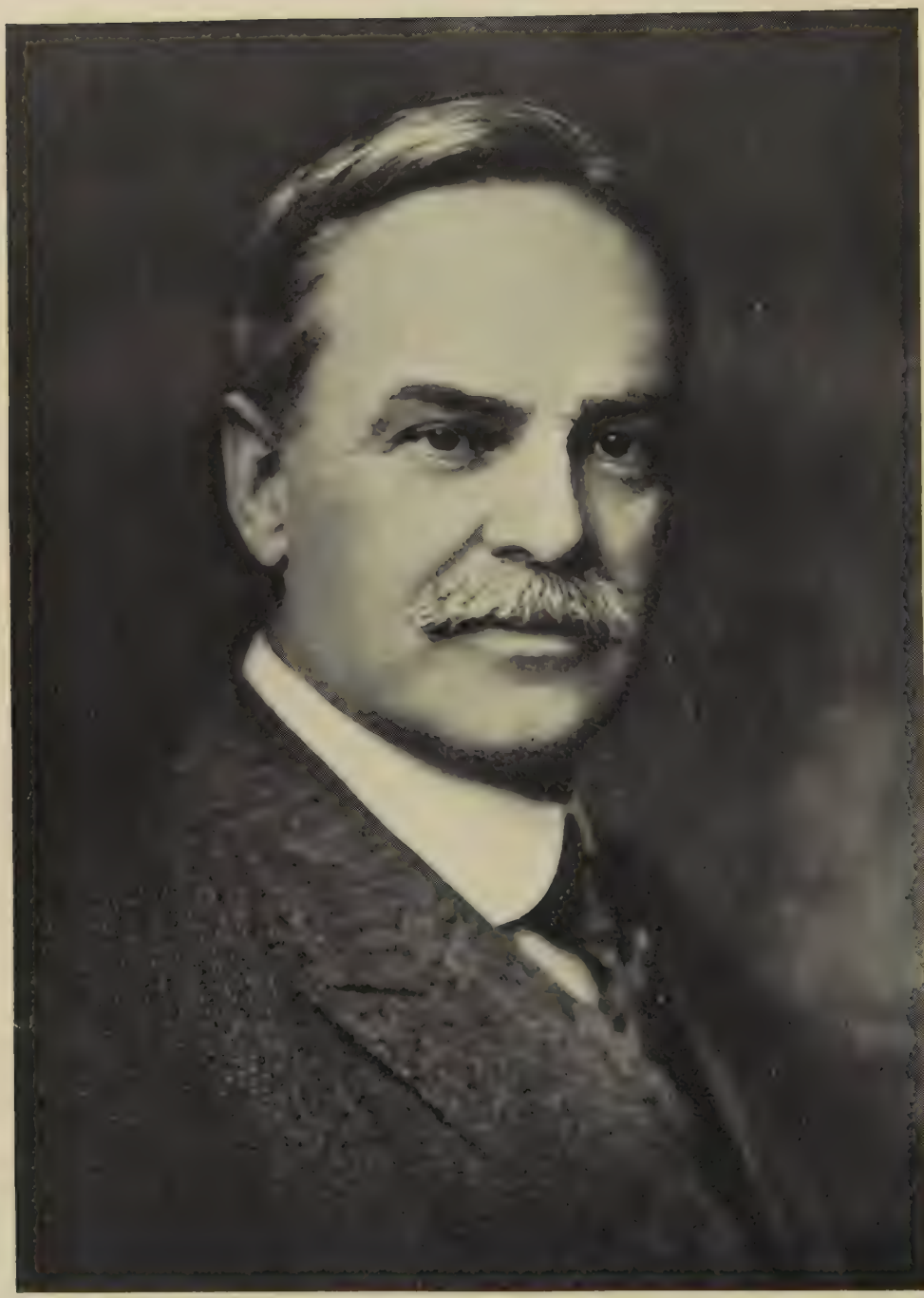
In his invention of the point system Mr. Hawks brought about a revolution in the printing industry, and in 1918 he issued an interesting and attractive little booklet in explanation of his system of type graduation. The following extracts from this interesting brochure are well worthy of preservation in this more enduring vehicle:

"The introduction of the point system dates back to 1878, originating in the Pacific Type Foundry, San Francisco, of which the writer was manager, and planner of the system. Previous to this there was no uniformity among the makers of type, each foundry having its own scale of bodies, or sizes, and differing from all others—all haphazard, without relative value to each other. As this point system has been adopted by all of the type foundries of the United States and England it may safely be said to have revolutionized the manufacture of printing type. The full accomplishment of this has taken many years, and has cost an immense amount of money. In an address by Mr. Bright, of the St. Louis Type Foundry, before the American Type Founders Association in New York City, in December, 1892, he estimated the loss in discarding the old body molds alone, in this country, at $9,000,000. Added to this came the revision of matrices and the changing of a lot of small tools and machinery. 'But,' said he, 'it marks a new era in the history of typography, and is the most important improvement in type making since the days of Gutenberg. After nearly 400 years of working without any system of uniformity, it has remained for a printer from the far off shores of the Pacific to come across the continent and show us old fellows how to make type.' And, pointing to me, he concluded: 'As Nathan said unto David, thou art the man.' This acknowledgment of my work from the American body of type founders was very gratifying, and, of course, received a fitting response. * * * The first new body molds on the point or unit system were made by the Chicago Type Foundry in 1878. The Cincinnati followed the next year; then New York, Boston and Philadelphia. After these the others fell into line slowly.

"Having standardized the bodies of type, I next turned my attention to the widths, or 'set.' By body we mean the thickness up and down the page, and 'set' is across the page. No attention had ever been paid to the widths beyond the caprice of the designer. In consequence we have an unnecessary lot of them—over fifty in a Roman font. In 1892 I induced the Great Western, of Chicago, to cast to point widths, reducing them to twelve. The next year the Pacific States Type Foundry of San Francisco began the casting of type on the point system 'both ways,' body and set. By this unit method of line spacing 25 per cent of time is saved, with perfect spacing.

"Another improvement of mine was the introduction of the brass and copper spaces for job sizes above six point, the brass being one point in thickness and the copper one-half point. These very thin spaces enable a printer to space the line quickly and more perfectly, and the different colors of the spaces insure them from confusion."

The foregoing record indicates how great has been Mr. Hawks' contribution to the advancement of the printing art and industry, and his



Charles S. Wheeler

work in this connection shall ever reflect honor and distinction upon his name.

In the year 1867 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hawks and Miss Elizabeth Hill, at Delafield, Wisconsin, the parents of Mrs. Hawks likewise having been sterling pioneers of the Badger State. Mr. and Mrs. Hawks have three sons: Berthelet Hill, the eldest son, resides in Alameda; John is a resident of Hollywood, California; and Birdsell resides in Honolulu.

Charles Stetson Wheeler came as near to the perfect fulfillment of the character of an able lawyer and trusted citizen as any Californian of his generation. He was a member of the San Francisco bar nearly forty years, and was a native son of California.

He was born at Fruitvale in Alameda County, December 11, 1863, and was in his sixtieth year when he passed away April 27, 1923. His parents were Charles Carroll and Angeline (Stetson) Wheeler, the former a native of Waterville, Maine, and the latter of Kingston, Massachusetts. Educated in public schools, Charles Stetson Wheeler at the early age of sixteen entered the University of California, took the Bachelor of Literature degree in 1884 and in the same year entered the law office of John H. Boalt in San Francisco. At the same time he continued his studies in the Hastings College of Law, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1886. Admitted to the California bar that year, he engaged in practice and subsequently became a member of the firm of Garber, Boalt & Bishop. Almost from the time of his admission he was associated with some of the leading causes in the California courts.

Outside of his profession limited space permits only a few of the many important relationships and honors that came to him to be noted. In 1908 he was alternate delegate-at-large of the Republican National Convention, was delegate-at-large to the Republican and Progressive National Convention in 1912, and as an alternate delegate to the republican convention of 1920 he placed Hiram W. Johnson in nomination.

Following the San Francisco earthquake and fire he was placed on the Committee of Fifty and also acted as secretary of the Relief Corporation organized to protect earthquake and fire sufferers. For some years he was a regent of the University of California, was a member of the American Bar Association, the California State Bar Association, the Bar Association of San Francisco; belonged to the Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities, and was a member of the Pacific Union Club, the University Club, the Bohemian Club, the San Francisco Golf and Country Club at San Francisco and the Faculty and Country Clubs of Berkeley.

His country home, where he gained recreation from his work, was at "The Bend" on the McCloud River. Mr. Wheeler married, December 3, 1887, Lillian Marsh. She was born in San Francisco, daughter of Elias Bowers and Elizabeth (Thomson Garwood) Marsh, natives of Philadelphia. Mrs. Wheeler and five children survived him. The daughters are: Lilias, wife of Matt Savage Walton, of Phoenix, Arizona; Oliver Brewster, wife of Walter H. McLeod, of Missoula, Montana; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Gray Hanson, of Berkeley, California; Jean Boalt, wife of Henry J. White, of Little Neck, Long Island, New York. The only son, Charles Stetson Wheeler, Jr., was associated in law practice with his father nine years, and became a partner in 1919. Mr. Wheeler was twice offered, by governors of opposing parties, the office of Chief

Justice of the State Supreme Court, an indication of the high esteem in which he was held as a lawyer and man.

As evidence of the high standing enjoyed by Charles S. Wheeler in his profession, all the state and federal courts of California adjourned as a token of honor following his death. At that time a memorial was read before the Supreme Court expressing a composite opinion of leading lawyers on the main factors in his success and character. This memorial was, by order of the Supreme Court, incorporated in the records of the court for all time, and will be found reported in Volume 191 of the California State reports at page 785. The following quotation from it may properly close this brief biographical sketch:

"Conspicuously successful as he was in all of his legal work, there was one department of his profession in which he attained conceded primacy, superior to all the gifted men who have practiced at the California bar; the law of uses, trusts and executory devises. His duties to his clients never suffered to interfere with the claims of citizenship. He was a virile citizen. The history of San Francisco will record his courageous and unhesitating stand for decency and right. His ringing voice was always heard on the side of civic virtue. Never in his long and brilliant career did he fail the cause of good government. The honors of public office he steadfastly refused, but the burdens of public duty and courageous defense of public rights he bore without flinching, in the face of opposition so bitter that his city was shaken to its foundations. Never once did his step falter or his voice grow weak in the battle for undefiled and honest government. As regent he labored for many years for the welfare of the State University, rendering great service in the cause of the improvement of legal education and the maintenance of high standing at the bar. To his influence in large part is attributed the foundation of the School of Jurisprudence at Berkeley. His advice and assistance were invaluable in its development. As evidence of his greatness as a lawyer he was offered the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court of California, the state's highest court, on two different occasions and by two different governors. The administrations offering him this honor were antagonistic so far as politics was concerned; hence it is evident the offer was made in each case as a reward of sheer merit. With an infinite capacity for generous friendship, no one more than he inspired heart friendships and devotion. In the wild outdoors of his estate at the bend on the McCloud he was a child among children, a poet in Arcadia, a creature of the woods and the shaggy hills. He knew the call of the birds, he searched the banks and pools of the murmuring river. Here among the woods and waters of his native California he drew inspiration that kept him fresh and pure. He was a great lawyer, a superb advocate, a wholesome man and a loyal friend."

Chief Justice William H. Waste, of the California Supreme Court, is a native son of California, and for many years has enjoyed exceptional distinction, personal and professional success. His home is Berkeley.

He was born on a farm near Chico in Butte County, October 31, 1868, son of John Jackson and Mary C. (McIntosh) Waste, his father of New York and his mother from Kentucky. John Jackson Waste came over the plains in 1851, riding a thoroughbred Kentucky horse and carrying his rifle on the pommel of his saddle, acting as guide and

hunter for an emigrant train that was three months in making the trip. For a time he remained at Sutters' Fort, then engaged in farming and stock ranching at Princeton in Colusa County, and followed the same occupation at Chico in Butte County, where he died in 1882.

William Harrison Waste secured his early education in country schools, attended high school at Los Angeles until 1887, and then entered the University of California, where he took his Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1891. He studied law in the Hastings College of Law at San Francisco, graduating in 1894, and while studying law paid his expenses by working as a reporter for the San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley papers. He built up a substantial practice in Oakland and the bay region. He was a member of the Assembly of the State Legislature in 1903 and 1905. Through his influence appropriations were secured for the building of California Hall, the first permanent building of the Bernard plan, at the University of California. Another appropriation was allotted for an agricultural building, which, however, was not erected owing to a lack of funds. He was the organizer and first president of the Holmes Library Association of Berkeley, to which Mr. Carnegie contributed forty thousand dollars for the erection of a building. He served as attorney for the First National Bank, the Homestead Loan Association of Berkeley and the Berkeley Bank of Savings and Trust Company.

On April 13, 1905, Governor Pardee appointed him judge of the Superior Court of Alameda County. He served in that capacity until January, 1919, when Governor Stevens made him presiding justice of the District Court of Appeals of the First Appellate District, Division One. In November, 1921, Governor Stevens made him an associate justice of the Supreme Court. On January 1, 1926, he became chief justice, the position he now holds.

Judge Waste for two years was president of the Commonwealth Club of California, the largest organization of its kind in the west. He is a trustee of the College of the Pacific and of the Pacific School of Religion; is a member of the California State Bar Association, Native Sons of the Golden West, and is a prominent Methodist layman. He is a past grand commander of the Knights Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner; has been president of the Berkeley Y. M. C. A. for twenty-five years, and has given generously of his individual talents and means to the welfare of his home city and state, its people and institutions.

Judge Waste married at Berkeley, September 6, 1896, Miss Mary Ewing, daughter of Archibald and Rowena (Taylor) Ewing, who came from Virginia. The two children of Judge and Mrs. Waste are William E. Waste and Eugenia McIntosh Waste, the latter the wife of Estolv Ward.

Warren J. Willits, who spent his last years at Santa Barbara, where Mrs. Willits still makes her home, came to California after having achieved distinguished success as a manufacturer in Michigan.

He was born at Three Rivers, Michigan, August 19, 1853, son of Jonathan and Ann (Finley) Wiliits, who were natives of New England and of Revolutionary stock. Warren J. Willits was one of five children, and at the age of fifteen he graduated from high school and began his business career as a bookkeeper. He became associated with George Sheffield, who was a member of the George Sheffield & Company, established in March, 1879, to manufacture primarily a three-wheeled velocipede for use on railroads. In time this became the Sheffield Velocipede

Car Company, and later the Three Rivers Velocipede Car Company, but in the meantime Mr. Sheffield had withdrawn from the company. Mr. Willits was associated with the business in its growing prosperity until he sold out in 1902 to Charles H. Morse of Chicago. This in time became the Sheffield Company, one of the largest manufacturing industries of Three Rivers, and the company made a large and varied line of railway and industrial supplies, the original hand propelled railway velocipede being supplanted by similar vehicles with gas engines.

Mr. Willits gave the best of his life to a promotion of this industry, one of national importance, and he was also one of the founders and president of the State Savings Bank of Three Rivers, serving in that capacity until he came to California in 1902. He was identified with other organizations at Three Rivers, and was one of the prominent citizens of that Michigan City.

After coming to California, in 1902, Mr. Willits lived retired at Santa Barbara until his death in March, 1915. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Michigan State Senate, being then only thirty years of age and the youngest member of that body. He was a strong republican, but never sought or accepted any public office again. He married in 1876 Miss Adelaide Webb, who was born on the Connecticut River, in Connecticut, daughter of Richard and Adelaide (French) Webb. The two children of Mrs. Willits were both born in Three Rivers. The daughter, Eleanor, is the wife of Victor Paine, and they live in Virginia. Webb Willits, who was born at Three Rivers in 1882, has much of his father's genius for business. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and for a number of years has given his time to the development of some extensive coal properties in Virginia acquired by his father.

George Lewis Bell, consultant in industrial relations and management, and prominently known in that capacity in the east as well as in the west, is the son of a California pioneer and has had his home in San Francisco for a number of years.

He was born at Pinos Altos, New Mexico, February 3, 1888, son of Nathaniel and Susan R. (Woolfolk) Bell. His mother was born in Wisconsin, representing an old Kentucky family of Revolutionary stock and English descent. She died in 1918. Nathaniel Bell, who died in 1899, was born in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and was a year old when brought to the United States. In 1859 he sought the plains of California, engaged in mining around Eureka, and from this state removed to New Mexico, where he lived out his life.

George Lewis Bell acquired his first educational advantages in public schools in New Mexico, and at Beloit, Wisconsin, attended grammar school and Beloit College Academy. Returning to California, he completed his literary course in the University of California, graduating with the class of 1909. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1912 and engaged in law practice with his brother at San Francisco during 1913-14. In 1914 he became attorney for the State Commission of Immigration and Housing, and after one year served as executive officer and attorney for the commission until the spring of 1918.

His special experience in this field caused him to be called to Washington in the spring of 1918, and he served as secretary and executive officer of the United States War Labor Policies Board until February, 1919. From January, 1919, until December, 1920, he remained in the east, acting as arbitrator and chairman of industrial relations for the

Ferdinand R. Bain

men's and boys' clothing industry of New York City. This work involved the adjudication of all disputes between sixty thousand workers and a thousand manufacturing concerns.

Since returning to California Mr. Bell has acted as consultant in industrial relations and management for various corporations, handling all labor and community problems. He is the pioneer in this profession and work in the west. In 1920 he was a member of the Board of Arbitration for the building trades, his associates being Archbishop Hanna and Judge Max Sloss. He also took part in the creation of the Industrial Association of San Francisco.

Mr. Bell helped organize and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society of San Francisco; was an organizer and director of the Immigration Commission; helped organize in 1915 and is a director of the Travelers' Aid Society. From 1913 to 1918 he was an associate professor of law in Hastings College of Law of the University of California. He belongs to the American Academy of Political and Social Science and is a member of the Taylor Society, a national scientific society of industrial engineers. Mr. Bell is a progressive republican, a member of the Commonwealth Club, Commercial Club and Bohemian Club.

He married, May 23, 1914, Miss Rose Everallyn von Schmidt, who was born at Alameda, California. Her father, Edward von Schmidt, was a port pilot and ship captain, well known on the Pacific Coast, while her grandfather, Colonel von Schmidt, was a pioneer of forty-nine in California and of Russian descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have two children: Patricia Anne and Gordon Woolfolk Bell.

Ferdinand R. Bain has played a notable role in financial and public utility affairs both in the East and West. For twenty years many of his interests have been centered in Southern California, and his particular prominence here is due to his connection with the Southern Counties Gas Company, of which great corporation he is now president.

Mr. Bain was born at Chatham, New York, May 3, 1861, son of Milton and Charlotte M. (Nash) Bain. Just seven years before his birth his father had returned to New York from California, where he had spent the years 1849-54 engaged in mining. Ferdinand R. Bain grew up on a farm in Dutchess County, New York, attended private schools and graduated in 1878 from Bishop's Preparatory School at Poughkeepsie. The death of his parents at that time caused him to forego his ambition for a college education. He engaged in business, and for a quarter of a century was a prominent figure in real estate and investment circles at Poughkeepsie and New York. He became associated with some of the big men in politics and finance. He purchased and for two years was president and general manager of the street railway system of Poughkeepsie. In association with Benjamin B. Odell, among others, he bought the Electric Light and Gas Companies of Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, and was president of the corporation one year. He was a director in other banking and business companies. While a resident of Poughkeepsie he served as city alderman and as supervisor of Dutchess County, and for fourteen years was secretary of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Bain, in February, 1911, organized a syndicate to purchase several artificial gas plants at Whittier, Monrovia, Covina, and several towns in Orange County. This was the beginning of the Southern Counties

Gas company. On June 1, 1912, the business was represented by only 3,200 meters. At the present time the company has more than 100,000 meters, and it is the chief source of gas for fuel to a population of several millions. In 1916 the company purchased the Southern California Edison Company's gas properties in several cities, this addition more than doubling the company's holdings, while the following year the Upland-Ontario Gas Company's plant was acquired, and in 1920 were added the gas plants of Ventura and Santa Barbara. As a result of continued improvement the Southern Counties Gas Company serves fifty-nine cities and supplies its product to agricultural growers in five Southern California counties. This company was one of the first in the West to make use of natural gas, turning it into the lines at Santa Ana in 1915, and within two years the natural product has replaced artificial gas in all the cities in the system.

Mr. Bain has been instrumental in bringing an enormous amount of eastern capital to California for investment. He is president of the Lomita Gasoline Company; director and part owner of the Santa Monica Home Telephone Company and director of the Sierra Bond & Mortgage Company of Santa Monica. He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, California Country Club, Edgewater and Beach Clubs of Santa Monica, Santa Barbara Country Club, Downtown and Lotus Clubs of New York. The offices of the Southern Counties Gas Company are now located in the new Los Angeles Gas Building at 810 South Flower Street.

Mr. Bain recently completed a colonial type home on his beautiful ranch, La Lomita Rancho at Palms. At this ranch Mr. Bain has indulged his fancy for Jersey cattle for some years. A notable event in California society was the marriage of Mr. Bain and Elizabeth Fisher of Seattle, at San Francisco, March 27, 1925. The wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Daugherty, at San Francisco, and the ceremony was read by Doctor Gordon of that city. Mr. Bain first married December 9, 1885, Miss Hattie J. Kenworthy. His three children by that marriage were Mrs. Laurence E. Sherwood, Mrs. Roy Davids and Mrs. Eliot Atwater.

Edward Kimberlin Taylor, one of the able attorneys practicing at the bar of Alameda, is one of the best examples of the development of a career which has been characterized by faithfulness to duty, integrity to all of life's affairs and the achievement of merited success, and from it the younger generation should reap decided benefit, for in this way lessons of valuable import may be learned. For nearly forty years Edward Kimberlin Taylor has been a member of the Alameda County bar, and he has during all of that period given of his best services to the advancement of the interests of his community, and he occupies a high place in the respect and confidence of his fellow men.

Mr. Taylor was born at Elmira, New York, August 2, 1860, a son of Bishop William Taylor, a native of Virginia, who came to California around the Horn in 1849 as a missionary. Growing up in Alameda, Mr. Taylor attended its schools and Heald's Business College, and in 1881 was graduated from the University of the Pacific. Three years later he received his Master's degree from that institution. In 1886 he was graduated from Hastings Law Department, University of California. Admitted to the bar after an examination by the Supreme Court of California on his birthday, August 2, 1885, he made an extended trip,

on which he toured numerous foreign countries. Upon his return he settled in Alameda, where and in San Francisco he has since devoted himself unswervingly to the practice of his profession, and is a close and careful student of his calling, and a member of a number of organizations thereof. He maintains offices at 1404 Park Street, and holds a high and honored place in his profession.

Mr. Taylor has visited the majority of the states in the Union, has crossed every degree of latitude and longitude from the Cape of Good Hope to North Cape, but he is especially familiar with California, where he has always lived except when on one or other of his numerous trips, and knows its roads and mountain trails, and insists that for scenery and sports this state is unexcelled by any place in the entire world. He is a junior member of the Society of California Pioneers, and is very proud of this connection.

Long identified with public affairs, Mr. Taylor has found by experience that his theory that a man can attain to any desired result if he will start right, work hard and inspire others to carry on, holds good. In addition to his legal studies he had taken civil engineering, and after delivering an oration at the grave of McAdam in Inverness, Scotland, he became very much interested in road building. Upon his return home he accepted the office of city attorney of Alameda, and during the fourteen years he served in this capacity he originated many of its improvements, opening, widening and paving streets, and beautifying the city, giving it the benefit of his knowledge of civil engineering as well as of the law. Without cost to the city he obtained Alameda Park and land which widened Webster Roadway from forty to eighty feet, and he selected and advocated plans for paving this marsh road, which has sustained heavy travel for seventeen years without repair.

It was not always easy to make these improvements. For example, the property owners refused to widen Central Avenue, and the city would not condemn. He caused the roadway to be widened, leaving very narrow sidewalks, and in time fences were removed and this avenue became the main boulevard of the city, and his action with reference to it was fully justified. Realizing the necessity for adequate playgrounds for the children, he strongly advocated them, and in order to carry through this important project, enlisted the aid of the children. He was elected mayor of Alameda, and while he was in office the large playgrounds were provided.

The people of his district sent him to the State Senate, and while a member of that body he originated laws for the protection of game, limiting the bag and providing protection by licensing gun and rod. The laws he drafted for the protection of non-game birds have since been adopted in most of the states and save millions annually to horticulturists by keeping alive the birds which destroy pests and preserve nature's balance. Another important measure he proposed was legislation requiring matrons in the country jails, and others of varying nature, including compulsory education.

Learning that municipal bonds paid high interest because taxable, although in California all but $60,000 escaped taxation, he drew a constitutional amendment, finally adopted, which saves taxpayers about 2 per cent interest on all public bonds.

A man of broad outlook, he has also assisted in conserving the public health, and among other measures he drew and induced Alameda to adopt the first law in the United States prohibiting spitting in public

places. This law is now in force in the larger number of the states. Mr. Taylor is president of Alameda Health Center, vice president of Oakland Baby Hospital, committeeman of the State and County Tuberculosis Associations, director of the Alameda Chamber of Commerce, director of the Alameda County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, director of Alameda County Development Commission, and chairman of Alameda Chapter, American Red Cross. He was first president of the Alameda Kiwanis Club; for five years was chairman of the Court of Honor, Boy Scouts; was president of the Board of Charter Freeholders; a director of the Tax Association; exalted ruler of Alameda Lodge, B. P. O. E.; commander of Oakland Commandery, K. T., and each year, including 1925, he has shot his deer and ducks on the opening day of the hunting season. Mr. Taylor insists that no person is entitled to representation in a work of this nature unless he has really accomplished something for the public weal, and judged by such a standard the above recital proves his right to a position in the front ranks of the worthwhile citizens of Alameda and California.

Frank B. McKevitt for over forty-eight years has been a California fruit grower and for the greater part of that time has also been in the fruit shipping and marketing business. He is treasurer of the California Fruit Distributors at Sacramento, is a resident of that city, but still has extensive interests around Vacaville.

Mr. McKevitt was born at Truxton in Cortland County, New York, March 3, 1859. He is of Scotch ancestry, the McKevitts having gone from Scotland to the north of Ireland and then to the United States. His father, Alexander McKevitt, was born at Truxton, in 1833, was reared and married there, followed farming, and in 1868 moved west to Clinton, Iowa. In that Mississippi River town he operated a flouring mill and engaged in the wholesale and retail ice business. From the middle west he crossed the continent to California in 1877, establishing his home at Vacaville, where for the remainder of his life he was engaged in fruit growing. He died at Vacaville in 1912. During the Civil war period he was assessor in Cortland County, New York, and was always a staunch republican. Alexander McKevitt married Sarah A. Field, who was born at Truxton, New York, and died at Vacaville, California, in 1914. She was the mother of two children, Frank B. and Clara M., the latter the wife of Dr. F. L. Platt, a dentist at Berkeley, California.

Frank B. McKevitt first attended school in New York state and from the age of nine in Clinton, Iowa. He graduated from the high school there in 1877 and shortly afterwards accompanied his parents on their removal to California. Mr. McKevitt in 1880 bought a tract of land at Vacaville, and has since made this property of 160 acres very valuable through his improvements and developments. It is a fruit ranch and he has been one of the large individual producers of fruit in that vicinity. For thirty years or more he has been a fruit shipper, first engaging in the business in 1894 as member of the firm Pinkham & McKevitt. In 1917 he bought Mr. Pinkham's interests, and has since conducted a general shipping business as the F. B. McKevitt Company, of which he is president. In addition to his holdings at Vacaville Mr. McKevitt owns a thousand acres in Tulare County, California, having 600 acres of this planted in fruit.

Since 1909 his home has been at Sacramento. He moved to the capital city to accept the management of the California Fruit Distribu-

tors. He was manager until 1913, then president until 1916, and since that year has been treasurer and director. Throughout the time he has been officially identified with this organization it has ranked as the largest concern in California engaged in the distribution of deciduous fruits. The offices of the California Fruit Distributors are in the Wells Fargo Building, San Francisco. Mr. McKevitt is also vice president of the California Rex Spray Company at Benicia, California.

For four years he was chairman of the Sacramento Highway Commission, which during that period constructed $2,000,000 worth of improved highways. For four years he served as a city trustee of Vacaville. Mr. McKevitt is a republican, is a past master of Vacaville Lodge No. 134, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, member of Vacaville Chapter No. 81, Royal Arch Masons, is a past commander of Vacaville Commandery No. 38, Knights Templar, has taken fourteen degrees in the Scottish Rite Consistory, and is a member of Ben Ali Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Almond Camp, Woodmen of the World, at Vacaville, the Sutter Club of Sacramento and the Union League of San Francisco.

Mr. McKevitt is owner of half of the beautiful subdivision known as Maple Park at Sacramento, and has his own modern home there. During the World war period he was a "dollar a year" man, giving necessary time to the Exemption Board.

At San Francisco, July 18, 1882, he married Miss Laura A. Walker, who was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They have a family of four children. The oldest is Mrs. Thama M. Briggs, living in Chicago. Frank B., Jr., is manager of the F. B. McKevitt Company at Vacaville. Hazel married James V. McClatchy, business manager of the Santa Barbara Daily News. The son, Harold W., now in the automobile supply business in San Francisco, served with the United States navy during the World war.

Jose Borderre. The older residents of Santa Barbara well remember the historic Adobe Hotel, whose fame was widespread during the earlier days of this city, and they are proud of the fact that its former owner, Jose Borderre, is still in their midst, although now resting somewhat from former labors. He is one of the men responsible for much of the initial development of Santa Barbara, and the high standards he assisted in raising still prevail. Mr. Borderre was born in the Pyrenees Mountains in France, January 7, 1862, belonging to the remarkable Basque people that probably descended from the ancient Iberi, who occupied Spain before the Celts. They preserve their ancient language, former manners and national dances, and make admirable soldiers, especially in guerrilla warfare. Their language is highly polysynthetic, and no connection between it and any other language has as yet been discerned. There are four principal dialects, which are not only distinguished by their pronunciation and grammatical construction, but differ even in their vocabularies. They number about 600,000, and in France occupy parts of the Departments of the Upper and Lower Pyrenees, Ariege and Upper Garonne, and in Spain, the Provinces of Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava. Their courage is unquestioned, and their honesty proverbial, and those who have come to this country have developed into the best kind of citizens and excellent business men.

Having the misfortune to lose his parents when almost an infant, Jose Borderre has no knowledge of a home in childhood, nor did he have any

opportunity to attend school, for as a lad he was forced to work hard, and his education has been acquired in mature years from contact with others, and self-improvement.

Into the midst of his little village, however, came accounts of the chances afforded in the land beyond the sea, and his youthful ambition was fired with the thought that there, in that land of promise, he might succeed. At the early age of fourteen years he made the long and venturesome journey, and in August, 1877, arrived at Los Angeles, California, his sole worldly possessions being represented by twelve dollars. Homeless, friendless and alone, he faced the world in a strange land, for an elder brother who had accompanied him had gone back to France.

Jose Borderre was not an ordinary boy whom temporary conditions could dismay. He had learned to herd sheep in his native land, and readily obtained employment at this work in Cucamonga, California, and for the subsequent six years lived in the open, sleeping in his blankets in all kinds of weather. During this period he saved his money, and with his little hoard bought 1,100 sheep in 1883, paying part cash, and giving his notes for the remainder of the price for them. With his flock pastured on the old Simi Ranch at Ventura, he kept on adding to its numbers, and improving the strain, until he had 9,000 head of splendid sheep, which he oftentimes pastured in the vicinity of Santa Barbara. Once when he was herding his sheep on what is now State Street, Santa Barbara, a man asked him if he knew he was feeding his flock on Main Street, but he made the characteristic reply: "I see no street," and he was correct, for there was no street, only a trail. When the mountains in this locality were put into the government reserve Mr. Borderre lost his pasture, and sold his flock, receiving $1.25 each for his lambs, and $2.75 for the grown sheep. These were the prevailing prices at that time, 1892.

In 1898 Mr. Borderre bought his first home in Santa Barbara, eighty feet on Anacapa Street, which extended to the Plaza, a depth of 218 feet, and this contains the old Adobe Hotel, above mentioned, which he operated for years, serving an excellent meal, with the best vintage wine, for twenty-five cents. In spite of his low prices he made money, and saved it, for he has always been thrifty, and later bought the seventy-foot frontage to the south of his original purchase, together with other property. During later years he rented the hotel and resided in the residence he erected on his property fronting Anacapa Street. He recently purchased a beautiful home in the residential district of Santa Barbara, at 1825 Garden Street, where the family now reside.

Mr. Borderre married, November 18, 1898, Miss Jennie Alfaro, who was born in the same village as her husband. When a young girl she went to Argentine, South America, but subsequently came to Los Angeles, where she met and married Mr. Borderre, and they have two children. Dominica F. is unmarried and lives with her parents. She is a native daughter and was born in Santa Barbara, California. Bernardo, the son, was also born in Santa Barbara and resides at home. Both children were educated in and graduated from the parochial schools of Santa Barbara. Mr. Borderre and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a republican in politics. His career teaches a useful lesson, and shows what can be accomplished through hard work, thrift and good management. The twelve dollars he brought with him has grown into a fortune that enables him to live retired, and much of it was invested in property adjacent to the City Hall and Plaza, but this would not have been possible if he had not known how to make use of such opportunities

Mrs. William Beckman

as came to him, or if he had been unwilling to work and deny himself until he had acquired an adequate capital with which to go into business for himself.

William Beckman came to California in 1852, and was a resident of the state nearly seventy years. His business interests were centered at Sacramento, and for many years he was a well known figure in ranching, banking and public affairs.

He was born in New York State in 1832, and was a young man of twenty years when he came to California by way of the Isthmus. After mining for a time in Trinity County he was in the hotel business in Sacramento until 1858, and for the following fifteen years devoted his attention to the management of his ranch at Florin in Sacramento County. For ten years he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County. In 1879 he organized the Peoples Savings Bank of Sacramento and served as its president and manager until his death in November, 1920. For many years he was the recognized dean of bankers in northern California, and was distinguished by the possession of the best qualities of the successful financier and a personal integrity that made him qualified for many positions of honor and trust. He served four years as a railroad commissioner and was also one of the state fire commissioners. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and B. P. O. Elks.

At Sacramento Mr. William Beckman and Miss Nellie Sims were married. Mrs. William Beckman, now a resident of San Francisco, is known to California as a woman of remarkable versatility, important achievements and constructive usefulness. Recently she endowed with a gift of $100,000 the Mrs. William Beckman Chair of English Language and Literature at the University of California. This was the first large and permanent gift for that purpose ever made on the Pacific Coast. It is the culmination of many movements which she has inaugurated or with which she has co-operated for the cultural and social advancement of her home state.

Mrs. Beckman was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, and is a member of the Sims family of Kentucky, being a cousin of Admiral Sims and of old American ancestry on both sides. She is a descendant of Governor Lane of Virginia and her ancestors were soldiers in the Revolution, the Indian wars and the Civil war. Mrs. Beckman is honorary vice-president of the Golden Gate branch of the League of American Pen Women and is a former member of the California Club and the English Speaking Union and the San Francisco Center of the League of Women Voters. She was long prominent at Sacramento, being a charter member and the first president of the Tuesday Club, and while holding that office was instrumental in organizing circulating libraries for the use of women's clubs in the northern part of the state, a movement subsequently taken over by the State Library. She was the leader in developing the first children's playground at Sacramento, known as McKinley Park. She was also prominent in the Saturday Musical Club and the Sacramento Ladies Museum Association.

After her marriage she and Mr. Beckman spent two years in foreign travel, and her news letters published in the Sacramento Bee first attracted attention to her as a literary woman. In after years she traveled extensively and her first published book was "Backsheesh," brought out in 1900 and regarded as a classic of travel. Other books that have

brought her permanent fame as an American literary woman are: "Unclean and Unspotted from the World," published in 1906; "Beckie's Book of Bastings," published in 1910; "Memory's Potlatches," published in 1915; and "Adventuring in Memory Land," published in 1923. Her writings have charm of unbiased and unforced descriptive, critical and speculative views and reviews of life as she has seen it. Her most recent volume is "Thought Stitches from Life's Tapestry." Mrs. Beckman came to California in early womanhood, after being educated in the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville.

William Taylor, one of the leading figures in the early work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in California, and a bishop of that faith, held a high position in his church and in the confidence of his fellow citizens. His first trip to California was made in 1849, but he subsequently returned to his native state of Virginia, and he always was proud of the fact that he was descended from men who fought in the Indian and Revolutionary wars, and he continued the work they commenced of developing this great country. After his trip to the coast, which was made by the Horn, Bishop Taylor crossed the equator thirty-seven times in missionary work.

Bishop Taylor was proud to be known as the "great street preacher," and the attached poem gives some idea of the effect of his work, and the feeling he inspired:

"Hear the royal proclamation,
The glad tidings of salvation,
Publishing to every creature,
To the ruined sons of nature:
Jesus reigns, He reigns victorious
Over heaven and earth most glorious
Jesus reigns."

Singing this great hymn with a trumpet-like voice, William Taylor, "street preacher," world traveler and evangelist, was wont to call together the crowds of men in the little plaza of San Francisco in the days of '49. The advent of William Taylor to these shores in September, 1849, was an event of world importance, and he delivered his message of salvation to the rough miners, gamblers, scamps and refugees of ten countries and fifteen races, gathered in this little plaza, in what had been but recently the sand road of Yerba Buena. However, in the midst of the worst elements of the world there were also noble men to whose foresight and public spirit is due the mighty destiny San Francisco has attained. Because of them California was to become the diadem of the Pacific, and this was foreshadowed when with prophetic vision the poet sang:

"I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be;
The first low wash of wave
Where yet shall roll a human sea."

The visitor to the public library of San Francisco may see in the reference rooms a great panel of the famous mural painting wrought by Frank Vincent Du Mond for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This panel is intended to commemorate the pioneer spirit of the American continent, the advance of civilization from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the center of this historical group, marching with a giant's tread, the

open Bible in his hand, is William Taylor, the "Street Preacher of California." The Golden State thus crowns him as the embodiment of those moral and spiritual forces which have made her really great. And well it is that she has done so. He was not the first Christian preacher to make himself felt in California, for others were here before he came, but he was assuredly one of the greatest. His first sermon in San Francisco was preached in the Baptist Church by invitation of the pastor, a Mr. Wheeler. The Presbyterians had established a church in Benicia in 1847. William Roberts had started a Methodist church in San Francisco the same year; and the padres from Spain and Mexico, with true devotion, beginning in 1769, had planted their missions in two parallel lines—one along the sea coast and the other further inland, all the way from San Diego to Monterey. The work of all these men abides. They deserve unlimited praise, and the gratitude of all succeeding generations.

But it is not too much to say that the coming of William Taylor to these shores marks an epoch not only in California history, but in the life of the nation. His voice was heard not only in Portsmouth Square, but in Sacramento, and the mining towns about Grass Valley and on the Mather Lode, and ultimately around the world.

He arrived in San Francisco in a momentous hour. Gold had been discovered the year before, and prospectors and adventurers had pushed into California from every part of the globe. Already there were 100,000 people within its boundaries. The Bear flag had been raised at Sonomo, declaring California an independent state, and finally a state constitution had been proclaimed at San Jose, and a stable form of government established. Expectation was on tiptoe. Activity was indescribable. The human spirit has never, perhaps, in the history of man shown greater courage and audacity. But most of these virile men had come without their families, the majority were unmarried. Drinking, gambling and worse vices were rampant. The "Palaces" of San Francisco in those days were the brothels and gambling saloons. Life was cheap. Men were shot down without mercy and dragged into the streets like dead dogs. What could stem this tide of evil and save this nascent state from violence and destruction?

Providentially there was a "voice crying in the wilderness." It was the voice of William Taylor. And even the saloons and gambling dens would be emptied of their hundreds of reckless men when he mounted a dry goods box or a whisky barrel for a pulpit and sang the "Royal Proclamation" to his congregation. For seven years he preached daily to these homeless, reckless men, and not without results. Years afterwards he met in Australia, in India and in South Africa men who remembered his face and his voice, and who gratefully bore witness to the gracious influences that were wrought in their lives by the labors of "California Taylor."

And not alone in San Francisco did he toil. "No pent up Utica" could confine his activities. He wrought in San Jose and Santa Cruz, in Sacramento and Grass Valley, and all through the mining regions. He and Isaac Owen, who had come overland to Sacramento during that first year, collaborated to lay the foundations of sound and permanent institutions that have exerted a profound and lasting influence upon the State of California. These were the weekly journal known as the California Christian Advocate, a book store which developed into a branch of the Methodist book concern, with its plant at 5 City Hall Avenue, San Francisco, and last, but not least, the College of the Pacific, now

located at Stockton, the oldest college in California. "There were giants in those days," men with great vision, and "they builded better than they knew."

No sketch, even of the briefest, of the life and work of "California Taylor" would be complete without at least a reference to his work among the sick and broken men who were stranded in San Francisco in those feverish days. Not only did he hunt them out in their tents and boarding houses, to pray and read the Bible to them, and to write for them letters to their families and friends in the East, but he finally succeeded with others in erecting a hospital or Bethel for their accommodation. This was the first institution of its kind in California, and cost $40,000. Unfortunately this building was early destroyed by fire without a dollar of insurance, and its cost unprovided for save by notes signed by the trustees. Some men went into bankruptcy in order to avoid payment. Not so William Taylor and his loyal wife. They said, "We will pay that pledge if it takes a lifetime to do it," and they did.

In order to earn the money Mr. Taylor went East to secure the publication of his first two books, "Seven Years Street Preaching in California" and "California Life Illustrated." These books had a great sale. They were among the first books to advertise California to the world, and undeniably exerted a great influence in bringing thousands of the best type of people to settle in this state. They helped to pay the debt on the Bethel, and they led him to authorship. But they did far more than that: They helped to make California a great Christian commonwealth.

The great "Street Preacher's" body rests in Mountain View Cemetery, hard by the Golden Gate, but "his soul goes marching on."

John Hermann came to San Francisco more than forty years ago. He brought with him superior technical qualifications as a master locksmith and expert in safes manufacture. On the basis of this technical proficiency he has built up the largest business on the coast as a safe and vault manufacturer, being founder and active head of the Hermann Safe Company, the present address of the corporation being the northwest corner of Howard and Main streets.

Mr. Hermann was born at Hermannstadt, a town seven hundred years old in Austria Hungary, November 30, 1857. In the same community was born his father, George Hermann, who spent many years as a government employe in the telegraph division of the old dual monarchy. He died in 1869. Several of his daughters still live at Vienna. Their mother died in 1890.

John Hermann had an education in the elementary schools and gymnasium at Hermannstadt, subsequently attended evening school, and in the meantime served an apprenticeship to learn the trade of locksmith and machinist. At the age of seventeen, in 1874, he left home and pursued journeyman work in different parts of Austria and Germany, including Budapest, and from Hamburg in 1882, came to New York. After a brief stay in that city he was employed for fifteen months in a safe factory at St. Louis. He had gone through the long and thorough process of study and practical work that made him a master of mechanics and a specialist in safe and vault work. Coming to San Francisco in 1883, he worked in different machine shops and for several years held a position as foreman in a safe factory. It was on March 6, 1889, that

he established himself in business on Commercial Street, having a shop for general repairs, and soon beginning the manufacture of safes on a small scale. Inside of a year he had five men working for him. His first large contract, amounting to $10,000, came in 1894. This contract was for installing the vaults in the different offices in the Claus Spreckels Building at Market and Third streets. During the past thirty years his safe and vault business has steadily grown, and has necessitated his seeking larger quarters a number of times. At the present time they occupy their new and modern building at the northwest corner of Howard and Main streets.

In 1907 he incorporated The Hermann Safe Company. This is a closed corporation, its members comprising his immediate family. This is not only the largest safe house on the Pacific Coast, but also represents the only important facilities for practical safe and vault manufacture west of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Hermann has made a specialty of bank work. He has fitted up over five hundred banks in the State of California. The business has grown so fast that he has not been able to supply the demand from his own factory, and therefore in 1916 he became the Pacific Coast representative of the York Safe & Lock Company. Taking over this agency has put him in a position to handle the largest contracts in their line. His company has supplied most of the government buildings in the state, including the post offices and custom houses. Among banks numbered as his clients are the Mercantile Trust Company, the San Francisco Savings & Loan Society, the Bank of Italy, the Anglo California Trust Company, the American National Bank, the Italian American Bank, and hundreds of others.

Mr. Hermann is inventor of one type of safe. One of his latest inventions is a depressable flooring used by banks in connection with vault entrances to bring the floor of the vault to the same level of the floor of the banking room, making inclines unnecessary. The patent for this was granted in January, 1923, and he owns the Canadian patent right. The company has installed many of these features, including the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. The York Safe & Lock Company has the right for installing this patented device in all the states outside of California. Success in such a highly technical and complicated business has been due not only to long individual and personal study and experience, but Mr. Hermann has also availed himself of many opportunities for travel and observation to keep in close touch with safe and vault manufacture. His travels have involved several trips throughout the United States, over Mexico and through all parts of Europe.

A substantial business man, he has proved a valuable type of American citizen. In politics he has been a republican, and fourteen years ago Mayor Rolph appointed him an election commissioner of San Francisco, and for the past three years he has been president of the board. He is a member of the San Francisco bodies of the Scottish Rite Masons, and is a member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine. For twelve years he was president of the German American league, and was always elected to this position without opposition. He was founder and for fifteen years president of the California Hall Association, owners of German House at the corner of Polk and Turk streets. He also belongs to the Masonic Club, the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and is owner of a number of pieces of property in San Francisco.

He married at San Francisco, January 18, 1886, Miss Amanda Meyer, who was born in Germany and brought to California when a child. They have three daughters and a son. The son, J. Rudolph Hermann, is a graduate of the Polytechnic High School in San Francisco, has for some years been associated with his father in business, being vice president of the company, and is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He married Evelyn Lakman and has a son, J. Rudolph, Jr., and a daughter, June.

Dr. Basil William McBride. Thirty years ago the science of chiropractic was little more than a name. At least there were few, comparatively, who were acquainted with this new method of treating disease and ailments, and with few exceptions even these were not aware of the possibilities of the profession. Furthermore, even the most ardent devotees of this new calling would not or could not have predicted with any degree of accuracy the marvelous growth and development which was to follow during the next decades. Today chiropractic is a recognized and dignified profession, with practitioners all over the country, and to its credit there are thousands of cures. One of the experts in this highly specialized line of endeavor is Dr. Basil William McBride, who since 1920 has been in the enjoyment of a constantly-increasing practice at Oakland.

Doctor McBride was born at Hyrum, Utah, in 1894, and is a son of Alvin and Marie (Danielson) McBride. His father was a ranchman, and the boyhood of Doctor McBride was passed on the Utah plains, his education being derived through attendance at the schools of Hyrum and Logan in his native state. He continued to work with his father until the attainment of his majority. In the meantime he had become interested in the science of chiropractic, which had been called to his attention through his observance of a number of remarkable cures, and in 1915 he decided upon a career in this profession and accordingly entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa, where he pursued a course of three years and was duly graduated. In 1917 he chose as his field of practice Salt Lake City, Utah, a community in which he made rapid strides in his calling, and where he built up an excellent practice. In 1919 he entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army and was assigned to San Francisco, where he remained for fourteen months, at the end of that period receiving his honorable discharge. By this time he had become enamored of the state and decided to make his future home here. Accordingly, he settled at Oakland, which has continued to be his home and in which city he maintains well-appointed offices at Room 1014 American Bank Building. Doctor McBride is fully equipped for the practice of his calling, which demands the possession of certain qualities and abilities not necessary in other lines of endeavor. He has the quick, sure touch, the ability to locate the seat of trouble, and the knowledge requisite to remove the cause of disorders. His skill, as well as personality, has brought him a large and lucrative practice, and he stands high in the ranks of his calling. He holds membership in the Federated Association of Chiropractors of California and the Universal Chiropractors Association. Due, probably, to the training of his boyhood and youth, he is a great lover of out-door sports.

Doctor McBride married Miss Drusilla Larson, who was also born in Utah, a daughter of William Larson.

BENJAMIN E. PAGE. That age is no measure of real achievement was abundantly demonstrated in the career of the late Benjamin E. Page, who died just in the prime of his years and usefulness on March 22, 1926. He was not yet fifty, but in the field of the law and finance his service and accomplishments might be measured with those of almost any other of his contemporaries or older men.

Mr. Page, who for several months before his sudden death was president of the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, was born at North Haven, Connecticut, October 16, 1877, son of Dr. Benjamin Maltby and Cornelia (Blakeslee) Page, and a grandson of Rev. Benjamin St. John Page. His grandfather was the son of a West India merchant and later a New York manufacturer. Benjamin St. John Page graduated from Yale Theological School and for many years was a minister of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. Dr. Benjamin M. Page practiced medicine for a number of years at Cleveland, Ohio, but finally, on account of ill health, moved to Southern California.

Benjamin E. Page graduated from the Pasadena High School in 1895, received his A. B. degree as Leland Stanford University in 1899, and in 1902 was graduated from the Columbia Law School of New York. He was also admitted to the bars of New York and California, and to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

He began his professional career at Los Angeles as an associate of the firm Bicknell, Gibson & Trask, and was then a partner of Clarence A. Miller until the death of the latter in 1906, and he and Joseph R. Patton, formerly of San Jose, comprised a successful law partnership until it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Patton in 1910. For a dozen years Mr. Page carried on an individual practice, and finally became senior member of the law firm of Page, Nolan, Rohe and Hurt.

He acted as financial and legal adviser to a number of business and financial corporations, and millions of dollars have been invested in Southern California under his advice and supervision. He was financial representative in California of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. He helped organize and became general counsel and a director of the Southwestern Ship Building Company. For many years he was a close personal friend, as well as legal and financial adviser of Marco and Irving Hellman. As general counsel for the Merchants Bank & Trust Company he reorganized it as the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank in 1913, and served for a time as president and subsequently as one of the vice presidents of this notable institution of Southern California. At the close of the year 1925 he became president of the bank, succeeding Marco H. Hellman, Mr. Page having been the chief executive officer of the bank during the greater part of that year. This bank in the meantime increased its total resources to over eighty-five million dollars, and had thirty-four branches in Los Angeles and other California cities. Besides the numerous banks comprised in the Hellman group Mr. Page was officially identified with the Occidental Life Insurance Company, Aronson & Company, and various mining corporations in Arizona and Nevada. He acted as counsel for a number of real estate organizations and also for the Los Angeles Realty Board and the Civic Center Association.

In his home City of Pasadena he served as chairman of the Board of Education over four years. He was a member of the California Club, Midwick Country Club, Valley Hunt Club, Carritos Gun Club, Los Ange-

les County Bar Association and the Congregational Church, and was a republican in politics.

Mr. Page married, March 1, 1906, Miss Marie Markham. She is the oldest daughter of former Governor Henry H. Markham of California, whose career is sketched elsewhere. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Page are: Eleanor, Benjamin Markham, Henry and Robert.

Mr. Page was laid to rest in the Mountain View Cemetery at Pasadena after funeral rites conducted by Rev. Daniel F. Fox of the First Congregational Church. Many of his former associates were present as honorary pallbearers, and in this group were men from various professions and enterprises whose friendship he had created during his long residence and business career in Southern California.

Samuel Bell McKee, who came to California in the early '50s, was a lawyer by profession. Through many years of service as district judge of the Third Judicial District he came to be accounted one of the ablest men on the bench in California during and following the Civil war.

An In Memoriam adopted at the time of his death by the San Francisco bar serves as the chief outline for the brief sketch of his career here presented. He was of Scotch descent and was born in Ireland in 1822. In early life he immigrated to the State of South Carolina, from there moved to Georgia, thence to Mississippi, and he studied law in Alabama with Ed Collier at Tuscaloosa. He married in Mississippi and practiced law there until 1852, when he came to California, where he made his home in the City of Oakland. He opened his law offices on Broadway near the Plaza and almost immediately became active in public affairs.

His character and ability in his profession attracted the attention of the community. In 1856 he was elected county judge of Alameda, having previously served two years as collector of accounts. Following that he received the democratic nomination on the second ballot for the office of district judge of the Third District, comprising the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara and Alameda. He was elected in September, 1858, defeating his opponent by a large majority. At the close of his first term in 1863 he was again nominated, though in the meantime the Civil war had begun and the majority of public sentiment in Northern California was strongly Union and republican. He was elected while practically all other members of his ticket were defeated. In 1869 he was again elected and in 1875 was chosen for a fourth consecutive term. Every one of these elections was in his favor by decided majorities. He served as district judge until 1879, when he was elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the state.

He enjoyed the confidence of all suitors who came before him as fully as it was possible for any man to do. His mind was clear and direct, his learning extensive, his memory of great power. He was fearless in the discharge of his duties, no consideration of a personal character ever moved him in office. Perhaps no judge has held office in California who combined these qualities in a higher degree. During his term as associate justice of the Supreme Court he was elected to perform the duties of chief justice when that officer was absent or unable to act. Through the discharge of all his public duties he brought that earnestness and sincere desire to do right which was characteristic of his life.

With the retirement of Judge McKee was ended the longest continuous career in the state judiciary of California and by his death was closed the record of an honorable and well spent life. He deserved and received the admiration, respect and affection of the people among whom he lived. He was pure in private life, happy in his domestic relations, and religious without ostentation. His manner was dignified, courteous and gentle. Judge McKee was a scholar, and the attainments of his mind were matched by the qualities of his heart and character. He was high-minded, tenderhearted, simple in habits, an eloquent speaker, and enjoyed the highest esteem whether on the bench or in private life.

Howard W. Davis is well known in real estate circles in Southern California. He founded in 1906 the Howard W. Davis Company at Los Angeles for the purpose of handling a general real estate business. The service of the company has been chiefly in residence property. Mr. Davis is a member of the Los Angeles, California and National Realty Boards. The offices of the company are at 4305 Monita Avenue. Mr. Davis is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, California Development Association and several improvement associations. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, member of Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. Elks, the Moose, and is a Presbyterian.

Howard Wooster Davis was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1885, son of John C. and Mary Josephine (Chamberlain) Davis, his father a native of Long Island and his mother of Pennsylvania. John C. Davis was a contractor and builder and since 1908 has lived retired at Los Angeles. His wife is deceased. Howard W. Davis attended public schools in New York City. After leaving school he was for four years associated with the Weber Piano Company, and then in 1906 came to Los Angeles.

Mr. Davis is also vice president of the Smith-Davis Paint Company at Culver City, of which George E. Davis is secretary and treasurer and A. P. Smith president. Mr. Davis has accepted his duties as a citizen and was elected and served as a member of the California Legislature in 1915-26.

He married, July 6, 1915, Miss Marion L. Smith, daughter of H. A. Smith, of Los Angeles. They have two children, Howard W., Jr., and Mary Josephine.

White's Berkeley Preparatory School. In equipment, the personnel of the teaching class, in coordination of its work with the adjacent University of California and in spirit and ideals White's Preparatory School is undoubtedly one of the best preparatory schools in California.

Its owner and principal, Mr. J. H. White, a graduate of the University of California, was an educator of first rank. Mr. White founded the school in 1905 in response to the demand of parents of many boys whom he had taught in the old Berkeley Gymnasium and Peralta Hall. The first situation of the school was on the spacious grounds of the Haste Estate at Dwight Way and Fulton Street, but the growth of Berkeley soon made this location undesirable because of the encroachment of the business section. Therefore in 1911 Mr. White removed the school to its present location at 2240 Piedmont, in the most exclusive residential section of Berkeley. The school buildings are surrounded by beautiful gardens. From them a clear view of San Francisco and the bay is

obtained. The grounds are adjacent to the campus of the University of California and nearby are open air swimming pools, tennis courts and other facilities for outdoor life and recreation. The buildings are modern in every respect, affording large, spacious class rooms and dormitories, while the laboratories for chemistry and physics are located in separate buildings. A distinctive feature of the White school is the out-of-door class room. By special arrangement the Berkeley Y. M. C. A. is used for conducting physical education.

The creator of the spirit and system of this institution has been Mr. White, who has proved a master of administrative and executive as well as the detailed policies of such a school. He has been most fortunate in producing an environment in which teachers and pupils can happily work together for the best results. The heads of departments are constantly in touch with the corresponding departments of the University of California in order that the training of students may be kept in touch with the larger institution. Officers elected by the student body are given a reasonable measure of authority in administering student affairs.

The principal, heads of deparments and the entire teaching staff are university graduates. From the beginning members of the faculty of the University of California have acted as an advisory board to the school. Thus every student of the school has been influenced by the teaching and advise of a noted specialist in each branch of work.

Paul Burks was a member of the California bar a quarter of a century, and reached some of the highest distinctions in his profession, spending the last year of his life in the dignity and important service of a judge.

He was born at Adairsville, Kentucky, July 31, 1875, son of Jesse and Sabina (Dismukes) Burks. The marriage of his parents was the culmination of a Civil war romance. His father was a soldier in that war, was wounded in battle, and good fortune made Miss Sabina Dismukes the nurse who restored him to health. After the war they married, and in 1879 they came to California.

Judge Paul Burks was four years of age when brought to California. He was reared and educated in the West, but later returned East and in 1899 was graduated from the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. This was followed by a year of study in what is now George Washington University at Washington, D. C. Returning to California, he at once engaged in practice at Los Angeles. He gained a large and important clientage. For a number of years he was on the legal staff or legal representative for such corporations as the Santa Fe Railway Company, the Aetna, New York and Equitable Insurance companies and the Pullman Company. In 1923 Governor Friend W. Richardson appointed him to fill a vacancy on the bench.

Judge Burks died October 9, 1924. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and many of the leading clubs of Los Angeles. His funeral was under Masonic auspices, and among the pall bearers were representatives from the Superior bench, the Bar Association, the Optomist and California clubs and the Santa Fe Railway Company.

Judge Burks is survived by two brothers and one sister: Jesse D. Burks, who went to the Philippines during the Taft administration and helped inaugurate an educational system for those islands; Dana B. Burks; and Sabina B., wife of George B. Culver, dean of men at Stanford University.

Judge Burks married Miss Stella Bumiller. Mrs. Burks and her two children, Paul and Patricia, reside at 506 South Bronson Avenue, in Los Angeles. Mrs. Burks is a daughter of Jacob and Carolyn Bumiller. Her father came to California in 1871, and for a number of years conducted a winery and became a wealthy man. He owned much valuable property in Los Angeles and built the Bumiller Building. He died in 1883. Mrs. Bumiller is now in advanced years. The children of Jacob Bumiller and wife were: Joseph F., Arthur W., Mrs. Edna B. Sullivan and Mrs. Paul Burks.

Miss Sadie Nordike, of 1502 Cassil Place, Hollywood, came to California from the home where she grew up and spent her early womanhood at Peru, Indiana, on the banks of the Wabash. Her father, Lawrence Nordike, was a descendant of a family that came to America about the time of the Mayflower. Lawrence Nordike married Jane Estep, whose father was a New Jersey farmer and afterwards an Indiana farmer and stock raiser. Lawrence Nordike and wife had two children, Sadie and Lillian. Mrs. Lillian Smith came to California in 1918 and three months later was joined by her sister, Miss Sadie, and their mother. Mrs. Nordike died in 1924, at the age of eighty-one.

Both Miss Nordike and her sister, Mrs. Smith, have been unusually successful in buying and selling their own properties and have figured in a number of transactions of that kind in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Both are members of the Christian Science Church.

Sarah Pratt Carr, of 1052 South Crenshaw Boulevard, Los Angeles, is a member of one of the most interesting of California's pioneer families.

Her father, Robert Henry Pratt, was born in 1824, and lived in Freeport, Maine. During the gold rush of 1849 he and about one hundred of his fellow townsmen bought a ship, stocked it with provisions and merchandise, and hired a seafaring man as captain. This captain and Mr. Pratt were the only two men on board who had a practical knowledge of navigation. Mr. Pratt was appointed first officer.

Their destination was California, but they insisted, as they sailed along, on stopping at different ports, contrary to the schedule the captain had signed. He knew this would draw too heavily on their stock of provisions and delay them as well, and refused to change his course. They put him in irons and appointed Mr. Pratt captain; but he would not serve till the company released the real captain, gave him his own quarters and treated him as a gentleman.

However, a stop for fresh water was made at the Island of Juan Fernando, where they found wild peaches just ripe and staid long enough to rid themselves of scurvy which had broken out.

Arriving at San Francisco, they sold their goods, left the ship to its fate and disbanded. Mr. Pratt and his two brothers, after a year at mining, bought a ranch at Jacinto on the Sacramento River in Colusa County, built a hotel and operated a ferry there. R. H. Pratt quickly became a man of prominence in that vicinity and was elected first auditor of the county.

Mrs. Pratt, whose maiden name was Louisa Merrill, was born at Pownal, Maine, in 1827. She joined her husband in 1852. Their living children are: Mrs. Sarah Pratt Carr, Mrs. Harriet E. Clark, Bradley Newcomb Pratt and Mrs. Carlin Eastwood. There were three other

children. Mrs. Pratt was one of the splendid women of her day. There was no doctor nearer than forty miles. Settlers began to move in and Mrs. Pratt was no longer ten miles from a white woman. Many times she went out on errands of mercy to act gladly as nurse in the rude homes of the settlers.

Mrs. Carr recalls from her childhood many interesting memories of the early days of the family in this state. Candles were made by dipping by hand; and apples and oranges were fifty cents apiece, butter three dollars a pound, eggs three dollars a dozen. Her father once paid ten dollars for six apples, each of which was wrapped in fancy paper as candy is today. Later her father paid one hundred dollars for a barrel of apples sent from Sacramento.

The home of the Pratt family was in that portion of Colusa County which is now Glenn County. They had periods of prosperity followed by misfortunes. In the space of a few weeks they lost $100,000 worth of stock through an epidemic.

Before this they owed a man in Sacramento $20,000. There were no express companies to deliver such an amount of money, and after a long debate as to how this sum was to be conveyed R. H. Pratt dressed himself in a shabby coat, old overalls and shoes, to look as poor as possible. He carried the coin and gold dust in a gunnysack, took passage on the lower deck of a river boat, and arrived at Sacramento after dark, when he crossed the most dangerous part of the city and safely delivered the gold.

In 1858, for the sake of the health of his growing children, R. H. Pratt sold out to his brothers and moved to Sonoma County. In 1864 he went to work for the old Central Pacific Railroad Company on the "dump," but in a couple of weeks was made overseer, later became superintendent of the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake wagon road, then assistant general superintendent of the whole Southern Pacific System, resigning from that post in 1894 at the age of seventy. His wonderful memory of events and men, the records of which had been burned in the San Francisco fire, were accepted by *both* sides in the Merger Case against the Southern Pacific Company, and without his testimony the lawyers agreed that no decision could have been reached that would have been just.

Mrs. Carr recalls the fact that her father was regarded as the most skillful fighter of the snow blockades that frequently ensued on the overland railroad. Once two passenger trains with women and children facing starvation were snowed in, and four hundred men under Mr. Pratt's guidance fought from Monday till Thursday, Mr. Pratt having no sleep and little to eat. They arrived in time to save all the passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt celebrated their seventieth wedding anniversary on May 20, 1919, at the home of their daughter, Mrs. H. E. Clark. Mr. Pratt lived to the remarkable age of ninety-six, dying in Marin County in May, 1920. His wife died in October, 1919, at the age of ninety-three.

In 1873 Colonel Byron Oscar Carr, who was born in 1832 near Buffalo, New York, and was a soldier in the Civil war, married Sarah Pratt at Carlin, Nevada. He was at that time superintendent of the Truckee Division of the Central Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Wadsworth, Nevada. Subsequently he was ten years in the government service, when he retired in 1882 to his grape ranch in Napa Valley. Later he was cashier and manager of a bank in Lemoore, Kings County. He died in 1913, survived by his widow and three of his five children.

Mrs. Carr is the author of "The Iron Way", a story of the building of the Central Pacific Railroad, the first rails to reach the Pacific, and of other books and short stories.

Mary Carr Moore, her daughter, is a composer of songs, chamber music, operettas, and the grand opera "Narcissa," for which her mother was the librettist.

Mrs. Harriet E. Clark and Mrs. Carlin Eastwood, as well as Mrs. Moore, live in Los Angeles. Mr. Bradley Newcomb Pratt and family live in Oakland.

Louis Truxler. The Truxler family has been in Los Angeles and vicinity for thirty years, and the children of the late Louis Truxler are well known in business affairs.

Louis Truxler and his wife, Elise Ann Truxler, were born in Alsace-Lorraine, the former in 1850 and the latter in 1854. They came to America thirty-eight years ago. Louis Truxler was a landscape gardener and florist, and on coming to Los Angeles established a business of his own at Washington and Hoover streets. Later he moved to Vermont and Thirty-seventh streets, and carried on a successful establishment there for many years. He finally retired, and both he and his wife died in 1924, only three weeks apart. Mr. and Mrs. Truxler were the parents of six children. The oldest, Robert T., was born in Brussells, Belgium. Miss Olema was born in her great-grandfather's house in Alsace. The children now living are Robert, Olema, Estelle, Eugene and Theodore. Robert is a contractor and builder at Los Angeles. Miss Olema, who resides at 1035 West Thirty-seventh Street, is a dress buyer for Bullock's great store. Eugene is in business handling automobile accessories. The son, Theodore, followed in his father's footsteps as a florist and is half owner of the Washington Floral Shop.

Mrs. Adella McCaffery, whose husband, the late Thomas McCaffery, was a widely known and popular railroad official in California, has lived in this state since early girlhood, and is a daughter of John Albert Somerset, an Englishman. John Albert Somerset was living with his family of four children at Syracuse, New York, when the Civil war broke out. He had a successful business, but he left it at the declaration of war to enter the Union army. After his military service, and the depression caused by war on business, he came to California in 1872 and in Los Angeles purchased property on Aliso Street. His daughter, Mrs. McCaffery, resides at 1136½ Ingraham Street. Mrs. Somerset remained behind to dispose of the home and business, which she did, and instead of banking the money she carried it in a belt and continued to wear it on her person for some time after arriving in California. This was fortunate since the only two banks in Los Angeles at that time failed. Mr. Somerset after purchasing property in Los Angeles traveled through Oregon, Idaho and Arizona with a view to finding the most profitable location, and he died while on this journey. On the advice of General Phineas Banning, a warm friend of Mr. Somerset, Mrs. Somerset built a twenty-room house on Aliso Street and kept boarders. This business was profitable and she was able to educate her four children. The two sons attended the Brothers School, and the daughters after going to school at Spring and Second streets took their "finishing" courses in the Convent on Alameda Street. Both sons are now deceased. The two

surviving daughters are Mrs. McMenomy and Mrs. Adella McCaffery. Their mother died in 1882.

Adella Somerset became the wife of Mr. Thomas McCaffery, whose people came to California one year before the Somerset family arrived. Thomas McCaffery, affectionately known among his many friends as Tom, attended Dr. Rose's High School for Boys on Bath Street, the first public school in Los Angeles. After high school he became a telegraph operator, and in time rose to the position of superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad. His forceful and tactful management of the railroad was a tremendous advantage to Los Angeles in early times. He became known all over California as a great peace maker and was always on hand to negotiate peace in strikes or other disputes. He was a member of the Jonathan Club and of the Elks Lodge. He died March 20, 1917. Since his death a ticket to the Jonathan Club has been regularly sent to Mrs. McCaffery, and the privileges of the Ladies Annex of the club afforded her.

Mrs. McCaffery had two children: George T. Somerset McCaffery, who is a railroad man; and Mrs. Gertrude McCaffery Hodge. The latter is the wife of Charles W. Hodge, of Catalina Street, one of the owners of the patent and manufacturer of stucco.

The other daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Somerset is Mrs. John C. McMenomy. Mr. McMenomy, now deceased, was an early settler of Los Angeles and fifty-two years ago owned and operated the first plumbing store in the city, located on First Street. Mrs. McMenomy has her home at the Bryson Apartments.

Judge John S. Partridge, who died May 19, 1926, had served three years as a judge of the United States District Court at San Francisco. In length of service he was one of the younger members of the Federal Judiciary, but he measured up to the highest attainments in character, ability and in faithfulness to all the responsibilities of his office.

He was a native son, born at Susanville June 22, 1870, son of John Chaney and Helen (Slater) Partridge. His mother is still living. His father, John C. Partridge, who came to California from Maine, in 1859, was a civil engineer. He located in Lassen County and edited the first newspaper at Susanville, where he died in 1880. He distinguished himself as a man of ability, was a leader in his community, a fluent orator and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John S. Partridge was young when his father died and he had to make his own way in the world. His early ambition was to secure an education, and finally he completed the course in the Lowell High School at San Francisco. He then returned to Susanville and at the age of eighteen took over the newspaper founded by his father and made a big success of the management of that publication. After a few years he returned to San Francisco and completed his education at the University of California. During his student days he worked as representative of the Associated Press and of the San Francisco newspapers. By diligence and application, coupled with fine native ability, he finished his course in three years and graduated with high honors and the Bachelor of Science degree in 1893. Later he was awarded the Masters degree, and he was a charter member of the Sigma Nu fraternity. Following his graduation he taught in the Cogswell Polytechnic High School and then in the Lowell High School, and during that period prepared himself for the bar. In his legal studies he had the inspiring direction of the

late R. R. Bigelow, one time chief justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, then practiced law in San Francisco.

Judge Partridge was admitted to the bar in 1897. He then burned his bridges behind him, resigning his position in the school department, and embarked upon the practice of the law, in which he gained prestige rapidly. One of his passions was honest government, and as a means toward securing it he affiliated himself with the Lincoln-Roosevelt League, of which he was one of the organizers and took a prominent part in the affairs of the republican party, serving in various official capacities.

His first important public service, aside from his participation in the reorganization of the local republican party, was an assistant city attorney under Percy V. Long in 1904 and 1905, during Long's first term of office. There he distinguished himself as a master of trial technique, having entire charge of the taking of testimony before United States Commissioner Heacock in the Spring Valley rate cases.

In the handling of that litigation he was pitted against some of the most eminent lawyers at the San Francisco bar and proved himself their equal. He evidenced in that litigation a profound knowledge of public utilities, their functions and obligations, and particularly those of water companies.

In 1905 he was the candidate of a fusion party for mayor of San Francisco and conducted a whirlwind campaign which was remarkable for its high standards and the unique manner in which the publicity was handled; but he was defeated and retired from office in January, 1906.

Following the retirement Judge Partridge returned to the private practice of the law and after splendid service to San Francisco in the difficult days following the conflagration of 1906 he formed an association with Percy V. Long which continued through 1907. Subsequently he became associated with the late George H. Mastick, which association continued until Mr. Mastick's death.

From 1906 until his appointment to the Federal Bench in March, 1923, Judge Partridge practiced law in all of the local tribunals of justice. He was particularly successful, however, as a trial lawyer, handling many important cases in the State and Federal courts, in which he demonstrated not alone his ability and learning in the law, but his high ideals and that inclination for hard work that is the only "open sesame" to success in the practice of law.

When the call came to accept appointment to the Federal Bench he was regarded not only as one of the most successful, but as one of the busiest lawyers at the San Francisco bar. He relinquished one of the most lucrative practices at this bar to serve the people as a Federal judge and he did so gladly, for his greatest desire was to serve his country.

Many unusual tributes were paid to the character of Judge Partridge both as a man and as a jurist, and among them only one can be noted here, the words of Marshall B. Woodworth in his address in the Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Woodworth said: "I have seen federal judges come and go—all men of rare ability, fine character and lovely personal traits. None was more so that Judge Partridge. While younger in years than the distinguished jurists who preceded him, he seemed to imbibe from their more mature careers and he bravely and ably emulated their examples on the bench. It is a very sad loss, indeed, to the federal bench and bar. It is sadder when we contemplate that he was cut off in what promised to be a brilliant career as a federal judge. Still a young jurist in the sense of service on the federal bench, he had

established a reputation for ability, industry and firmness. His honesty was unsullied by even a breath of suspicion. His character was above reproach. If at times he seemed severe, it was because of his strong sense that justice must be maintained at all hazards and that the salvation of this great country and her continuance as a greater nation must depend upon the enforcement of the laws of the country in her courts of justice."

Judge Partridge's affiliations were with South San Francisco Lodge No. 212 A. F. and A. M.; Mission Chapter No. 79 R. A. M.; Golden Gate Commandery No. 16 K. T.; Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine; San Francisco Lodge No 3, B. P. O. Elks; and Golden Gate Parlor No. 29, Native Sons of the Golden West.

Mrs. Josephine H. McClenegan has supplemented a striking range of practical business abilities with personal popularity and social charm that make her one of the outstanding representatives of her sex in the business and professional life of the San Francisco Bay district.

She has spent most of her life in California. She was born in Massachusetts, daughter of Israel and Clara (Rousseau) Adams, who came from Canada. Her father was a talented musician. Mrs. McClenegan at an early age was placed in the Notre Dame Convent in Massachusetts. She was twelve years old when brought to California, first living at Oakland and later attending public schools in Napa County. After her marriage she became actively associated with her husband in the tailoring business at Oakland. Their first establishment was on Fourteenth Street, where Oakland's large and well-known department store, the Capwells, now stands. Later they were on Twenty-second Street, and finally Mrs. McClenegan took over the business herself and for twenty years was Oakland's finest tailor, proving unusual ability and a judgment valued so highly that many of her fashionable patrons left the matter of materials entirely to her competent taste and judgment.

Mrs. McClenegan gave up the tailoring business to engage in bond brokerage and real estate. As a broker she opened her own offices in 1923 and is now located in the Business Woman's Building at 538 Twenty-second Street, in Oakland. She is a member of the Business and Professional Woman's Club and assisted in making this building possible by selling stock to the members of the club. The success of this stock selling campaign was largely due to her energies and charming personality. The beautiful building of the club was completed in December, 1925. Mrs. McClenegan is executive secretary and one of the Board of Directors and hostesses.

James McCrosson was a Berkeley business man before and after the great fire, and was known to scores of his intimates as a man who lived a broader life than his business.

He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1853, son of Dennis and Matilda (McCandless) McCrosson. His parents were natives of Ireland. James McCrosson grew up in Philadelphia, and began earning his living when a small boy. His education above the fundamentals was acquired by attending night school. While living in Philadelphia he married Miss Hettie Bennett, who survives him. Mrs. McCrosson was born in Delaware, in 1861, daughter of Louis and Elizabeth (Dickey) Bennett. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McCrosson came to California. At San Francisco he was employed for several years

with the Atlas Iron Works, with which his brother, John T. McCrosson, was identified. He left that business to become a tailor at San Francisco, and was carrying on a prosperous business when the earthquake and fire of 1906 wiped out his establishment. Following that disaster he went to Honolulu for some time, and on returning to Berkeley engaged in the real estate business. In that he continued until the end and was honored with the office of president of the Berkeley Realty Board. He was also a former director of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Berkeley Lodge of Elks. Mr. McCrosson was a home lover and found the greatest comfort in pursuit of duty in various forms. He wrote a great deal of poetry, particularly while living in Delaware, where he contributed to the newspapers. He had a highly developed sense of color and painted a number of pictures.

Mrs. McCrosson survives him with three children. One daughter, Margaret May, is the wife of J. D. Footer, of Bath, Maine. The other two daughters, Miss Edythe and Violet McCrosson, reside with their mother at 2636 Alcatraz Avenue in Berkeley. Miss Edythe, like her father, is an art lover and has painted many sketches.

The late James McCrosson passed away May 10, 1926, when seventy-three years of age. Of his poetry probably the verses he liked best were the following:

LABOR FOR ALL.

*"Go Work in My Vineyard."*

Let's labor while we can,
And sow the precious seed,
Of God's redeeming love for man
Our brother, in his need.

Let's take the weary by the hand,
And point to them a rest,
Where pilgrims from a desert land,
Dwell for ever blest.

Let's help the erring brother,
And lift the fallen up,
And strive to save each other,
From sin's most fatal cup.

Let's give the hungry food to eat,
And clothe the naked, too,
And to the way worn traveler's feet,
Apply the gospel shoe.

Thus did Christ while here below,
Who now has gone above,
Teach us to treat our neighbors so,
And dwell in brotherly love.

And when our pilgrimage shall cease
And our labors here are o'er,
Our souls shall find a sweet release,
On Canaan's happy shore.

Charles Franklin Humphrey. Born at Belleville, Kansas, November 23, 1871; son of J. C. and Anna (Counter) Humphrey. His father, J. C. Humphrey, on leaving Canada in 1868, went to Kansas, and published two newspapers in Kansas for many years.

Charles Franklin Humphrey was educated in the public schools of Belleville; he learned printing as a mechanical trade. In 1888 he entered the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, graduating in 1894, was admitted to the Kansas Bar at the same time, but left for Portland, Oregon, where he was employed by the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency and later by the law firm of Emmons and Emmons.

Mr. Humphrey came to San Francisco in 1895, and engaged in the practice of law for a time under the firm of Humphrey & Hubbard and later as Humphrey, Grant, Zimdar & Warren. Recently this firm was dissolved as Mr. Humphrey is now devoting his time principally to the management of his interests in California and the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Humphrey was married to Miss Elizabeth Warren, daughter of John Warren, Esq., of Cheshire, England, on January 16, 1899. They have two sons, James Warren, born October 26, 1901, and John Charles Humphrey, born June 26, 1904.

Mr. Humphrey is a member of the Bohemian Club, Olympic Club, Commonwealth Club, Chamber of Commerce and Down Town Association; also a member of a number of foreign clubs. He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

Benjamin F. Bledsoe, former United States district judge, now practicing law in the firm of Hill, Morgan & Bledsoe at Los Angeles, is a native son of California and member of a family that has been in the state for three generations. His grandfather was Joseph Henry Bledsoe, who came to California in 1859. He married Mary Jane Baylor, of a prominent Kentucky family. Joseph H. Bledsoe was a son of Jesse Bledsoe, one of the most noted figures in the early history of Kentucky, representing that state in the United States Senate from 1812 to 1816. Jesse Bledsoe was a descendant of Isaac Bledsoe, who went out from Virginia to the Kentucky frontier along with Boone. Another ancestor of the family was Colonel Nathaniel Gist, who served as an aide de camp to General Washington.

Benjamin F. Bledsoe was born at San Bernardino, California, February 8, 1874. After graduating from the San Bernardino High School he entered Stanford University, where he graduated in law in 1896. The University of Southern California in 1920 bestowed upon him the honorary degree Doctor of Laws. Mr. Bledsoe practiced law in San Bernardino in partnership with his father, R. E. Bledsoe, from 1896 to 1901. In 1900 he was elected judge of the Superior Court of his native county and was relected in 1906 and 1912, both times without opposition.

Judge Bledsoe was appointed judge of the United States District Court, Southern District of California, by President Wilson in October, 1914. During the ten years he was on the bench he rendered distinguished service, exemplifying courage and vision as well as broad experience in the law. Judge Bledsoe resigned from the District Bench in March 1925, to become candidate at the primaries for mayor of Los Angeles on the non-partisan ticket.

He is a member of the American Bar Association, Los Angeles and California Bar Associations. Much of his time through the years has

been devoted to civic enterprises. For a number of years he was president of the Board of Trustees of the San Bernardino Public Library, is president of the Grand Opera Association and first vice president of the Community Welfare Federation of Los Angeles; and the Pacific Military Academy, and the Pacific Building and Loan Association, both at Culver City, California. He is a director of West Coast Life Insurance Company of San Francisco. Judge Bledsoe is assistant treasurer of the National Society Sons of the Revolution. He belongs to the honorary scholarship fraternity Phi Beta Kappa and is a past grand master of the Masonic Lodge of California and a past grand commander of the Knights Templar and is also a past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in California.

Judge Bledsoe married Katharine Marvin Shepler, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. She is a graduate of Stanford University, is a Phi Beta Kappa, and is a descendant of Cotton Mather of Massachusetts.

Dane Coolidge. A great many, perhaps a majority, of American writers, by accident of birth natives of the country west of the Alleghanies, after tasting the first fruits of literary success have hastened East to the literary centers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Howells and Hamlin Garland both yielded to the lure of the literary East, and hundreds of others of less fame did likewise. It is perhaps a noteworthy, if not very important, distinction of Dane Coolidge that his career is a reverse of this rule. He was born in Massachusetts. His ancestors for three centuries clung tenaciously to the country around Boston. Through the unprecedented enterprise of his father, Dane Coolidge was brought West when a child. No native son is more characteristically Western in spirit and enthusiasm. Practically all his numerous stories and novels have their scenes laid in the West and depict Western life and manners. Dane Coolidge first achieved more than local literary fame with "Hidden Water," and during the fifteen years since its appearance he has given the public on the average of two books a year. He is one of the distinguished literary figures of Berkeley, his home being at Dwight Way End. His wife is also one of California's literary figures.

Dane Coolidge was born in Natick, Massachusetts, March 24, 1873, son of Francis and Sophia (Whittemore) Coolidge, both of English ancestry. Francis Coolidge was a soldier in the Civil war, and after the hard times caused by the panic of 1873 he decided to move to Southern California. In 1877 he came to this state, locating in the Riverside colony before the developments had scarcely begun which have since made that one vast orange growing and tourist center. Dane Coolidge was four years old when he came to California, and at Riverside he attended school with Mexicans and Indians, boys and girls. His normal desire for play and athletics was satisfied by abundant opportunities for hunting, trapping, and camping in the mountains. He early developed an instinctive ability as a naturalist. He was captain of the football team in high school, was a sprinter, but on account of an injury did not make the track team at Stanford until he was in his Senior year. He graduated from high school in 1894, and soon afterward entered Stanford University. His vacations while in the university were spent in trapping mammals for zoological collections, and during the third summer he collected for the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. In the summer of 1898, after graduating from Stanford, he collected live animals, birds and reptiles for the United States Zoolog-

ical Park at Washington. During 1898-99 he was in the East as a student in Harvard University. A year or so ago in a brief article he wrote for the Oakland Tribune, Mr. Coolidge, referring to this experience, said: "A long time ago when I went back to Harvard to absorb a little much needed culture, President Eliot welcomed the incoming class with these words: 'We have here at Harvard the finest climate in the world—for intellectual purposes.' By that I suppose he meant that the climate was so uniformly bad that a man had no temptation to do anything but stay holed up and write, but somehow I couldn't write. In a sophomore course in English composition I was barely able to get a passing mark, although I was a graduate of Stanford, and in January I returned West as uncultured, I suppose, as when I left. But all at once I could write again."

His first public article, on snakes, came out in a Riverside paper. He wrote for and was editor of the Sequoia, a literary magazine at Stanford. After leaving Harvard he went to Arizona and for ten years afterward that state was more or less his chief headquarters. He continued his work as an animal collector, making one trip in 1900 to Europe to collect mammal skins in France and Italy for the United States National Museum. As naturalist and sometimes as a traveling photographer he went all over California, Nevada, Arizona and Mexico, living among Indians and Mexicans, traveling with cowboys and prospectors, and at all times living close to nature and building up a fund of knowledge and observations and experience from which he has drawn an increasing stream of stories and books. His first stories were published in the Independent in 1900, these being animal stories. He wrote a number of nature articles published in the Country Life in America, and contributed numerous short stories to Youth's Companion from 1900 to 1908. In later years his writings have frequently appeared in such magazines as the Popular Magazine, Sunset, Red Book, Short Sories, Delineator, Harper's Weekly, and others.

He returned to San Francisco just in time for the great earthquake and fire. On July 30, 1906, he married, and he and Mrs. Coolidge at that time settled down in Berkeley. Not long afterward he went back to Arizona, and in 1908 he began writing his first real novel, which was finished in March, 1909, and was published under the title of "Hidden Water." The scene of "Hidden Water" is the great Southwestern country, particularly the region near the Roosevelt Dam, and the theme is largely the age long dispute and contention between sheep men and cattle men. While "Hidden Water" was not accepted by the first publisher to whom Mr. Coolidge sent it, it proved one of the "best sellers" of the time, and it was followed with "The Texican," 1911; "Land of Broken Promises," 1913; "Bat Wing Bowles," 1914; "The Desert Trail," 1915; "Rimrock Jones," 1916; "The Gold-Rod," 1916; "The Soldier's Way," 1917; "Shadow Mountain," 1917; "The Fighting Fool," 1918; "Silver and Gold," 1918; "The Wild Bunch," 1919; "Wunpost," 1919; "The Man Killers," 1920; "Lost Wagons," 1920; "From Bitter Creek," 1921; "The Scalplock," 1922; "Not Afraid," 1923; "The Hawk," 1923; "The Law West of the Pecos," 1924; "Lorenzo the Magnificent," 1925; "Deseret," 1925; "Under the Sun" and "Rawhide Johnny," 1925.

Mr. Coolidge is a republican, member of the Authors' League, American Society of Mammologists, and belongs to the Faculty and California Writers' Club.

His wife, Mary Elizabeth Burroughs Coolidge, was born at Kingsbury, Indiana, October 28, 1860, daughter of Isaac Phillips and Margaret (Marr) Roberts. Her father was an educator. She is a graduate of Cornell University, with the A. B. degree in 1880 and Master of Science in 1882, and in 1896 was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Leland Stanford University. She was a member of the staff of the Rural New Yorker in 1880-81, taught history in a high school at Washington in 1882-84, principal and teacher of history in the Miss Nourse and Miss Roberts private school at Cincinnati from 1884 to 1886, was then called to Wellesley College, where she was instructor of history and economics from 1886 to 1890. After getting her Doctor's degree she was assistant and associate professor of sociology in Stanford from 1896 to 1903, and was research assistant to the Carnegie Institution of Washington from 1904 to 1908. She was also head worker of the South Park Settlement in San Francisco during 1905-06, did research work for the San Francisco Relief Survey in 1909, and has been professor of sociology in Mills College. She was president of the California Civic League in 1915-17, trustee of the Pacific Colony for the Feeble Minded from 1917 to 1920, and is author of: "Chinese Immigration," 1909; "Why Women Are So," 1912; and she revised Warner's American Charities in 1908 and the edition of 1918, and has contributed numerous sociological and economic articles to magazines. She is a member of the California Academy of Social Sciences, the California Writers' Club and the American Political Science Association.

T. Malcolm Brown, educator, who is principal of the Roosevelt Junior High School at San Diego, is of Scotch ancestry, and member of a pioneer family of Minnesota.

He was born at Stephen, in Marshall County, Minnesota. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all named Thomas, and all of them were natives of Scotland. The great-grandfather followed the trade of weaver, and for many years wove the famous "Paisley shawls," which made the Town of Paisley famous. In advanced years he followed his children to the United States and lived in Minnesota until his death at the age of ninety-six. His son Thomas came to America in 1849, accompanied by his wife and children, making the voyage in a sailing vessel. After three weeks on the ocean they landed at Boston and first settled at Andover, in Essex County, Massachusetts, where he was employed as a stationary engineer. About 1864 he started west for Minnesota, locating near Winona, where he secured attractive government land at $1.25 an acre. At that time Minneapolis was a mere village. He improved his farm, remaining on it until late in life, when he moved to Lake City, and died there when about seventy-four years of age. His wife, Elizabeth Campbell MacMillan, was born on the Isle of Tiree, Scotland, where her father and several of her earlier ancestors had operated a mill. She died at the age of eighty-six years. Her children were Mary, Thomas, Helen, Arthur, James and Amelia. Of these Mary and Thomas were born in Scotland and the other four in the United States.

Thomas Brown, father of T. Malcolm Brown, was born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1849, and was about six months old when brought to the United States. He first attended public school at Andover, Massachusetts, then in Minnesota, was a teacher, and first engaged in business as manager for the Brooks Brothers, proprietors of grain elevators, having charge of their elevators in North Dakota, with headquarters at Grand

Forks. After leaving that firm he engaged in the lumber business at Stephen, Minnesota, and at the same time superintended the operation of his farm. He finally left Minnesota and, coming to San Diego, died in March, 1924. Thomas Brown married Ella Ruth Shapleigh, who was born at Monticello, Minnesota, in 1864, daughter of Thomas Shapleigh. Her father was a native of Kittery, Maine, and descended from a Shapleigh who arrived in America in 1635, and secured a grant of land in what is now York County, Maine, in the vicinity of the present Town of Kittery. Thomas Shapleigh from Maine moved out to the territory in Minnesota and was one of the early settlers at Crookston, where he was government land agent. His wife was Nancy Helm. She was born in Boone County, Indiana. Her father, Clay Helm, was a Kentucky farmer, but finally liberated his slaves and moved to Indiana, and in 1853 went to the Northwestern frontier in the Territory of Minnesota, making the journey with wagons and teams, while a part of his family traveled by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi River. He located at the present site of Monticello. At that time practically all the land of Minnesota was still owned by the government, and the region was chiefly occupied by wild animals and wild Indians. Clay Helm improved a farm and remained on it until his death.

Thomas and Ella Ruth (Shapleigh) Brown reared three children, Nan, Mary C. and T. Malcolm. The mother of these children died in 1896.

T. Malcolm Brown as a boy attended public schools at Stephen, Minnesota, and during three winters of his youth lived in California. Later he entered the University of Minnesota, graduating with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1915. He subsequently took post-graduate work in Columbia University. Mr. Brown during 1915-17 taught in a high school at Aberdeen, South Dakota. In 1917 he enlisted in the United States Navy and was on duty with the battleship Minnesota. He received a commission as ensign near the close of the war. He was granted an honorable discharge in January, 1919.

After the war Mr. Brown taught in the high school at Ely, Minnesota, until 1921, when he came to San Diego. Since 1922 he has been principal of the Roosevelt Junior High School. He is a member of the California State Association and the National Education Association. He is a Mason and Rotarian, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife is an Episcopalian. Mr. Brown has always been fond of outdoor recreation and sports. He has traversed many of the lakes of Ontario, Canada, in a canoe, and has climbed such mountains as Shasta and Ranier.

Mr. Brown married, in 1923, Miss Jessie Stewart, daughter of Robert and Marie (Raguet) Stewart. Her father was born in Canada, of Scotch ancestry, and for a number of years was engaged in business at Milwaukee. Mrs. Brown finished her education in the University of Chicago, and after graduating taught at Aberdeen, South Dakota, where she met Mr. Brown. They have two daughters, named Jean Ruth and Barbara Eloise.

Nelson Clewell Oakley for more than twenty years has been a resident of San Diego, and he is one of the first and most prominent representatives of chiropractic in Southern California, having founded and developed one of the leading schools of instruction in that science.

The subject of our sketch is a native of Brooklyn, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, son of Williston and Abigail (Burch) Oakley, and

grandson of Milbourne and Nancy (Carpenter) Oakley and Powell G. and Lovina (Yale) (Palmer) Burch. The Oakley, Burch, Carpenter and Yale families all were of early Colonial ancestry. Abigail Burch was a lineal descendant of Johnathan Burch, a Revolutionary soldier; of Uriah Yale, who bears an exceptional record as a Revolutionary soldier, and also of Richard Warren, who came to America in 1637. The father of Doctor Oakley was a Pennsylvania farmer. He died at the early age of thirty-one. After three years the mother married again. She lived to be eighty-five years of age.

Nelson C. Oakley lived on a farm and attended public schools. At the age of twenty he went to live with his Grandfather Oakley and looked after his farm until his death. Subsequently he attended the Lowell Business College, following which he became engaged in bookkeeping and commercial pursuits at Deposit, New York, until 1904.

Because of his inborn healing ability, later he took up the study of chiropractic and in 1913 established the Clewell Chiropractic College, of which he is president and proprietor.

He married, in 1884, Bertha Letitia Babcock, a native of New York State and daughter of Edward Augustus Babcock. They have one son, Edward Williston, who, after finishing high school, served the public for about a dozen years in postoffice affairs. The son married Mabelle Wood and has a daughter, Lenore Virginia.

Nelson C. Oakley, besides taking care of a lucrative and successful practice in his profession, was asked to become editor of the health department of the San Diego Independent, which position he filled for some time. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and serves on the tourist committee; also a member of the San Diego Advertising Club, and the International Executive Association.

Frederick Smith Osgood. One of the largest firms of druggists and drug manufacturers on the Pacific Coast is Osgood Brothers of Oakland. One of the founders of this business was the late Frederick Smith Osgood, a native Californian. His place in the business has been taken by his son, Carlton A. Osgood.

Frederick Smith Osgood was born at Novato, in Marin County, California, son of Rufus H. and Caroline (Jarvis) Osgood. His parents were natives of Maine, of New England ancestry, the two families having lived in the Northeastern states for many generations. Rufus Osgood and wife were married in Maine and in 1859 came to California. Rufus H. Osgood was born in 1835, graduated from the Blue Hill College in Maine, and after coming to California located at Novato. He served two terms as county clerk and one term as county assessor of Marin County. He died in 1882.

Frederick Smith Osgood acquired his early schooling in Marin County, and in 1879 graduated from Washington College at Irvington. After his college career he became clerk for the firm of Henry & Osgood at San Francisco. In 1884 he and his brother Howard founded the business of Osgood Brothers, starting with a moderate retail establishment on Oakland at Seventh and Broadway. In 1905 another store was founded, at Twelfth and Washington. The firm early took up the manufacture of medicines and remedies, and eventually became owners and manufacturers of over 350 different prescriptions.

The late Mr. Osgood was a typical American man of business, keen, bluff and hearty in manner, quick to grasp the point of a proposition. He

earned his fortune and business prominence, and was respected and esteemed accordingly. He served as a library trustee in Oakland, was a Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of Aahmes Temple of the Mystic Shrine, belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, B. P. O. Elks, Moose and Native Sons of the Golden West.

Frederick S. Osgood married, in 1885, Priscilla DeCoto, daughter of Adolphus DeCoto, after whom the Town of DeCoto was named. There were five children: Lewis Osgood, Warren DeCoto Osgood and Frederick Stoddard Osgood, all now deceased; Consuelo Irene Osgood, at home; and Carlton Augustus Osgood.

Carlton Augustus Osgood, who is now the active member of the family in the firm of Osgood Brothers, was born at Oakland September 10, 1898. He attended the Piedmont and Oakland schools, and the University of California, where he was a member of the fraternities Kappa Sigma and Sigma Psi Epsilon. He is a member of the Elks, Native Sons of the Golden West and Athens Athletic Club. He married, December 29, 1924, Miss Sallie Robbins, of Boston. They have two children, Carlton Augustus, Jr., and Priscilla Anne.

Katherine MacDonald Johnson. To all lovers of the silver sheet, the name Katherine MacDonald is familiar. She was rightly called the most beautiful woman of motion pictures. Since her retirement from the screen no one has filled her place in that role. She was not only beautiful but had the accompaniments of grace and dignity that enabled her to fit into productions of the highest grades, and her performances won admiration for many reasons in addition to her physical beauty.

In private life Katherine MacDonald is now the wife of Charles Schoen Johnson. She was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, daughter of William Alexander and Lillian (Agnew) MacDonald, and her ancestors on both sides were of Colonial stock. Her maternal grandfather, Daniel Agnew, had a glass factory at Oakmont, Pennsylvania. He was inventor and patentee of the process of blowing glass globes containing mechanical and other objects. He bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania his own bookkeeping system and installed it there for the permanent use of the institution. Mrs. Lillian (Agnew) MacDonald, who is still living, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is a direct descendant of John Agnew, who was a member of George Washington's staff. Until his death John Agnew wore a silver plate in his head. This was the first successful case of trepanning in America. The operation was necessary because he had intercepted a saber intended for General Washington. Another Colonial family from whom Miss MacDonald came were the Britts. Her father, William Alexander MacDonald, was likewise of Colonial ancestry in Pennsylvania. He was born at Aliqueppi Park, Pennsylvania, on a wonderful estate belonging to his father, a picturesque spot with a river running through it and affording great opportunities for fishing and shooting. The property later was sold for a million dollars to the Jones-Laughlin Steel Company, and the home of her Grandfather MacDonald is now used for the office of the company.

Katherine MacDonald was one of three daughters, the other two being Miriam and Mary Ida. Miriam is the wife of Col. Clyde Balsley, son of an Episcopal clergyman of Houston, Texas, and who was the first American wounded in France during the World war and was recently decorated with the Legion of Honor and the French Medaille Militaire. After his wound he returned to America and was appointed

a military instructor at Coronado. Her sister, Mary Ida, is the wife of Lieut.-Col. Jock Young, now in command of a post in India.

Katherine MacDonald was married May 22, 1923, to Charles Schoen Johnson of Philadelphia. Mr. Johnson was a student in the Junior College at Haverford, Pennsylvania, and the Lawrenceville Preparatory School in New Jersey. He likewise is of Colonial ancestry. His grandfather, Charles T. Schoen, built the first factory for making piano music rolls. He was also designer and owner of the original patent for the first steel cars in America, and his steel car invention won the French decoration of the Legion of Honor. Four hundred and fifty of his own inventions were patented.

Katherine MacDonald entered motion pictures in 1918, and starred with Douglas Fairbanks, William Hart, and worked with Cecil DeMille, and has the distinction of being the only woman who played a leading role in more than one picture with William Hart or Douglas Fairbanks. Later she formed her own company, making pictures for the First National under the Katherine MacDonald Picture Corporation. Some of her best pictures were "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," "Passion's Playground," and "Curtain." She retired from the screen on becoming the wife of Mr. Johnson. They have a son, Britt Agnew Johnson, born October 22, 1925. Mrs. Johnson is the responsible head of an interesting business organization in Hollywood at 6312 Selma Avenue, known as the Katherine MacDonald Kameo Beauty Products, which was established primarily to manufacture and distribute a cold cream according to a process and recipe which has been in the MacDonald family for a great many years, originating with an old German nurse. The Kameo Beauty Shop also has a laboratory with expert chemists who have perfected and manufactured a line of face powders and other essentials of the toilet.

William Hugh Sibbald, who died February 19, 1926, had been a resident of Southern California twenty-two years. Mr. Sibbald was a hotel man, and as such was a true cosmopolitan, knowing and known to thousands of influential and prominent people from all parts of the United States and the world.

He was born at Cape Vincent, New York, in 1876, and was just in the prime of his life and powers when taken from life. His parents were Jackson and Annette (Crevolin) Sibbald. When he was a child the family moved to Saginaw, Michigan, where he attended public schools and for several years was employed by the Saginaw Board of Trade. From there he removed to Chicago, where he became identified with the old Wellington Hotel, at that time a hotel of real distinction, and about the name still cling many memories of travelers and older Chicagoans. While in Chicago Mr. Sibbald met and married Miss Blanche Fuller. They were married in Grace Episcopal Church January 1, 1902.

On January 21, 1904, Mr. and Mrs. Sibbald arrived in Los Angeles for a visit. During his visit he was induced by Mr. Johnson of the Westminster Hotel to take charge during Mr. Johnson's proposed absence in Europe. In this way he became permanently identified with Southern California. When the Alexandria Hotel was built and opened he joined its staff, first as chief clerk, then as assistant manager, and later as resident manager. Mr. Sibbald is best remembered doubtless because of his long connection of fifteen years with the Alexandria. He left there to take over the fashionable Stratford Inn at Del Mar for two years.

Mr. Sibbald was a member of the Far Western Travelers' Association, the Hotel Men's Association and the Episcopal Church, and many of his business associates paid him tribute when he was laid to rest in the mausoleum in Forest Lawn Cemetery.

Mr. Sibbald had that ability that comes from exact and practical knowledge of many details. One of his business cards refer to him as a "hotel specialist," enumerating his services as "appraisement, rehabilitation of hotels and apartment properties, expert advice on general planning, furnishing, equipment and operation of hotels and apartments." In his capacity as an expert he was able to render service, and for that service owners and managers were willing to pay generously. He possessed a great array of facts and figures, practically encyclopedic, as to costs of every detail that entered into construction and remodeling, upkeep and operation of hotels in the Los Angeles district. For a number of years he had been buying and selling real estate, dealing in stocks, bonds and loans.

In his personality and character he won confidence and esteem. His book of autographs contains many of the great names in recent years, from the noted Gackwar of Baroda, India, to Sarah Bernhardt and Theodore Roosevelt, with hundreds of other famous and near famous.

Rev. Joseph Galli, whose full name is Italo Joseph Galli, is a priest of the Salesian Fathers, who for nearly a quarter of a century has given his fruitful labors to St. Joseph's Church, the Portuguese parish in Oakland.

He was born at Varese, in the Province of Lombardy, in Northern Italy, April 18, 1877, a son of John Baptiste and Antonietta (Barone) Galli. His early literary education was acquired in the grammar schools of Varese. His relatives then sent him to Turin, in the Piedmont, to the Oratory of the Ven. Don John Bosco, the hotbed of the Salesian Congregation, where he completed the studies in the Gymnasium preparatory to the high school, which were to be pursued in the two mission houses of Fogglizzo and Valsalice in the environs of Turin. There his enthusiasm was stirred by the numerous expeditions of Salesian missionaries in South America, Argentine, Brazil and other countries of the world, preaching the Gospel and carrying civilization to the Indians. After his novitiate he went to Valsalice in 1893, where he accomplished his preparatory studies for theology. His desire to be a missionary was thwarted by his Superiors, who decided to send him with the first Salesian expedition to Portugal, when he was only seventeen years of age. This opportunity occurred November 4, 1894. In the City of Braga, in Northern Portugal, he entered upon his cause and labors in the famous college of San Catano, where he was assigned by his Superior to be a teacher and assistant to the students. At the same time he was learning Portuguese he was pursuing his theological studies with the other courses connected with the divine science of priesthood. His remarkable wisdom, quick mind, gaiety, will power, energy and good heart made him popular among his boy pupils in the college games and sports.

In 1898 he was called back to Italy to serve in the army under the Italian colors, spending eighteen months in that service. Returning to Portugal, after a short stay at Braga he was sent to Lisbon, the capital, and a year later was ordained to the priesthood, in 1902. On the day he sang his first mass he was informed that his beloved mother was at the point of death, and he was permitted to return and was at her bedside

when she passed away. Once more in readiness to return to Portugal, the Superior General changed his destination to Oakland, where he arrived September 7, 1902, with the first Salesian expedition of Father A. Bergeretti, E. Pavan and the lay brother John Bovio, all now deceased. About eight years later, in 1911, Father Galli returned to Italy in time to witness and give spiritual consolation to his dying father. After several months of sojourn in Italy, settling up the family affairs, he came back to Oakland.

That his work has been prosperous here during a quarter of a century, the parish as a whole bears ample witness. In 1909 two branches of the Catholic societies of the Y. M. I. (the Cabrilho Council, 614) and the Y. L. I. (the St. Joseph's Institute No. 60, founded February, 1909) were founded, of which Father Galli has been chaplain from the beginning, and another, the C. L. A. S. (Catholic Ladies Aid Society), branch No. 33, founded March, 1910. Many material improvements have been made in the parish, and this is one of the largest and most prosperous Portuguese parishes in America.

All these enterprises and achievements could not have been accomplished by him alone. He has had the faithful cooperation of his confreres and assistants, including Father Ferreira, who has been his faithful companion and assistant for about twenty years; Rev. Candido Ribeiro, who died during the influenza epidemic; Rev. Anthony Ragogna, who is in charge of another church in East Oakland, Mary Help of Christians, built during the lifetime of Father Ribeiro by Father Galli, and which was a great improvement in behalf of this parish. Other confreres in these labors are Father Thomas Deehan and R. Demartini. They command the five languages, Portuguese, Italian, French, Spanish and English, and also the Latin, the classic language of the Roman Catholic Church.

Rev. Henry J. Ferreira, assistant priest of St. Joseph's Church in Oakland, was born March 30, 1881, in Salvador da Lama, near Bercelos, in the valley of the river Cavado in the north of Portugal, "the garden of Europe, planted by the sea," as the English poet Byron called it. His parents were Jose de J. Ferreira and Anna J. de Macedo. His father died in 1888 and his mother six months later, and thus Father Ferreira was left an orphan. He was then placed in the care of some relatives in the City of Braga while awaiting admission to the Orphanage of San Caetano. He entered the orphanage January 25, 1891, and there received his early religious and intellectual education. From childhood he felt a deep inclination for the religious life. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the first Salesian Novitiate in Lisbon with seven more of his schoolmates, all of whom took up other vocations. He remained there three years pursuing the studies of philosophy and other preparatory matters preceding the theological course of four years. In 1899 he was admitted to the first triennial vows, and then was destined to the "Officinas de S. Jose," (professional schools of arts and trades), as a teacher and assistant to the college boys. Three years later at Turin, Italy, he entered the Oratory of St. Francis de Sales, the mother house of the Salesian Fathers, where he took over the direction of the Salesian Bulletin, in Portuguese, a publication issued in seven languages. These were his duties from 1903 to 1906, the year of his ordination to the priesthood. He was ordained March 31, and his first mass was sung on April 1, 1906. Before leaving Portugal he made his perpetual vows or religious profession in the Salesian Congregation.

While acting as secretary for all the correspondence in Portuguese to the Superior General, the Venerable D. Michael Rua, he was directed to respond to the call for help sent by Father Galli of Oakland, California, and after visiting relatives in his native land he sailed from Genoa with other Salesians to New York, arriving about December 1, 1906, and on January 16, 1907, reached Oakland.

Immediately on his arrival he recognized the vast field and opportunity for labor among the Portuguese immigrants scattered all over Oakland and outside its limits by thousands, besides the Italians and Spanish speaking people of about the same number. In Greater Oakland alone are about 18,000 Portuguese. Father Ferreira through his knowledge of Portuguese and his other qualifications was an ideal co-laborer to Father Galli. Father Ferreira speaks fluently five other languages as well. Thus during twenty years he has been dividing his work and bread, partaking the joys and sorrows, the toils and pains of labors for the salvation of the souls of all those poor immigrants, and has in turn been repaid by a wealth of love and affection on the part of the members of his parish. Father Ferreira in the qualities of the spirit and the mind is well balanced, tries to be fair, teaching justice and righteousness in everything, and pursuing the just course regardless of his personal popularity. During 1926 for the second time he was acting pastor of the parish during a four months absence of Father Galli in Italy. He belongs, as Father Galli and the other Confreres, to a corporation known as "Salesian Missionary Society of the Venerable Don Bosco."

Father Ferreira's favorite motto is "In medio stat virtus," which means that the best course is avoidance of the extremes in everything. It has been his personal experience that the extremes are the cause of so many things going wrong in this world.

William De Forest Richards and his wife, Carrie O. Richards, came to California in 1878. Mrs. Richards now resides at 1349 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles. For many years they were ranchers in Ventura County.

Mr. Richards was born at Fairfield, New York, near Little Falls, his ancestors having come to America in early Colonial times. He was educated in public schools and college in New York, and on October 4, 1877, he and Mrs. Richards were married at Trenton Falls, New York. She was born in that portion of central New York State.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Richards traveled about over the country for some time, and then, in 1878, came to California and located on a ranch in Ventura County, midway between Santa Paula and Ventura. The first crops they raised were canary seed and flax seed, and later they devoted their land to bean growing, which for years has been the chief agricultural industry of Ventura County. For a long time they were the only ranchers to grow fruit, developing an orchard for apples, prunes, oranges, almonds, figs and other varieties. Mr. and Mrs. Richards made their home on their Ventura County property until 1910. During that time he had also conducted a general merchandise store at Saticoy, the name of the railroad station nearest to their ranch. For some years they had contemplated moving to Los Angeles, but delayed their removal until they had an opportunity to sell their ranch. This property they sold in acre lots, and after it was put on the market it went

very rapidly. On coming to Los Angeles they bought the home which Mrs. Richards occupies today.

About the same time Mrs. Richards' sister, Mrs. Peckham, came out to California and they have lived in adjoining properties. Mr. Richards died May 17, 1920. Mrs. Richards is a woman of great cheerfulness, much energy, always looks on the bright side of things, and is active in her church alliance and is a member of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles.

Patrick O'Malley is known to millions of motion picture lovers as Pat O'Malley. His charming characterizations of many different types are proof of his remarkable versatility and he has a following equalled by few of the motion picture stars of today. He has a great faculty not only of apt portrayal of character but an ability to lift the character to a plane of artistry that attracts observers even where the character itself has a limited appeal.

The O'Malley residence at 1832 Taft Avenue, Hollywood, is a real home, with a sense of security, an atmosphere of real living and where there is a constant interplay of the affections of parents and children. Mrs. O'Malley, his charming wife, was Miss Lillian Wilkes, whose father, John Wilkes Hopkins, under the stage name of John Wilkes, became a famous actor. Her father was born in San Francisco in 1848, son of one of the immortal forty-niners. Mrs. O'Malley before her marriage was on the stage in vaudeville and musical comedy, and has much talent, including a delightful voice, which she keeps in condition by constant training. She and Mr. O'Malley were married June 1, 1915. They have three children: Eileen, born in New York in 1917, Sheilah Patricia and Mary Kathleen, both native daughters of California. It is a joyous family, the children all adoring their father.

Pat O'Malley was born in Forest City, Pennsylvania, son of Patrick H. O'Malley, Sr. His birthplace is six miles from Carbondale, one of the original points of coal production in America. His mother was Catherine Reynolds. His parents were married in Pennsylvania forty years ago. His mother's mother was born in Ireland and was three months in crossing the ocean. The O'Malley family are descendants of one of the oldest and most honored families of Ireland. Brian was the first King of Connaught of the Hy Niall Sept., who is No. 87 on the No. 1 O'Connor Connaught pedigree and who was the eldest of the five sons of Eochaidh Muighmeadhorn, 124th Monarch of Ireland, and had twenty-four sons, only three of whom left issue, including Drach Galoch (the first Christian King of Connaught) who was the youngest son and ancestor of O'Connor (Connaught).

Pat O'Malley was educated in the public schools of Forest City. His inclination toward the road to fame was in evidence very early in his career. In 1912 he entered motion pictures for the Kalem Company. They were taking pictures in Jacksonville, Florida, and while there he received an offer from the Gene Gauntier Film Company, which he accepted, since the contract involved a picture making tour of Europe. Sidney Olcott had been directing the company. They returned to New York in 1913, and the Sidney Olcott Players Company was formed, Mr. O'Malley accepting the flattering offer made by Mr. Olcott to join the new company. They then started another tour of the Southern states, and in the spring of 1914 returned to Europe. The World war broke out during the summer and the British government banned photography in any part of the British Empire, consequently they returned to America.

All of this involved weeks of waiting for passage over the High Seas and danger from German submarines. In the fall of 1914 Mr. O'Malley joined the Edison Company, and made a picture that created such a splendid impression that he entered a contract with them for three years, remaining until June, 1917.

On June 21, 1918, Mr. O'Malley signed with the Universal Film Company to come to Los Angeles, and Los Angeles has been his home since then. From January, 1919, to January, 1920, he was a free lance. He joined Marshall Neilan in productions during 1920-21, then again free lance, playing with various companies, and was under contract again from July, 1925, to July, 1926.

The repertoire of his plays on the screen is a long one. Among the early ones he liked best are "The Kerry Gow," "The Shogun," "Colleen Bawn," made with Gauntier and Olcott. With the Edison Company he did "The King of the Wire," a remarkable picture and one of his outstanding ones in 1915. It was witnessed by Marshall Neilan and suggested in his mind a story that he produced five years later with Mr. O'Malley playing the lead—"Go and Get It," the story of a newspaper man. "The Hearts of Humanity," which he did for Universal, and "Brothers Under the Skin" for Goldwyn, are well remembered. Two recent releases of O'Malley's films are "My Old Dutch" and "The Midnight Sun."

Sylvenus Ferris. The Ferris family came to Southern California in 1880 and the name has been well known in the business and civic affairs of Riverside and Los Angeles ever since. Mrs. Walter Selden Ray, of 121 North Union Avenue in Los Angeles, is a daughter of Sylvenus Ferris.

The Ferris family were among the first colonists at the founding of the City of Galesburg in Illinois. Sylvenus Ferris, grandfather of Sylvenus Ferris who came to California, was one of the committee of three who selected the site for the colony of Galesburg and was one of the financiers of the proposed college, long known as Knox College. He married Sally Olmsted. Their son, Olmsted Ferris, was a farmer and large land owner near Galesburg, and at one time he took a barrel of pop corn to Queen Victoria, and in return the Queen presented him with a beautiful wax doll for his daughter. George Ferris, an uncle of Sylvenus Ferris and son of the original Sylvenus, was a pioneer at Carson City, Nevada. He was the father of George Ferris, the eminent engineer who constructed the great Ferris Wheel at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

Sylvenus Ferris married Sabra Cline. Their daughter, Eva, was born in Illinois and was educated at Knox College. In 1880 she became the wife of Walter S. Ray, and they lived a year in Minnesota.

Sylvenus Ferris in the meantime, in 1880, came to Riverside, California, and the following year, 1881, Mr. and Mrs. Ray joined him. Sylvenus Ferris acquired an orange ranch at Riverside. At that time Riverside was a new town and there was no other important settlement between it and Los Angeles. Sylvenus Ferris and Mr. O. T. Johnson came out together. They were life-long friends. They bought ranches joining each other on Magnolia Avenue.

Walter S. Ray was also a native of Illinois. He bought the old Travis orange grove, the first one set out in Riverside, and was watered with water brought from rivers in barrels. He was also engaged in the hay

and feed business for a number of years. In 1909 he removed to Los Angeles. He is now retired from active business.

Mrs. Ray is a charter member of the Ruskin Art Club, a life member of the Friday Morning Club and has done much philanthropic work. She is interested in the McKinley Home for Boys, and the California George Juniors organizations.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray had two sons. One is Dr. Frederick Sylvenus, a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. His offices are in the Medical Building on Sixth Street. He is also on the medical staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital and the Children's Hospital, and belongs to the Psi Upsilon.

The other son, Walter Harold Ray, while in the mountains with the Sierra Club at Mt. Brewer, in climbing lost his footing and fell over a cliff to his death. He was eighteen years of age at the time.

John Malcolm Glass became a resident of Los Angeles just at the beginning of the period of modern development beginning with the decade of the '90s. A public service that links his name with city history was the ten years he was chief of police of Los Angeles. On all accounts he was one of the best and mostly highly respected citizens.

He was born at Maryville, in Blount County, Tennessee, son of Samuel T. and Nancy (McQuaid) Glass. His father was a nephew of Sam Houston, the leader of the Texans in their war for independence from Mexico. The family moved from Tennessee to Mechanicsville, Alabama, and there John Malcolm Glass grew to manhood, being educated under private tutors and in public schools.

On April 19, 1862, at Beulah, Alabama, he enlisted and was a Confederate soldier until the close of the war. After leaving the army he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and afterwards moved across the Ohio River to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he was appointed and served six years as an officer in the Indiana State Penitentiary. While at Jeffersonville he was yard master in the Ohio Falls Car Works, and was elected and served consecutively as city marshal and mayor.

He came to Los Angeles in October, 1886. While visiting in the city the previous year he bought a half interest in the Southern Pacific Transfer Company, and he helped make this one of the leading concerns of its kind in Southern California. It afterwards became the Los Angeles Transfer Company.

Los Angeles was in the midst of a great boom of prosperity when he arrived. This soon subsided, and he was one of those who remained and helped lay the foundation for the solid prosperity that has come and endured. Mr. Glass was appointed chief of police July 24, 1889, by Henry P. Hazard, then mayor. He served in the office ten and a half years. It was a notable service, reflecting his honesty and integrity, and an efficiency that developed a fine police department with traditions that have continued down to the present time. He served a longer time as chief of police than any of his predecessors or successors. Those who knew his individuality and his public career spoke of him as a man of varied experience, brave and generous, self controlled and well balanced, a student of human nature, with an intuitive understanding of the purposes and motive that sway men's actions. In 1897, while serving as chief of police, he was elected one of the seven governors from the Association of Police of the United States and Canada and was a member of the board

five years. He was a republican in politics. Mr. Glass during his later years engaged in farming.

John Malcolm Glass died September 19, 1925. Resolutions expressing the affection and high regard in which he was held by all the members of the Los Angeles Pioneer Society were drawn up and signed by Joseph Mesmer, August Wackerbarth, Frank Glindenfeld and Charles Engler.

Mr. Glass married, September 1, 1868, Miss Nora Elva Meriwether, daughter of Dr. Walter Lewis and Rebecca (Keigwin) Meriwether, who were members of old Kentucky families with many associations in Kentucky's history. Mrs. Glass survived the death of her husband only a few months, and passed away at her home at 4782 South Main Street in 1926, at the age of seventy-six.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Glass. The oldest son, James Keigwin Glass, died March 2, 1894, at the age of twenty-four. The three survivors are Mrs. Myrtle Glass Robertson, John A. Glass and Albert Glass. John A. Glass when still a youth enlisted at the beginning of the Spanish-American war, went to the Philippine Islands, and saw active service there. He is now works manager for the National Supply Company at Toledo, Ohio. He married Miss Alma Lawrence, of an old Los Angeles family, and they have three children, Mrs. A. W. McKinney, of Toledo, Eleanor Glass and John Malcolm Glass, Jr. The other son, Albert G. Glass, for some years has been superintendent of employes at the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation.

Grant Ebert came to California when a boy, in the years following the close of the Civil war, and in later years rose to prominence in Sacramento as an attorney and real estate operator. He spent his last years in Oakland, where his son William C. Ebert is a druggist.

Grant Ebert was born at Topeka, Kansas, February 24, 1853, in the midst of the struggle between the two factions for the settlement of Kansas and making it a free or slave state. His parents came from old Kentucky. Grant Ebert lived on a Kansas farm until he was fourteen. In 1867 his mother died and soon afterward the father and two sons came to California and located in the town of Lodi, where again they settled on a farm.

Grant Ebert at the age of nineteen engaged in live stock ranching, working for a cattle man at Shingle Springs, one of the pioneer towns in that section of the state. While there he met Miss Nancy Arlington, a young woman, refined and well educated, who influenced his home study and later his academic studies.

They were married at Sacramento in 1873. While at Sacramento Grant Ebert became active in development work in sub-dividing the large tract of lands and distributing them among small farmers interested in the raising of garden truck for the San Francisco market. Mr. Ebert was elected a member of the City Council of Sacramento and served four years. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, after a period of private study, and was active and successful in his profession for thirty years before retiring. Grant Ebert died at Oakland October 26, 1924. He was a member of the Methodist Church and was affiliated with the B. P. O. Elks.

His son, William Charles Ebert, was born in 1881, and was given liberal opportunities for a general education and in fitting himself for his career as a successful pharmacist.

Louis Weber, M. D. While he deserved the credit due to long and capable service as a general physician and surgeon, the late Dr. Louis Weber of Los Angeles was widely distinguished with a national reputation as a psychiatrist and alienist. His knowledge of the motivation of human conduct and behavior was most profound.

Doctor Weber descended from a long line of famous physicians and surgeons. He was born at Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, in 1859. He was liberally educated, graduating from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at Long Island with the M. D. degree. He practiced in the East until 1904, when he located at Los Angeles. Doctor Weber had spent much time abroad in study, attending Heidelburg University. In California his services were frequently drawn upon for expert investigation and testimony in trials involving the question of insanity. Some of these murder trials of more than local notoriety were those of "Bluebeard" Watson, Harry New, Arthur Burch and "Kid McCoy". Doctor Weber had long contemplated, and the plan undoubtedly would have been carried out but for his untimely death, a book on heredity and environment.

Doctor Weber was a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. Aside from his professional fame he was best known as a lover of art. He possessed a wonderful collection of paintings and bronzes, having only original paintings. He was also a musician, and a member of the Los Angeles Flute Club.

Mrs. Weber died in 1914.

Doctor Weber passed away at his home at 4100 Cromwell Avenue January 28, 1926. The surviving children are Mrs. Frederick A. Jungquist; Dr. William L. Weber, chief surgeon for the Pacific Electric Railway Company, Mrs. David A. Robeson and Mrs. Harold Davidson.

B. F. Kerr and his wife, Mrs. Lynette (Landress) Kerr, are equal partners in the ownership and conducting of one of the leading mercantile establishments in the city of Santa Barbara, and a more modern and more admirably equipped retail house devoted to the handling of women's ready-to-wear apparel of the highest grade is not to be found in the state of California. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, who conduct this prosperous and representative business under the title of B. F. Kerr & Company, have each had broad and varied business experience, and thus they were well fortified for successful achievement when they assumed control of their present business.

Mr. Kerr was born at Columbus, Indiana, April 2, 1884, and is a son of Charles B. Kerr, who is there a prominent hardware merchant and a dealer in agricultural implements and machinery. A member of a fine family of fourteen children, B. F. Kerr is indebted to the public schools of his native town for his youthful education. At the age of sixteen years he left high school and went to New York City, where he obtained a minor position in the old mercantile establishment of H. B. Claflin Company, and where his initial experience was gained in the ready-to-wear department. His ambition was one of determined and purposeful order, and his advancement has been won entirely through his own efforts and ability. The next position which Mr. Kerr assumed was in the employ of the New York firm of W. F. Grerand & Company, publishers of the Grerand Woman's Trade Pattern Journal, and after three years with this concern he was for six months a house salesman in the establishment of D. E. Sicher, manufacturer of women's under garments. He next accepted the position of traveling salesman for the New York house of Schlessel

& Company, manufacturers of coats and suits for women, and a year later he entered the employ of N. N. Barruch, manufacturer of silk petticoats. For this house he was a traveling salesman two years, in Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana, and then, for the purpose of gaining more comprehensive knowledge of the retail trade, he accepted the position of general manager for the Irwin Lockwood Company at Clarksburg, West Virginia, this being the leading dry-goods and ready-to-wear house of that city. After an effective service of four years in this connection Mr. Kerr resumed his alliance with the wholesale trade, and for a number of years he was a successful traveling representative of the extensive New York house of I. Beiley & Company, with territorial assignment extending from Denver, Colorado, to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Kerr was united in marriage with Miss Lynette Landress, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, she being a representative of an old and distinguished Southern family and having received excellent educational advantages. Prior to her marriage she had gained practical experience in connection with the ready-to-wear trade in women's apparel, as she had been employed in such leading establishments as those of B. B. Lovenan & Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and I. Magnin & Company of San Francisco and New York.

In the autumn of 1916 Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, in preparing to establish themselves in an independent business, made a careful survey of conditions in Santa Barbara, and finally here purchased the well established business of Madame Elise Bochman at 1923 State Street. Under their effective control the business prospered from the beginning, and with its continuous expansion in scope and importance they found it expedient to acquire larger quarters. In September, 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr purchased the fine, modern building at the corner of State and Victoria streets, and here provided the most modern and attractive equipment for their sales, display and stock rooms, with the result that this one of the most attractive establishments to be found in California in connection with the handling of the finest grade of ready-to-wear apparel for women and children. The establishment is maintained at the highest standard, and the proprietors make several trips each year to New York City in order to supply their trade with the latest and best creations in their line. It is needless to say that the gracious personality and consequent popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have proved a potent force in connection with the upbuilding of their splendidly prosperous business, and they have representative position in both business and social circles in the city of their adoption.

Mary Stewart Smith. The Stewart family came to California in pioneer times, and Mrs. Mary Stewart Smith, whose home is at 3132 College Avenue, in Berkeley, is one of the few surviving women whose memory goes back to the historic and romantic days when transcontinental travel was with wagons drawn by mules or oxen.

Mrs. Smith was born February 20, 1842, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, daughter of James and Ann Stewart, who came from Dundee, Scotland. She was eleven years of age when, in 1853, the family came to California. Leaving Pittsburgh, they traveled down the Ohio River, and from the Mississippi came across the plains in a covered wagon from St. Joseph, Missouri. Many of their cattle were lost en route from drinking alkali water. On reaching Salt Lake City they spent the winter, James Stewart finding employment at his trade as a quarryman, getting out material for

the construction of the great Mormon Temple. For his services he was paid in provisions. At Salt Lake he rebuilt for his family an adobe house about thirty feet long, putting down a floor and making it comfortable for the winter.

The following fall the family arrived in Marysville, California, and from there moved to Sutter County. Mrs. Smith finished her education in the schools of Marysville. As a young woman she became the wife of James Thomas Smith, a farmer in Sutter County. He was born in Ohio in 1830 and died in 1884. Mrs. Smith was the mother of four children. Two of them, Luella and James Alexander, are now deceased. Her surviving children are Ernest L. Smith and Fanny. Fanny became the wife of Dr. Edward Seymour Moulton. Mrs. Moulton has two children, James Moulton, an engineer, now living at Fresno; and Jannette, a student in the University of California.

Mrs. Oscar T. Larsen. One of the oldest families and one most closely identified with Spanish as well as the early American period of San Francisco is brought to mind in the person of Mrs. Oscar T. Larsen, of 390 Fifteenth Avenue, San Francisco. She is descended from one of the best of the old families, as judged by average prominence and character of its members.

Her mother is Gumecinda Arellanes Estudillo, a representative of that prominent Spanish family of Arellanes that has played so important a part in the building of this great empire. Mrs. Estudillo was born December 8, 1843, in Santa Barbara, California, and in her early days rode around in carrietas. She is still living and enjoying good health at the age of eighty-two. She is a wonderful character and at that advanced age still has a happy disposition and sweet, cheerful smile. Having lived to see many changes in California, and herself a link between the romantic past and the present, the official clans included her as a participant in the Diamond Jubilee to celebrate California's birthday. This occasion represented to her one where romance would be glorified; almost as though time were forgotten, as though the early limitless host of yesterdays was being turned into several wonderful todays.

The father of Mrs. Larsen, Jose Ramon Estudillo, was born February 28, 1827, at the Presidio, San Francisco, at the Mission of San Francisco de Asis, usually called the Mission Dolores. He passed away in the year 1916 at Lompoc, California. Mrs. Larsen's father and mother were educated at their home by private teachers and were married in Santa Barbara December 5, 1868.

Her grandfather was Joaquin Estudillo, alcalde of San Francisco in 1835 and 1836. In the year 1838 the old Estudillo mansion was destroyed. Joaquin Estudillo received the first land grant in San Francisco, and it is first on record of any property given by Spain. He was the founder of San Leandro. His grant of 8,884 acres was tendered in appreciation of honorable military service. He was a great lover of stock and at the time of his death in 1852 he left to his heirs over 3,000 head of cattle. Senor Estudillo had a peculiar idea of breeding white cattle, for the purpose, he said, to enable him to see his stock at a great distance. He was a man of upright principles.

His father, Jose Maria, was the founder of the Estudillo family in California. Jose Antonio, son of Jose Maria, was born in the old town of Monterey in 1805. In later years he served under the United States rule as town treasurer and county assessor. He passed away in 1852.

Don Jose Antonio was a man of excellent character for his time and country and of wide influence in the South. His wife, Marie Victoria Dominquez, locally well known for her character, died in 1873, at the age of seventy-two, leaving thirty grandchildren. The Estudillos owned the town of Guadalupe and many lots in Santa Barbara and other property.

Mrs. Larsen's uncle by marriage, William Heath Davis, wrote "My Sixty Years in California." Mr. Davis came to California in 1831, seventeen years before the discovery of gold in Sutter's Mill race. He married into a native California family of Spanish extraction. He always enjoyed telling that he helped to start the first brick building in San Francisco, in September, 1849, at the northwest corner of Montgomery and California streets. At that time and previously there had been a vigorous move on the part of a few men to locate San Francisco on the site of Benicia for all time, creating there the great city on the waters of San Francisco Bay. Among the schemers were Robert Semple, General Vallejo, Thomas O. Larkin, Henry D. Cook and William M. Stewart and the heads of the United States army and navy on the coast.

Mrs. Larsen's husband, Oscar T. Larsen, was born July 23, 1879, in Christiania, Norway. He is at present engaged in the building construction business in San Francisco. Mr. Larsen's people are well known and very prominent in Norway. His father is engaged in the paper industry business and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Colonel John Riddell Berry has been identified with San Diego practically since the beginning of its development as a modern American city, except for ten years from 1905 when he resided at Los Angeles. He was one of the early newspaper publishers at San Diego, but subsequently his activities were somewhat diversified. Colonel Berry resides at 2527 E Street.

He is a native of Venice, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where his people were among the very first settlers in that prevailingly Scotch-Irish and Presbyterian locality. His great-grandfather, John Berry, was a native of England, came to America in Colonial times and was an American soldier in the War of the Revolution. His wife, a native of England, came to America with her sister, and the records of Pennsylvania show that they were nurses in the Colonial army during the War of the Revolution, and his wife is also credited with carrying a gun during part of her service. After independence had been achieved John Berry moved from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to the southwestern corner of the state, in Washington County, and in that frontier locality secured a tract of timbered land and built a set of log buildings and spent the rest of his days clearing and developing his farm.

His son, John Berry, Jr., was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead in Washington County, living in a log house for many years. Pittsburgh, twenty-one miles away, was the nearest market, and nearly all the settlers lived directly upon the products of their farms, the women carding, spinning and weaving and dressing their family in homespun.

John Berry, third in as many successive generations, and father of Colonel Berry of San Diego, was born at Venice, Pennsylvania, grew up on a farm and acquired a place of his own three miles from the old homestead. He lived there until 1865, when he sold out and moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, buying a farm in Salem Township. He soon became interested in the wholesale grocery business at Steubenville in company

with a son-in-law. After a few years he removed to Cleveland, and lived with a daughter in that city until his death at the age of seventy-three. He married Mary Riddell, who was born near Noblestown, in southwestern Pennsylvania. Her father, Jotn Riddell, was a native of County Down, Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, was educated at Glasgow, was ordained a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and coming to the United States when a young man, was pastor of his church at Robinson's Run, near Noblestown, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he traveled about, organizing a number of Associated Reformed Presbyterian (later United Presbyterian) societies in western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mrs. John Riddell Berry survived her husband and died at the age of eighty years. She was the mother of seven children: Lavinia M., Elizabeth Agnes, Anna Mary, Emeline Jane, John Riddell, Samuel T. Mc., and Marion.

Among the activities which Grandfather Berry and John Berry and wife were interested before the Civil war was the "underground railroad," whose object was to assist runaway slaves, many of whom made their way to freedom into Canada.

John Riddell Berry spent part of his boyhood at Venice, Pennsylvania, attended rural schools there, a normal school at Hopedale, Harrison County, Ohio, and finished his college education in Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, and at Monmouth, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1872 with the degrees B. A. and A. M. At Monmouth he studied law in the office of Judge John J. Glen. He was admitted to the bar in 1875. Colonel Berry as a young lawyer was elected city clerk of Monmouth and served two years. For two years he was city editor of the Monmouth Atlas and the Monmouth Review. His first acquaintance with San Diego was acquired in 1876, when he accompanied his wife's parents to that city in search of a location. He then went back to Illinois and remained at Monmouth as a newspaper man and lawyer until 1885.

When Colonel Berry permanently settled in San Diego in 1885 the town contained only a few thousand inhabitants. He took the post of city editor of the San Diego Union, then owned by Douglas Gunn. Two years later he and his brother-in-law, J. Russell Smith, purchased the Union, and for five years he was its editorial manager. Subsequently Mr. Smith sold his interest in the Union to Andrew Pollok, who was the business manager until the paper was sold to John D. Speckels.

Colonel Berry acquired his military title by service with the Illinois and California National Guard. He first enlisted in California as a private in Company A, Ninth Regiment, was soon elected and commissioned lieutenant of the company, later was appointed adjutant, and in 1893 became lieutenant colonel. In 1896 the Seventh and Ninth Regiments were consolidated and he was colonel of the regiment for eight years. In 1898 this regiment was called for duty during the Spanish-American war and was mustered in as the Seventh Infantry, U. S. V., May 8, 1898. It was ready to sail for the Philippines when hostilities ceased. He continued in command of the regiment until 1904, when he was placed on the retired list with the rank of colonel.

Colonel Berry served as collector of the port of San Diego for four years under President Harrison.

He married in 1873 Mary J. Smith, a native of Vermont, daughter of Charles K. Smith, a native of the same state, who moved out to Rock Island, Illinois, and then to Monmouth, where he established the Monmouth Atlas. Charles K. Smith in 1876 moved to San Diego and lived

at that city the rest of his life. He married Lucretia Russell Gray, a native of Vermont and a daughter of Dr. Joseph and Eunice (Russell) Gray. Dr. Joseph Gray was a native of Vermont and a prominent physician. Mrs. Smith's father was a cousin of George Bancroft, the historian, and her mother was a sister of John Russell, LL. D., and a descendant of Lord John Russell of England. Mrs. Berry's parents celebrated the fiftieth and also the sixty-fifth anniversaries of their wedding. Her father died at the age of ninety-one and her mother at ninety-five.

Owen Humphreys Churchill moved to Los Angeles in 1884, and from that time until his death, which occurred April 29, 1916, was closely identified with banking and other large interests in Southern California. Prior to coming to California he had lived from early boyhood in that part of the great west which has been associated as the scene of the battles and dangers incident to Indian warfare. He was a friend and contemporary of such noted westerners as the late Senator W. A. Clarke, Marcus Daly and others who made their fortunes through the mineral and ranching resources of the west.

Mr. Churchill was born at Mechanicsburg, Sangamon County, Illinois, June 16, 1841, and was nearly seventy-five years of age when he died at his home at 2201 South Figueroa Street. His parents, Willoughby and Martha Elizabeth (Humphreys) Churchill, were natives of Kentucky, and his grandfather, George Churchill, was a Virginian. In 1851, when the late Mr. Churchill was about ten years of age, his parents started for the great west, traveling in prairie schooners drawn by oxen. The party consisted of about one hundred wagons and four hundred persons, and the entire summer was spent in crossing the plains through the northwest country of Oregon. It was a year when the Indians were unusually hostile, and the train was repeatedly exposed to the danger of Indian attack, while several men and women and many head of live stock were killed by the red men. On arriving at The Dalles, Oregon, the mother of Mr. Churchill died. The family settled and spent six years in the Umpqua Valley in Oregon, where Owen H. Churchill completed his early schooling. At the age of seventeen he left home and began his career as a mining prospector, spending much time in British Columbia, Washington and Idaho. During 1863, while in the Boise basin of Utah, he accumulated about ten thousand dollars, which was the basis of his permanent fortune. All of this time and for years afterwards he lived the dangerous and arduous life of a frontiersman. He possessed both physical hardihood and remarkable courage, so that he could meet dangers and privations due to the natural elements and face hostile Indians with utter equanimity. The money he made as a mining prospector he invested in the cattle industry, and operated extensively for a number of years on the range in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, once going as far south as Texas to purchase cattle and driving them to the northwest. Most of his ranch holdings were concentrated in the Sun River country, which he sold out in 1883. Mr. Churchill was also identified with two banks in Montana and was well known and prominent as a pioneer of the state.

On moving to Los Angeles in 1884, Mr. Churchill immediately identified himself with the life and affairs of Southern California, investing much of his fortune in real estate, and becoming one of the organizers and first members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. In 1889 he helped establish the National Bank of California, served about ten years

as vice president, and until his death remained a director and the second largest stockholder. In 1910 he incorporated his personal holdings in the O. H. Churchill Company, Incorporated. Shortly after coming to Los Angeles Mr. Churchill became a business associate of the late George D. Rowan, father of the late R. A. Rowan, whose business is today continued by the third generation of the Rowan family under the name of R. A. Rowan and Company.

He married, April 20, 1882, at Lexington, Kentucky, Miss Frances Alberta Porter, who survives him and still occupies the old homestead at 2201 South Figueroa Street. She is a member of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles and the Woman's Athletic Club. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill had three children: Mrs. Burrell O. Raulston and Mrs. Francis Pierpont Davis, both of Los Angeles, and a son, Owen Porter Churchill, whose home estate, a large vineyard of fancy table grapes, is near Mc-Farland, California.

Frederick Baker, M. D., and his wife, Charlotte LeBreton Johnson Baker, M. D., came to San Diego in January, 1888, and practiced medicine in that city until a few years ago. In the experiences that make life a constant adventure, in the continual broadening and growth of the minds, in service to humanity, the Bakers are among the most interesting and worth while Californians of their generation. Both are of New England and Revolutionary stock.

Frederick Baker is descended from Alexander Baker, who was born in London about 1607, and in 1635 came with his wife and two children to Massachusetts and lived first in Gloucester and then in Boston. His fourth son, Joshua, moved to the North Parish of New London, Connecticut, now known as Montville, about 1670. Joshua, first son of Joshua, settled the Baker farm near "Cochegan Rock," about four miles from Montville. This farm was the home of the Baker family through at least six generations. Daniel Baker, a descendant in the sixth generation from Alexander, was born there in 1770, and married Sarah Raymond, daughter of Lieutenant John and Elizabeth (Griswold) Raymond. Lieutenant John Raymond served in the French war and also fought at Lexington. His wife's father, Rev. George Griswold, of New London, negotiated one of the most important treaties with the Indians, as a result of which a large part of the New London district was acquired without bloodshed.

Daniel Albert Baker, son of Daniel and Sarah (Raymond) Baker, was born at the old homestead September 6, 1810, and during the winter of 1827-28 accompanied his older brother, Dr. George Griswold Baker, to the Western Reserve of Ohio. This brother became one of the most noted surgeons of northern Ohio in his time.

The grandmother of Daniel Baker, above mentioned, was Phoebe Harris, who was a granddaughter of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower Colony. Dr. Fred Baker has a life membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. This membership was acquired not only through his descent from Lieutenant John Raymond, but also through his mother's ancestry. Daniel Albert Baker married Harriet Augusta Vandercook, who was born in Lansingburg, New York, of pure Dutch stock, the family having lived in Van Rensselaer County for at least five generations. Her grandfather, Ensign Simon Vandercook, was in the Revolution in Captain Van Der Hoof's company, and later married Captain Van Der Hoof's daughter. Ensign Vandercook's commission, signed G. Washington, is still preserved in the family.

Daniel Albert Baker lived in Huron County of northern Ohio and served several terms as county auditor, was active as an abolitionist and was a republican from the organization of the party. His home was at Norwalk, where his son, Dr. Frederick Baker, was born January 29, 1854. Doctor Baker graduated from the Norwalk High School in 1870. In 1872 he traveled in Europe six months with the professor of botany of Cornell University, and he traveled in Mexico and Guatemala from February, 1874, to November, 1877, engaged in surveying and road building part of the time. He graduated Bachelor of Science from Cornell University in 1878, and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine from the University of Michigan in 1880. He remained at the University of Michigan one year as assistant to the chair of ophthalmology and otology. He then joined his brother, Dr. George Griswold Baker, in the practice of medicine at Akron.

At her home in Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 30, 1882, Dr. Frederick Baker married Miss Charlotte LeBreton Johnson, who was born at Newburyport, March 30, 1855, daughter of Nicholas Johnson and Caroline (Pettingell) Johnson. Her grandfather was the second mayor of Newburyport, succeeding his cousin, Caleb Cushing, a man of national reputation. Henry Johnson was associated with the Cushings in the ownership of ships, Cushing's Wharf being one of the landmarks of the port. One of their ancestors, Captain Eleazer Johnson, led the group of Newburyport citizens who burned the tea on Market Square at a date claimed prior to the Boston Tea Party. His son, Nicholas, also an ancestor, commanded the Count de Grasse, an American warship, during the war and was the first American captain to fly the Stars and Stripes in the Thames River, England, after the war. Of Eleazer Johnson's other sons, Philip volunteered and fought at Bunker Hill. Eleazer commanded the brig Dalton, a Letter of Marque, was captured and, with his crew, held prisoner in the "Old Hill Prison" of Plymouth. William, master of the brig "American Hero," was in port on one of the French West Indies when war was declared. Hearing the news he loaded with arms and ammunition and sailed successfully into Boston, bringing the first supplies received from outside the country during the war. The wife of Henry Johnson was Mary Anthony LeBreton, whose grandfather, Peter LeBreton, was the first of the name to settle at Newburyport, and became so prominent and well-beloved that he was known as "Sir Peter." Dr. Charlotte Baker's grandfather, Moses Pettingell, was an elder in the same Presbyterian Church of which the great George Whitfield was one time pastor and in which his bones are still preserved. He and his wife, Mary Haskell, kept open house at all times to all ministers and missionaries. There was a Captain Pettingell who fought in the Revolutionary war, and one of the sons of Moses Pettingell was wounded while fighting on the Northern side in the Civil war, the same battle in which a cousin, a Haskell, was wounded while fighting on the Southern side.

Charlotte LeBreton Johnson was the third daughter of the five girls born to Nicholas and Caroline (Pettingell) Johnson. Like the others, she graduated at high school at Newburyport, and she and one other were the first women to attempt such unwomanly performance as a college course in their section. After taking the degree Bachelor of Arts at Vassar College in 1877, she took the even more unprecedented step of proposing to study medicine. She had always been athletic in her tastes and was locally known in Newburyport as "Captain Lottie" for her prowess in sailing and rowing. Finishing her course at Vassar, she was

appointed physical director for the college, meanwhile reading medicine with the college physician and doing post-graduate work in chemistry. She supplemented this by serving for one year as assistant or student physician in the Massachusetts State Prison for Women. In 1881 she took the degree Doctor of Medicine in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and in 1888 the degree Master of Arts from Vassar College.

After their marriage Dr. Fred and Dr. Charlotte Baker practiced for a short time in Akron. On account of the poor health of both they removed to New Mexico and engaged in cattle ranching in the Datil Mountains in Socorro County, where they lived about five years. They were living on their ranch when the famous Apache chief, Geronimo, made his last raid, ending with his capture by Captain, afterwards General, Lawton. During their stay in New Mexico two children were born to them, Robert Henry and Mary Caroline.

From New Mexico the Bakers removed to San Diego, arriving there January 2, 1888. In addition to the burdens of a large medical practice Dr. Charlotte Baker interested herself in the establishment of several public institutions, particularly those having to do with the welfare of women and children. She has been a continuous member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and took an important part in Sunday School and relief work for many years. After they established their home at Point Loma she organized and directed a union Sunday School and arranged for preaching service until the Presbyterian Mission offered to furnish regular services. She and Mrs. R. C. Allen were given much of the credit for the large majority given the amendment providing for woman's suffrage in San Diego County. She served one term as county president of the W. C. T. U., and was later elected honorary president of the First Union in the city. She was one of the founders of the Children's Home, and she and Dr. Fred Baker for several years did all the medical and surgical work of the Home. She was one of the originators and the physician of the Girls' Rescue Home, which was supported for several years by the various churches. Dr. Charlotte Baker was one of the founders of the San Diego Women's Civic Center, which came to be probably the most influential women's organization in the county. Out of this, largely due to her initiative and effort was established the Girls' Vocational Home, one of the city's most successful charities, which has served nearly every social organization dealing with delinquent women in the county, including the United States Immigration Service. This institution for several months before the city was prepared to take it over was financed by Dr. Fred and Dr. Charlotte Baker, with the aid of George W. Marston and J. C. Harper. While many of her public activities have been curtailed due to failing health, Dr. Charlotte Baker for the past seven years has continued a member of the City Civil Service Commission. In 1898 she had the distinction of being the first woman elected president of a county medical society in California, possibly in the United States.

Dr. Fred Baker has been a republican of the progressive type, a radical prohibitionist, serving as head of the Dry Federation of the churches of San Diego during two campaigns, and his interest in politics has usually been in connection with reform movements. He served six years in the City Council, being president one year, seven years on the City Board of Education, of which he was president three years, for one year was trustee of the Public Library, two years trustee of the State

Normal School of San Diego. He and his wife have been members of the San Diego County Medical Society since 1888, and both have been elected to life membership. They joined the Southern California Medical Society at the first meeting after its organization, and Dr. Fred Baker for one term was president, and Dr. Charlotte Baker for one term was vice president. Dr. Fred Baker was for one term first vice president of the California State Medical Society, and was a member of the governing council when he resigned to make a tour of the Orient. Both he and his wife have prepared professional papers that have been published in medical journals.

Reference has been made to Dr. Baker's participation in scientific expeditions and travels during his college career, and he has maintained a keen interest in general science, particularly in natural history, through all the years since then. He was the first to call attention to the great advantages of San Diego as a location for a Marine Biological Research Station. Out of correspondence with Dr. William E. Ritter, head of the department of zoology in the University of California, the Marine Biological Association of San Diego was organized, and Doctor Baker was elected president in the second year, 1904, and held that office until 1911, when by unanimous vote of the membership he was ordered to sign deeds transferring all the property of the association, valued at about $300,000, to the university to become a research department of the same standing as the Lick Observatory. This department, now known as the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California, with its predecessor, the Marine Biological Association of San Diego, which was always largely under the direction of the State University, has been carrying on important and successful research in the ocean adjacent to San Diego for nearly a quarter of a century. It owes its financial foundation most largely to the generosity of Miss Ellen B. Scripps, of LaJolla, and in a less degree to that of her brother, the late E. W. Scripps.

Dr. Fred Baker was one of the incorporators and for several years vice president of the San Diego Museum Association, of which he is a life member. He was first treasurer of the San Diego Zoological Society. For two years he was president of the San Diego Society of Natural History, the second oldest incorporated scientific society in California, and one which through its museum and its work in the schools of the city and county is probably carrying on more direct educational work than any similar institution on the west coast. Doctor Baker for scientific services rendered has also been elected a life member of the California Academy of Sciences and the San Diego Society of Natural History. He is a life member and for one term was president of the San Diego Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1921 he served as conchologist and surgeon with the Expedition of the California Academy of Sciences to the Gulf of California, and he served in a similar capacity with the expedition to Brazil sent out by Stanford University in 1911 under the leadership of his Cornell classmate, the late Dr. J. C. Branner, who was president emeritus of Stanford when he died. His most pretentious literary effort is the report on the Land and Fresh Water Mollusks of the Stanford Expedition to Brazil.

Dr. Fred and Dr. Charlotte Baker were attending the annual meeting of the California Medical Society at San Francisco when it was interrupted by the earthquake and fire, and they had many exciting experiences before they were able to leave for San Diego a week later. The doctors in 1913 started for a two-year trip around the world. They had

no itinerary and no definite plans, beyond the intention of pursuing zoological and botanical investigations so far as consistent with their primary object as tourists. Their travels had taken them to many of the interesting islands and countries of the Pacific and they were in Japan when the World war broke out. They witnessed the mutiny of Sikh soldiers at Singapore, a mutiny which had for its chief object the release of German prisoners. Discouraged by this experience and by the rumors of submarines ahead, the doctors abandoned their plans for a world tour and after about two months in French Indo-China they returned to San Diego by way of Japan and San Francisco.

Clarence Alan McGrew, who has been active in newspaper work in San Diego for about eighteen years, was born at Camden, New Jersey, March 20, 1875. His father, Gifford H. G. McGrew, was for many years engaged in educational work in Massachusetts, and continued in that field when he came to California in 1889. At the time of his death, in December, 1915, he was a member of the faculty of the Pacific Unitarian School at Berkeley, California, his home. His wife, who was Miss La Delia Chapman, is still living in Berkeley. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Cambridge Latin School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, graduating in 1893, and thereupon entering Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1897. Almost immediately after that he went upon the reportorial staff of the New York Sun, then edited by Charles A. Dana, and remained there until 1905, when he joined the staff of the New York Times. In the fall of 1906 Mr. McGrew removed to California, and was engaged in newspaper work in Berkeley, Sacramento and San Francisco until January 1, 1908, when he came to San Diego to become editor of the San Diego Sun. He held that post until December, 1915, when he resigned to become city editor of the San Diego Union, a place which he has held since.

He is a member of Blackmer Lodge No. 442, A. F. and A. M., of San Diego, and of Constans Lodge of Perfection No. 8, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the San Diego Rotary Club. Mr. McGrew married, September 30, 1897, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Miss Helen Ried, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Camille Ried, of that city. They have four children, Mrs. D. C. Handley, Alan Bracken McGrew, Robert Ried McGrew and John Chapman McGrew, of whom the first two were born in Brooklyn, New York, and the other two in San Diego.

Miss Etta Irene Mayborne. Among those who have been eyewitnesses to the wonderful growth and development of Hollywood during the past twenty years, one of the most popular residents is Miss Etta Irene Mayborne. While she spends only a part of the year here, she is greatly enamored of her estate, which she loves like a true native-born Californian.

Miss Mayborne was born at Geneva, a suburb of Chicago, Illinois, where her parents made their home during all of their married life. About twenty-five years ago Miss Mayborne began to make yearly trips to either Santa Barbara or Hollywood, and after being thus engaged for about five years she decided to build a home of her own and to make California her winter playground. Accordingly she received letters from acquaintances in the lumber business in Illinois to lumbermen in California, and thus was able to secure the finest selected redwood,

of which her home was built. She was fortunate in securing labor and the home was built in record time for those days, about two months, the home and property costing her approximately $10,000. The house, in bungalow style, was named Redwood Lodge, and when she chose its site LaBrea Street was not even cut through and there were only a few homes beyond her with several small buildings on the hillside. Twenty years ago meant early days in Hollywood. There were no streets or lighting system, everything being of the most primitive type. The Hollywood Hotel had just been built and the few residents made it their custom to walk a path nightly to the hotel for dinner, lighting their way with an old-fashioned lantern.

In Miss Mayborne's yard is growing a pine tree which was planted while the house was being built, which looks like an old forest pine. Otherwise the little estate presents a truly tropical appearance, with tropical shrubbery partly concealing the redwood bungalow, which is all paneled in brownish gray redwood. Miss Mayborne has seen Hollywood grow from a mere raw suburb into one of the busiest spots on earth and one that is known throughout the civilized world. Like other good and public-spirited residents, she is bitterly opposed to the ruthless cutting down of the wonderful timber of the region. Miss Mayborne migrates back and forth between her Geneva home and California. Her property, for which she paid about $10,000, is now valued in the neighborhood of $140,000, but she has learned to love it dearly and is not ready to part with it.

Earl Morse Wilbur, D. D. In preparing a review of California's prominent and energetic men whose lives have been devoted to persistent effort and who, by character and achievement, have attained notable distinction, the record of Earl Morse Wilbur, D. D., theologian and dean of the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry at Berkeley, is found to be one that compels more than passing attention. Biographical history of today impresses one with the fact that this is an era of specialization; that most men who win distinction devote their energies to one business or profession to the exclusion of others. While the main interest of Doctor Wilbur has been centered in his work in the field of theological education, he is by no means a drudge of his revered calling, and is widely known as an author on theological subjects and a writer of religious histories.

Doctor Wilbur was born April 26, 1866, at Jerico, Vermont, and is a son of LaFayette and Mercy Jane (Morse) Wilbur. He was given excellent educational advantages in his youth, and when twenty years of age received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Vermont, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1910. In 1890 he received the degrees of A. M. and S. T. B. from Harvard University, and in 1892 was ordained a minister of the Unitarian faith. From 1890 until 1898 he was assistant pastor and pastor of the Church of Our Father, Unitarian, at Portland, Oregon, and during this time wrote the "History of the First Unitarian Church of Portland, Oregon" (1893). He then went as pastor to the Independent Congregational Church at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he filled the pulpit from 1899 to 1904, and while there, in 1902, produced a history of that church. In 1904 he became one of the organizers of the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry at Berkeley, of which he was dean until 1911, and of which he has been president and professor of practical theology since

1911. In 1925 he produced "Our Unitarian Heritage" and at present is preparing an extensive work on Unitarian history, in addition to which he has been a frequent contributor to religious and other periodicals on a variety of subjects. He has traveled extensively, having made two tours of Europe and covered every state in the Union, and is an accomplished linguist, versed in some twelve languages. From 1908 until 1914 Doctor Wilbur was Pacific Coast field secretary for the American Unitarian Association. Politically he is a republican. He belongs to the Phi Delta Theta and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and to the Berkeley, Faculty, Harvard and Sierra clubs.

On June 30, 1898, at Portland, Oregon, Doctor Wilbur was united in marriage with Dorothea Dix Eliot, of that city, and to this union there have been born two children: Elizabeth Fuller and Eliot.

The history of the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry is an interesting one. At the session of the Pacific Unitarian Conference held at Portland, Oregon, in September, 1889, the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, of Oakland, offered a proposition for the establishment of a training school for ministers at Berkeley, the seat of the University of California, and before the conference adjourned resolutions were unanimously adopted and a committee appointed to give the matter practical effect. This was the first outward move for the realization of hopes and plans which even then had for over ten years been earnestly cherished by certain individuals. Before the next session of the conference the plan had been put into workable shape and had been cordially endorsed by the National Conference. Of the obstacles encountered within the following two or three years in attempting to put the plan into operation, although it was never forgotten or in the least given up by those who had it most at heart, suffice it to say that it was not until 1904 that it was again taken up and that effective steps were taken for establishing what has since come to be known as the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry. The school was opened in the summer of 1904, and an initial experiment of two years having been deemed sufficient to warrant its further development, it was incorporated May 12, 1906. Its founders, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cutting, of Oakland, and Mr. and Mrs. Horace Davis, of San Francisco, contributed the major part of its support during their lifetime, and at their death left it endowments aggregating about $427,000 beside having provided it with a permanent location. After having been located during its first two years at Oakland, the school was in 1906 removed to Berkeley in order to take advantage of opportunities offered by other divinity schools and by the University of California. It is admirably situated at the corner of Allston Way and Dana Street, directly facing the university campus, and conveniently near the other schools. In addition to a comfortable dormitory already in its possession, the school was in the year 1921-1922 enabled by an allotment of the sum of $45,000 from the Unitarian Campaign, Inc., to erect a durable and handsome concrete building to provide permanently for the library, and temporarily also for classrooms, offices and chapel. This was the initial unit in a uniform scheme designed ultimately to provide amply for all the needs of the school.

The purpose of the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry is primarily to prepare students for effective work in the ministry, and its whole policy is shaped to this end. The first step in this direction is thorough training in the various branches of learning directly bearing on the minister's work. The school maintains a high standard of scholar-

ship and does not encourage students who are indifferent to this. It aims to cultivate through scholarship not as an end in itself but as a means to efficient professional service.

Christian Brothers School, of Sacramento, has been an important educational institution of the capital city since pioneer times. The Christian Brothers, that great order established in France in the seventeenth century, and made up of a society of men devoted to educational work, have been in charge of the school for half a century.

The school building, equipment and grounds at Twenty-first and Y streets, where the new school was erected in 1924, are an achievement of an ideal in educational facilities. The school is one of the most beautiful structures devoted to the training of boys in the state, and the buildings are so well proportioned and aligned that they are a distinct addition to the architectural beauty of Sacramento. There are two spacious buildings connected by an arcade, one devoted entirely to school purposes and the other serving as a residence for the Brothers and for the resident students. Another building connected by the arcade is now in course of construction, the new gymnasium.

The first provision for the separate education of boys in Sacramento was made by Rev. Father Patrick Scanlan, pioneer pastor of Saint Rose's Catholic Church, which then stood at the corner of Seventh and Kay streets, on the present site of the post office. Father Scanlan conducted a day school for the children of his parishioners in the vicinity of Saint Rose's Church. With a rapid increase in numbers quarters for the school became cramped, and the energetic priest realized that the burden was too great for any one man. In consequence he turned to the Christian Brothers for assistance and appealed to his parishioners for financial aid and cooperation in the erection of a new school.

Among others who rendered important pioneer service in laying the college foundation for this school the names of two women are held in especial reverence, Miss Margaret Cunningham and Mrs. Mary Scrivner, both then young, popular in social and church circles, and both endowed with strength of character and executive ability sufficient to carry through any project which they undertook. They led the work of collecting funds for the erection of a new building, making a house-to-house canvass, and in a short space of time had collected sufficient funds to erect what in its day was regarded as the finest building in the city of Sacramento.

The building was completed in 1876 and served its purpose more or less adequately for nearly half a century. The two young women whose enterprise made possible the success of the building campaign both reached advanced years, Miss Cunningham passing away at the close of 1924, and Mrs. Scrivner joining her in death a few weeks later.

On July 15, 1876, seven Christian Brothers arrived in Sacramento to take charge of the new school. On the next day the institution was solemnly dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco, and after the dedicatory ceremony Governor Irwin delivered the principal address. The seven brothers composing the original faculty were: Brothers Cianan, Alexander, William, Lammand, Finton, Leander and Wenceslaus. Of these the only one now living is Brother William, still hale, hearty and active. For fifty years this institution has served the educational needs of the Sacramento Valley and has distinguished itself as a "builder of boys" and a "maker of men." In half a

century the Christian Brothers have been training better Americans, more competent workers in all spheres of life, and many of their former pupils have played leading roles in the development of the Sacramento Valley and other sections of the state and nation.

In 1923 the Brothers realized that the school at Twelfth and K streets, where now stands the magnificent Weinstock-Lubin Building, seriously interfered with the march of business along K Street. They immediately sold the property and selected the present site at Twenty-first and Y streets. Enough money was realized from the sale to erect the school and residence, but not sufficient for the gymnasium. The popularity of the school and the generosity of the people of Sacramento were the assets that enabled a civic campaign in a very short space of three weeks to raise the sum of fifty-six thousand dollars for the erection of the gymnasium. This when completed will provide equipment for the school probably unsurpassed by any similar institution on the Pacific Coast.

The men who have directed the destinies of the school under the auspices of the Christian Brothers from 1876 to 1926 have been: Brothers Cianan, Stephen, Bertram, Sabinian, Bosonis, Genebern, Ambrose, Walter, Florinus, George, Jasper, Leo, Vivian, Vellesian and Lewis, who is now in charge.

Carl A. Jacobson. With a record behind him of hard service faithfully performed both as a civilian and soldier, Carl A. Jacobson, manager of the Calipatria branch of the Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Bank, is one of the successful young men of the Imperial Valley, and one who stands high in public confidence. He was born at Oakland, California, May 8, 1899, a son of Carl J. Jacobson, a ranchman and carpenter of Brawley, but a native of Sweden, born on the Island of Gotland. Coming to the United States when a youth of nineteen years, he worked first in the lumber woods of Michigan as a lumber jack. Later he came further west, and in 1887 settled at San Diego, where he worked at his trade of carpenter and cabinetmaker. Still later he moved to Oakland, and for fifteen years was engaged in a hay, grain and grocery business, achieving a most desirable success. For the next five years he was a ranchman and grape grower at Fresno, and then, in 1915, he located permanently at Brawley, and until 1923 confined his activities to ranching, but is now working at his trade. He married, at Oakland, Miss Olivia Westlund, of Swedish birth, who came to the United States when twenty-two years old. She and her husband have had two sons and one daughter born to them, namely: Carl A., who is the eldest; Olivia, who is at home; and David S., who is a student of Leland-Stanford University, all of whom are unmarried.

Reared at Fresno, Carl A. Jacobson received a grammar-school education, and then for several years worked on ranches in Fresno and San Diego counties, and with his father in his different enterprises. He then entered a business college of San Diego, where he took a full course, and became an employe of the Southern Electrical Company of that city. After five months' work as a stenographer he came to the Imperial Valley, and for two years was connected with his father's ranch in the vicinity of Brawley. Entering the banking field at this juncture, he was stenographer for the First National Bank of Brawley, then bookkeeper, and finally teller, but seventeen months after he entered the bank his plans were changed by the demands of war, and he volunteered for

service in the World war at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, was assigned to the Coast Artillery, and kept there until after the signing of the armistice, when he was honorably discharged.

Resuming the duties of civil life, Mr. Jacobson entered the employ of the Imperial Valley Bank at Brawley as teller, a short time later being made assistant cashier of the bank, and in February, 1924, was transferred to the Calipatria branch of the Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Bank as manager, and this responsible position is still held by him. Mr. Jacobson is a charter member of Brawley Post of the American Legion, which he has served as treasurer and adjutant, and in 1923 he was an alternate delegate to the Legion convention held at San Francisco. He has been placed in the Naval Reserves of this country. Fraternally he is a Master Mason. Reared by Christian parents in a home of religious influences, he is interested in church work and attends church services. A reliable, steadfast young man of good character and high principles, he has deserved his promotions and the regard of his associates and community.

Joseph S. Halstead, M. D., is the oldest living physician, the oldest Mason and also the oldest living alumnus of that famous Kentucky institution of learning, the Transylvania University at Lexington. Doctor Halstead is father and grandfather of the executive officers of the J. D. Halstead Lumber Company, which maintains its central business offices at Los Angeles while operating a chain of retail yards all over the state of Arizona and also at some points in California.

The venerable Doctor Halstead has never been a resident of California. He was born at Louisville, Kentucky, March 4, 1818, and all the presidents of the United States except the first four have been sworn into office on his birthday. He knew personally such statesmen as Henry Clay, John P. Breckenridge and Thomas F. Marshall. When he was a seven year old boy he met General Lafayette and heard him speak on the occasion of his visit at Lexington, Kentucky. His parents were Alexander and Margaret (Singer) Halstead, the former a native of New York State and a tailor by trade, and the latter, of Philadelphia. They were pioneers in Kentucky and subsequently moved to Indiana, Alexander Halstead being ninety-four years of age at the time of his death. Doctor Halstead grew up in Kentucky, and graduated in medicine from the Pennsylvania University at Lexington in 1840. About a year later he was attracted by the glowing reports of the wonderful advantages of western Missouri, and went out to that wild, unoccupied country, doing some practice of medicine in the vicinity of Richmond. He then returned to Lexington, Kentucky, and enjoyed remarkable success in his profession. He remained in Kentucky until 1860, and he watched over the health of many of the most prominent of Lexington families, including the Clays. He was called to "Ashland" many times while the great statesman, Henry Clay, was still living. He was present at the time of the visit of the New England capitalist who was endeavoring to persuade Clay to modify his views so as to be more acceptable as a candidate for president, and heard Clay make the historic statement "I would rather be right than president."

In 1860 Doctor Halstead returned to Missouri a second time, and bought from the government 640 acres at $2.50 an acre near Breckenridge in Caldwell County. On his farm and in that town he has spent sixty-six years, and on March 4, 1924, celebrated his 106th birthday.

More than a century of use has been the eyesight of this remarkable man. He has been confined to his home since his one hundredth birthday. His memory has also suffered, but up to a few years ago he could relate minute details of his experiences in life. His advice to young men starting out in the world was: "Be temperate in habits and morals, be faithful to your patrons, strive to build up a reputation for truth and integrity."

When the Civil war broke out Doctor Halstead attempted to get into the Union forces, but the recruiting officers said he was "too old." He had intended to retire from practice on going to Missouri, but during the Civil war was the only physician left in his locality and his professional services were consequently in great demand.

Doctor Halstead married, in 1852, Margaret H. Wickliffe, who in March, 1924, celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday. Her great-grandfather was the noted Gen. Ben Logan of Kentucky, and she was a niece of Charles A. Wickliffe, twice governor of Kentucky. Doctor Halstead and wife at the time of his 106th birthday had eighty living descendants, including children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, a number of whom still live in the old Missouri community.

Joseph D. Halstead, son of the venerable Dr. Joseph S. Halstead, whose remarkable career is sketched above, has been in the southwest for many years. He was born at Lexington, Kentucky, December 1, 1859, and was about a year old when his parents removed to Missouri. Since early manhood he has been identified with the lumber business, starting as bookkeeper for a small concern. The J. D. Halstead Lumber Company, of which he is now president, is the principal owner of twenty-two lumber yards and hardware stores and various real estate properties over Arizona and California. The business headquarters of the company in Los Angeles are at 3604 Brooklyn Avenue.

Mr. Halstead is a democrat, a member of the Masonic Order and the Christian Church. He married at Keatsville, Missouri, May 22, 1882, Lavina Swope, daughter of James A. and Margaret Swope. Two of his sons are in the lumber business, J. R. Halstead being vice president and A. E. Halstead being secretary-treasurer of the J. D. Halstead Lumber Company. There are four children: Ray W., who married Lorena Snyder; Robbie R., who married Harry O. Wagers; Joseph R., who married Edna Haas; and Ambrose E., who married Hazel Glenn.

Frank Wilson. The Wilson family has lived in Los Angeles for over thirty years. They came here practically without any financial means, and have grown prosperous largely through their excellent judgment in real estate investments.

Frank Wilson was born in England. Coming to America at the age of twenty-one, he located at San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Delia Wilson, his wife, was born at Hannibal, Missouri. When she was eleven years of age she accompanied her mother to Austin, Texas. In Texas she met and married Mr. Wilson, and during their residence in that state their eldest child, William, was born. From Texas they came to California in the early '90s.

Los Angeles was then a small town, real estate having little value comparatively. At that time they moved into their present location, their home today being 955 South Hobart. They bought lots from Mr. Germain Pellisier, comprising part of the Pellisier ranch of 160 acres.

For each of four lots they paid about $125.00, acquiring them on the installment plan. They were the first to live so far out, their surroundings being all ranch property. The nearest conveyance to reach the downtown district was the Pico Street car line. Very frequently the conductor or passengers had to get out and push the car part of the way. A more reliable street car service, but some distance from the Wilson home, was the Washington car line. There were no roads or beaten paths.

Mr. Wilson was a carpenter and contractor. He built the German-American Bank among other contracts. All the surplus from his business endeavors was invested in real estate. He also helped to build the Soldiers Home at Sawtelle, driving across the fields to reach the locality of his work. After he retired from building he gave his entire attention to the management and improvement of his own properties.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson's children were: William; Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, now living at Santa Ana; Francis; Ida; and Mrs. Hattie Smith, whose home is at Bell.

Among the properties acquired by the Wilson family during their residence in California were a grain and cattle ranch of 420 acres at Tulare; 160 acres in Nevada; twenty acres in Ventura; a bungalow court of fourteen houses in Pasadena; two double bungalows and a flat building on the same street and block as their own home. They have lived well and enjoyed life, have been thrifty, people with vision, and have rejoiced in the marvelous growth of Los Angeles. When they invested in their first lots they had only twenty dollars to make their first payment.

Peter A. McKenzie, who has spent thirty-five years on the Pacific Coast, has been a mining engineer, was widely known for a number of years in mining circles in California and adjacent states, and is still active in business at Oakland, where he is proprietor of the Radioak Laboratories at 678 Twenty-second Street.

Mr. McKenzie was born in Scotland, in 1867. His father, Rodrick Alexander McKenzie, was a farmer and for many years a breeder of horses, specializing in horses for the track. Peter A. McKenzie came to America in childhood. For a time he attended school at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and later at McGill University, Montreal, studied chemical and mining engineering. In 1885 he entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company and for two and a half years was stationed at the York factory of that company on Hudson Bay, at the mouth of Hayes River.

Mr. McKenzie in 1891 came to California as a mining engineer. His first activities were around Grass Valley, and later he extended his operations to Nevada and Utah, and between 1896 and 1912 was one of the best known mining operators on the Pacific Coast. As a miner he had much success in operating on a profitable basis, largely through his ability to refute the expense of working the properties. He was the first to put into practical application the Moore process of treating low grade gold ores.

Mr. McKenzie for ten years engaged in chemical experimental work in his laboratories. In 1918 what is known as Radioak was invented and the process was perfected in 1920, and since then Mr. McKenzie has given most of his time to the management of the Radioak Laboratories, of which he is the principal owner. The Radioak Laboratories manufacture the Radioak Generator for the production of radium charged water. These generators are built for home use, and have had a wide

distribution and sale. The Radioak Generator is a promoter of health, and a great many prominent people have enthusiastically endorsed it and testified to the remarkable benefits derived from its use.

Mr. McKenzie in his earlier years served with a Nevada battalion of the National Guard with the rank of lieutenant. He is a republican in politics, is a Protestant, and is a past grand chancellor commander of Owyhee Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

He married, September 17, 1895, at Elko, Nevada, Miss Theresa Byrne, of Salt Lake, Utah. They are the parents of three children: Mrs. Mildred McKenzie Walker, born in 1896; Errol H. McKenzie, born in 1899; and Miss Esther McKenzie, born in 1902.

Mrs. Marcellina Bernasconi, a pioneer of the Perris community of Riverside County, has been one of the best loved women in that locality for over forty years. In all that time she has accepted as part of her daily life the opportunities for service and loving kindness to those about her.

Mrs. Bernasconi was born at Tessin, Switzerland, one of the fifteen children of Jack and Marianna Orsi. She was ten years old when her mother died, and her father passed away in November, 1904, aged eighty-five. She acquired a good education and as a young woman traveled with a family of wealth as governess to their only daughter, thus visiting France and Italy, where she learned to speak the language of those countries. At the age of eighteen her friends advised her to marry and settle down, but she was determined to see the new world and set out with a party of twenty-two young people who arrived in New York in 1877. She remained there a year and a half, having been engaged to teach her former little girl friend as instructor in French. She then joined her four brothers in San Francisco, where she remained four years.

On September 1, 1883, she was married to Bernard Bernasconi, also a native of Switzerland. He had come to America in 1871. Three weeks after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bernasconi came into the locality where Perris now stands, occupying the ranch which Mr. Bernasconi had purchased and consisting of 284 acres. This ranch contained the mineral springs long known as the Bernasconi Hot Springs. The improvement on the lands were of much historic interest. A four acre plot was surrounded by an adobe wall called: "Corral Pilares," which had been used by the Padres of San Luis Rey for the branding of livestock. Mrs. Bernasconi was an object of great interest and admiration to the Indians of that section and in time they gave her almost servile obedience. The Bernasconi home had been the old missionary camp. On this ranch they developed their home and to this home were welcomed two sons and four daughters, named: Matilda, Felicita, Joseph, Stella and Edith, twins, and Ernest J. Edith died at the age of nine years and the others graduated from the Perris High School and some of them attended business college and other schools. Matilda is the wife of Virgil Roberts and has a daughter, Dorothy Ellen Roberts, who graduated from the Perris High School in 1924, and has shown much talent in drawing, having illustrated some of the pages of the high school booklet of 1924. The daughter Felicita married V. E. Reynolds, a plumber at Perris, and they have two sons, Elmer Valentine and Robert Loving, both students in the grammar school. Joseph J. Bernasconi has for fifteen years been a member of the Los Angeles police force, is now

a sergeant and during the World war was a volunteer of the United States Marines, reaching the rank of corporal and participating in some of the tremendous fighting engaged in by the Marines in France. The daughter Stella graduated as a nurse from the Sisters Hospital at Los Angeles, and while planning to go into war service as a nurse, contracted influenza and died at the age of twenty-seven, when life with its responsibilities and opportunities was just at its brightest. The son Ernest J., who was employed as a tire maker at Oakland, passed away April 12, 1925.

In 1886 Mr. and Mrs. Bernasconi built a large hotel at Perris, a well known hostelry called the Southern Hotel. They rented it for a number of years, but since 1903 Mrs. Bernasconi has assumed the personal management. It was the third house built in the town of Perris. Mr. Bernard Bernasconi died November 26, 1923.

On January 31, 1925, the town of Perris celebrated the completion of the highway with a gala celebration and a barbecue at which five thousand people were fed. At the head of the procession, two miles long, was Mrs. Bernasconi, riding a spirited horse, and she entered heartily into every phase of the celebration. She wore her wedding gown and jewelry and in her buggy she carried the usual commodities for housekeeping, representing as nearly as the lapse of forty years could her original entrance into the community as a bride. A placard on her buggy announced, "Arrived as a bride in Perris Valley in 1883." Mrs. Bernasconi is a Catholic. For a number of years she has had very pleasant home surroundings at the Southern Hotel, some of her children being with her and with neighbors and friends giving daily evidence of their esteem and affection for this pioneer California woman.

Daniel O'Connell McCarthy came to California in 1850, and was one of the really great men of the state for over half a century. In moral and physical courage he had no superiors. During the Civil war he published a most pronounced Union newspaper in the state and in doing so exposed himself to constant risk of assassination. He was a miner, merchant, publisher and after the war became one of the men of broad vision and exalted purpose in the development of Southern California.

For all his experience he reached a remarkable age. Dying on August 13, 1919, at Los Angeles, he was then within a few days of his eighty-ninth birthday. He was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, August 24, 1830. His ancestry goes back to remote antiquity, to a time when the Spanish stock was blended with the natives of Ireland. He was descended from two noble and illustrious houses in the province of Muncie in the County of Cork through his mother, Bridget O'Hea. Their magnificent estate, together with those of the McCarthy family, were all confiscated in the rage of religious persecution.

Maurice and Bridget (O'Hea) McCarthy soon after their marriage came to America and settled in western North Carolina, where Maurice McCarthy invested in gold mines. Subsequently the family removed to Columbus, Mississippi, where both parents died, the oldest of their children being at that time only fourteen. Daniel O'Connell McCarthy, therefore, had the privilege of only the common schools at Columbus, Mississippi. At the age of fourteen he was appointed commissary clerk by Capt. William Barkdale, and with his commander to Mexico at the time of the war between the United States and Mexico. In 1848

he was stationed on General Taylor's line. At the conclusion of peace he located at San Antonio, Texas, engaged in the mercantile business and remained in that city until 1850. In September, 1850, he organized a company of young men and as captain, interpreter and commissary general conducted them overland to California and immediately went to the mining district there. He spent two years in placer mining and then engaged in stock raising and other lines of business until 1858. Selling out his interest, he became a merchant in the town of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and was also extensively engaged in quartz mining.

When the Civil war broke out he assisted a young man in establishing a Union newspaper at Sonora and called it the American Flag. Though a Southerner himself by birth and training, Mr. McCarthy had no interest in slavery and the Union of the states was one of the first articles in his creed and faith. The American Flag was founded entirely upon the basis and spirit of personal patriotism and unselfish love of country and his publication was continued under circumstances of persecution and injustice. The paper became financially involved and was sold at public auction. Mr. McCarthy determined to put all his resources behind the paper and in April, 1862, became proprietor and editor of the American Flag and in six months brought its circulation to four thousand and made it the recognized leader of the Union party of the state. It was not only the first morning newspaper in the state but was the first radical Union paper and during the Civil war was considered a deciding factor in the refusal of California to secede with the Southern states. It was also the first advocate of woman's suffrage in the state. One of the first acts of the Union States Convention meeting at Sacramento in 1863 was to pass a resolution endorsing the American Flag as a newspaper, true, energetic, and reliable for advocacy of the great measures and principles of the Union party of the state, and this individual tribute was given the American Flag notwithstanding there were forty-two other papers in the state supporting the Union party. Soon after, at the written request of a large number of leading Union men of the state, Mr. McCarthy moved his paper to San Francisco and established it as a Union paper. Its first number was issued April 8, 1864. Complete files are at the State Library at Sacramento.

Mr. McCarthy was nominated for state printer, a very important and lucrative office, but owing to the combined opposition of jealous newspapers was defeated, though running five thousand votes ahead of his ticket. One measure actively advocated by the American Flag was the repeal of the state law which made gold and silver the circulating medium instead of the national currency established by the National Banking Act. When the Legislature failed to repeal this law he charged corruption and subsequently he was arrested and in the State Senate pronounced guilty of contempt. He was placed in the county jail a prisoner for several weeks and subsequent events proved a systematic combination of interests and institutions for the purpose of crushing the Flag for its opposition to the Pacific Contract Law. In the end he was compelled to suspend the publication of the American Flag in September, 1867.

Soon after giving up his journalistic career Mr. McCarthy moved to San Diego, in 1870, investing the remnant of his fortune in real estate. He also became interested in the wonderful Burrow silver mining district of New Mexico, where he located several claims and organized a company, acquiring timber property, water privileges and laying

out towns and railway routes. He was one of the first to locate silver mines in Silver City, New Mexico. In the meantime the man he had left in charge of his interests in San Diego had mismanaged them so that his presence for several years was required in restoring order to his California affairs. In the meantime a large part of his rights and acquisitions in New Mexico were lost. During these years he proved a leader and man of vision in promoting a number of large undertakings, and while he experienced numerous vicissitudes, the failures were due chiefly to the inability of one man to thoroughly control and direct issues involving widely separate groups and responsibilities. For years he labored and expended every influence at his command in securing the building of the first railroad into San Diego. For several years he was president of the Board of Trustees of San Diego.

In 1882 Mr. McCarthy moved to his ranch adjoining Lower California and engaged in stock raising and farming. While president of the Mount Tecarte Land and Water Company at San Diego in 1892 he obtained from President Diaz a concession to bring a portion of water across Mexican territory, and it was then that he projected the construction of the great water storage plant subsequently realized in the great Barrett Dam.

In the fall of 1893, with his son J. Harvey McCarthy, he established the San Diego Vidette, which later became the Morning Call and finally the San Diego Union, now the leading newspaper of San Diego.

In 1900 Mr. McCarthy moved to Los Angeles, where he became engaged in the real estate business, and where he remained active until his death August 13, 1919.

A most fitting tribute to Mr. McCarthy's vision and ability is expressed in the following editorial from the San Diego Union of August 15, 1919, headed "A dream that came True," "H. N. Savage, hydraulic engineer and three newspaper men stood on the site of the Barrett Dam last Wednesday afternoon discussing the work that will be necessary in the erection of this last link in the construction of San Diego's water system. Mr. Savage was relating the history of the dam site. 'You speak of vision in great engineering projects,' he said, 'of the romance and imagination behind it all; and you have mentioned the Panama Canal, the mighty Assouan, the Roosevelt and the Shoshone; but right where we stand is as fine an example of that sort of thing as I know. Here, in the early eighties, a man visioned this Barrett dam; he even started the work with that bit of stone parapet down there. This man's vision saw the future need of San Diego; he had supreme confidence in the potentialities of the little city, then no more than a village; he knew that eventually a great seaport metropolis would cover the shores of San Diego Bay; and he hoped to see the realization of what to others was only a dream.' So the story went on until one of the newspaper men asked the name of this 'visioner.' 'His name,' said Mr. Savage, 'was D. O. McCarthy.'

"At that very moment the man who had located and started the construction of the Barrett dam more than thirty-five years ago was lying dead in his Los Angeles home. He had passed away while his name was on the lips of men who were contemplating his dream at the inception of its full realization. The coincidence does not end here. Mr. McCarthy's interest in the Barrett dam site passed from him to E. S. Babcock, and thence to the control of the city that he had visioned as he worked in that outlet gorge to a watershed with an area of 130 square

miles. In the meantime the Morena dam was built by John D. Spreckels, whose original purpose was to build the first dam of his system at Barrett. One of the newspaper men in the inspecting group was connected with the San Diego Union, owned by John D. Spreckels. The San Diego Union in 1900 absorbed the plant of the Morning Call; the Morning Call had been the Vidette; D. O. McCarthy established the Vidette. He was the owner of that newspaper when he dreamed the Barrett dam.

"There are cycles in human affairs as in the physical functions of the natural order; and it is complete in this instance. The legacy of D. O. McCarthy's vision has passed from dream to dream through devious ways until it came back to him by the impulse of his own desire—on his deathbed. The Barrett dam will be built by other hands than those which laid its foundation, but those hands are guided by the same vision that inspired the purpose of the man who saw it first. Within the area of that vision lies 347 square miles of water shed all converging to the Lower Otay reservoir, and when the Barrett dam is finished the city that D. O. McCarthy visioned will have a water storage capacity of 48,550,000,000 gallons. Sixteen billions will be stored behind the mighty wall of the Barrett dam. It is the men with vision who build empires and move the world. Dreams come true for those who know how to dream."

Early in 1925, under the auspices of the Native Sons of the Golden West, a life-size statue in bronze showing a pioneer of '49 panning gold, and fashioned by the sculptor from an old daguerreotype of D. O. McCarthy was dedicated to the "Gallant Pioneers of '49, of whom Daniel O. McCarthy, patriot, miner, leader, was an outstanding example. He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, August 24, 1830, died in Los Angeles, August 13, 1919. Through his newspaper 'The American Flag,' San Francisco, he helped preserve California to the Union. This long, useful life is a heritage of which the Golden State is justly proud."

Daniel O. McCarthy married at San Francisco, December 16, 1857, Amanda Anderson. She was born at Mobile, Alabama, daughter of Mathew and Lucinda (Moore) Anderson, the Andersons being of Scotch extraction and of an old Colonial Southern Family. Mrs. McCarthy when a girl of about sixteen came with her parents from the South by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Thence the steamer, the old Brother Jonathan, carried them to San Francisco. The boat became delayed and was many days overdue when it sailed into the Golden Gate and the surrounding hills were covered with crowds to greet the vessel and its passengers, almost given up for lost.

Mrs. McCarthy, too, was a California pioneer. She died December 31, 1911. Of the twelve children born to Daniel O. McCarthy and wife the two now living are J. Harvey McCarthy, founder of Carthy Center and prominent Los Angeles Community Builder, and Mary Barry McCarthy, also of Los Angeles.

Della A. Van Horn, of 958 Sunbury Street, Los Angeles, has been an interested witness of the development of that city for over thirty years.

She first came to Los Angeles in 1889 to join her sister, Mrs. R. Renfrew, who had located here four or five years earlier. After seven years these sisters went back east to New York City, where Mrs. Renfrew remained. Miss Van Horn after a year returned to Los Angeles to make her permanent home in California.

As a dressmaker she was in business in that city for twenty-seven years. She had her customers among many of the fine old families of

the city, and enjoyed a high class clientele and a very prosperous business. Her first home was in the old Wilson Building, then a new structure at First and Spring streets, later in the Grant Building, and since 1912 her home has been on Sunbury Street.

Miss Van Horn was born in Ohio, daughter of William Van Horn and granddaughter of Samuel Van Horn. Samuel Van Horn took his young wife to Ohio when it was still Indian country. During his absence from home of several days his wife and the children were left alone, isolated from near neighbors, and she did not dare lock her door since it would be considered a hostile sign. Frequently Indians would come in and without a word squat down and warm themselves before the fire and after a time get up and depart. All the time she was terror stricken but made no motion to betray her anxiety. The Van Horns are a family of Dutch ancestry and first lived in Manhattan and from New York came west to Ohio.

Lillian P. Wentworth, D. O. The science of Osteopathy, which rests upon the theory that most diseases are traceable to some deformation of the skeleton, long since has passed the experimental stage and become a widely recognized and sane factor in the lessening of human suffering. A capable and enthusiastic promoter of this method of cure is found in Dr. Lillian P. Wentworth, of San Diego, whose professional career has resulted in truly remarkable results.

Doctor Wentworth was born at Sangerville, Piscataquis County, Maine, and is a daughter of Stephen and Frances (Towle) Wentworth, and a granddaughter of Stephen and Eleanor (Gilman) Wentworth. The Wentworths are of English ancestry, and the founder of the family in America came to this country not long after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and settled in Plymouth Colony. A complete history of this old, distinguished and well-known family is to be found in the genealogy compiled by Hon. "Long" John Wentworth, early journalist and Congressman and twice mayor of Chicago. The maternal grandfather of Doctor Wentworth was Benjamin Towle, a native of New Hampshire, who was taken by his parents as a child to Maine in 1811 and settled in what is now Exeter, Penobscot County, where he secured a tract of timbered land. In the course of time he hewed a farm from the wilderness and developed a valuable property, which has never been out of the possession of the family, being now owned and occupied by the sister and brother-in-law of Doctor Wentworth. Stephen Wentworth, the father of Doctor Wentworth, has passed the greater part of his life as an agriculturist, but is now living in retirement at Boston, Massachusetts. His wife died in 1924. They reared two children: Bessie, the wife of William B. Bragges, of Penobscot County, Maine, with three daughters; and Dr. Lillian P.

Lillian P. Wentworth attended the public schools of Sangerville, and after graduating from Exeter High School went to Des Moines, Iowa, where she entered the Osteopathic College, from which institution she was duly graduated after a full course. Returning to Maine, she commenced the practice of her profession at Augusta, where she remained until 1912, and then came west to San Francisco and took a post-graduate course. In 1914 she opened offices at San Diego, and has since built up a splendid practice. Her offices at No. 121 Broadway are unexcelled in equipment, containing the most practical apparatus thus far discovered, as well as the best periodicals and books bearing upon the subject

which is enlisting her best energy and thought. She is a gracious and painstaking lady and a student whose tendency is towards the best possible acquirement in her chosen calling.

Doctor Wentworth is a member of the San Diego Osteopathic Society, the California Osteopathic Society and the American Osteopathic Association, in the work of which she takes great interest. She belongs also to the San Diego Business and Professional Women's Club, and with other members of her sex of enlightened views is assisting in movements for the betterment and progress of the city. Her religious faith is that of the Episcopal Church.

Edward deVere Saunders, at 150 Post Street in San Francisco, is Pacific Coast manager for the International Silver Company. This is one of the notable business organizations of America, representing in its modern facilities one of the oldest manufacturing industries of the country, being the outgrowth of the famous Rogers Brothers, who came from England and established its American headquarters at Hartford, Connecticut. To Rogers Brothers is due the credit more than to any other concern for the perfection of the electrolytic plating process. Rogers Brothers, a household word, created its trademark in 1847. That trademark, which has appeared on tableware in three generations of American households, is now owned by the International Silver Company. The trademark alone is appraised at a conservative value of ten million dollars. The International Silver Company has about twenty factories throughout the United States and Canada, and in the aggregate they represent the largest manufacture of silver and silverplated wares in the world.

Mr. Saunders has been identified with this line of business and practically with the same business organization since boyhood. He was born at Philadelphia, February 24, 1875. The Saunders family from which he is descended originally lived in England. Becoming converts to the Quakers, and as a result of religious persecution, they fled to America, first establishing a home at Alexandria, Virginia, and later joining the William Penn colony at Philadelphia. At the time of the Revolution, as Quakers, they refrained from taking up arms, but in other ways had an interested part in the success of the struggle for independence. Edward Saunders, father of the San Francisco business man, was a native of Philadelphia, and is now retired. He married Clara Drury, who was born on the Isle of Montserrat of the West Indies, where her father went from England to engage in sugar planting. She spent some of her early girlhood and womanhood in Philadelphia, where she was married to Edward Saunders.

Edward deVere Saunders spent most of his boyhood years at Staunton, Virginia, where he attended public schools. In 1892, at the age of seventeen, going to Chicago, he served an apprenticeship in a factory that subsequently became one of the group owned and controlled by the International Silver Company. In 1895 he was sent to California as an assistant to the local manager at San Francisco. However, this was not a permanent position, and as there was no permanent position in the organization, and as Mr. Sanders was so favorably impressed with California that he determined to remain here permanently, he found an opening with the A. I. Hall Company, which was then representing some of the factories that later came into the group controlled by the International Silver Company. Successively Mr. Saunders became treasurer,

director and general manager of that company. In 1916, when the International Silver Company consolidated all of its factories which had been represented by manufacturer's agents, he was made manager for the entire Pacific Coast, this being his office and responsibility today. He has in the meantime acquired a number of other commercial interests.

Mr. Saunders is a member and on the ways and means committee of the Downtown Association at San Francisco; is on the trade and extension committee of the Chamber of Commerce; belongs to the Bohemian Club, Union League Club, the Commonwealth Club, the Old Colony Club, the Yosemite Mountain Club, the Beaux Arts Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Menlo Circus Club. He was a member of one of the committees in connection with the exposition of 1914-15. He is secretary and manager of the Jewels Building Company and a director of the National Jewelers Board of Trade. With an active interest in the republican party, he has had no aspirations for political honors. As a youth he became a member of the Episcopal Church at Staunton, Virginia. His avocations indicate much diversity of tastes, including an interest in golf and horses. He is a patron of the arts, particularly music, and is a member of the Founders Association, which encourages and finances the production of Grand Opera on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Saunders married, June 6, 1900, Miss Jeanette Neugrass, a native of Arizona and daughter of the late Judge Joseph Neugrass. Mrs. Saunders died in 1921, leaving one son, Drury deVere Saunders, now attending the Hitchcock Military Academy.

William Mitchell Caswell, who for many years was active in Los Angeles financial affairs as a banker and official of the Security Trust & Savings Bank, is now living retired at his home at 320 South Westlake Avenue. He is a member of a pioneer family of California and the great west.

His father, Samuel Bradford Caswell, came to California in 1855, and located in a placer mining town in Nevada County. He was interested both in mining and merchandising, and remained there until 1862. The mines had petered out in 1861. He then located at San Francisco, where he was in the stock brokerage business until 1865, and in that year removed to Los Angeles. In 1866 he established a general merchandise business at the southwest corner of Arcadia and Los Angeles streets, and continued that until as a result of the general panic and industrial depression beginning in 1875 he was obliged to surrender his business to his creditors. He then became city clerk for a number of years and later had the office management of the old Los Angeles City Water Works Company, in which position he served until his death on February 3, 1898.

Samuel Bradford Caswell had come to California by the Isthmus of Panama. His wife joined him here in 1856. Their son, William Mitchell Caswell, was born in Nevada County, California, in 1857, and was educated in primary schools at San Francisco, the Boys Grammar School at Los Angeles, and in 1871 entered the California Military Academy at Oakland, from which he was graduated in December, 1873.

On his return to Southern California he joined a surveying party making a survey of the boundary lines of the Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica, and also surveyed the boundary lines of the original city of Santa Monica, and later the line of the original railroad of the Southern Pacific Company between Santa Monica and Los Angeles. In July,

1874, he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, beginning his studies in September of that year. He resigned in February, 1877, and returning to Los Angeles, spent six months with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Following that he was in the postal service, from which he resigned to become an employe of the First National Bank of Los Angeles in April, 1882. He left the First National to become secretary of the Los Angeles Savings Bank on August 1, 1887, and after that was consolidated with the Security Trust & Savings Bank in 1906 he became assistant secretary of the latter organization, later on becoming secretary. He was one of the valued officials of this prominent financial organization, and continued his work until February 1, 1920, when he resigned on account of ill health.

Mr. Caswell is a member of the Masonic Order, being a past commander of the Knights Templar Commandery, and is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He belongs to the Jonathan Club, the Sons of the Revolution and the Los Angeles County Pioneers.

On October 29, 1890, Mr. Caswell married Miss Cora L. Tubbs. Her father, George W. Tubbs, was born at Essex, near Burlington, Vermont, and was reared and educated there. As a young man he was impelled by the spirit of adventure and leaving home, went to New York, then out to the Mississippi Valley, spending some time in Iowa and Minnesota, and at Taylors Falls, Minnesota, married Louise Mobeck. They lived for a time at St. Paul and St. Cloud, and their only daughter, Cora L. Caswell, was born at St. Paul.

In 1866 Mr. Tubbs crossed the plains from St. Paul to Helena, Montana, Montana then being the scene of a notable gold rush. The rough conditions of frontier life prevailed everywhere in Montana and the northwest, and all travel was on horseback or by wagon, while among other dangers and difficulties to contend with were the Indians and wild animals. In 1867 the wife and daughter joined George W. Tubbs, coming up the Missouri River in a boat and several times the boat had to stop, being impeded by the herds of buffalo in the river. The family lived at Helena until 1870. In 1876 Miss Cora L. Tubbs was brought to Los Angeles to enter school, and in 1877 her parents joined her. Her father bought an orange orchard extending from Main to Charity, now Grand Avenue, and Twenty-third Street subsequently was cut through the land included in this orchard. The father of Mrs. Caswell died in 1916. In Los Angeles Mrs. Caswell attended Frambe's Academy, where the Homer Laughlin Building now stands in Los Angeles. When she came to the city there were only three car lines, one going to Boyle Heights, one from Pearl Street, through the city, crossing the river and out Downey Avenue in East Angeles, and one from the Temple Block in Washington to Figueroa and out past Jefferson to Agricultural Park. The operators of the car lines in those days were moved by the spirit of accommodation to their patrons, and on rainy days the conductors would carry the children over the puddles to the car, and frequently a car would be stopped to deliver a package or wait until some tardy passenger could get on board. Mrs. Caswell's mother is still living and resides in the Caswell home on South Westlake Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Caswell have one son, George Bradford Caswell, who was born December 29, 1891, and graduated from the University of California in 1915. He is now an orchardist in Ventura County, California. He married Ruth Johnson, daughter of Andrew and Lillias

Johnson, and a native daughter of California. Mrs. George B. Caswell is a graduate of the University of California. The third generation of the family is represented by two grandchildren, George Bradford Caswell, Jr., and Virginia Louise Caswell.

Louise Janin was reared and educated in San Francisco, made her debut in society and in art there, but attained the goal of every artist, recognition as a genius, after she had worked successfully in New York, London, and at last in Paris. There her work immediately became the storm center of a heated artistic controversy from which the young painter emerged as a creator of a new and original gendre of painting. Within a year she had received the bestowal of the ultimatum of artistic approval, in the purchase by the French government of one of her three paintings exhibited in the 1924 Paris Salon, to be hung in the greatest of all art galleries, the Louvre.

Louise Janin was born at Durham, New Hampshire, in 1892. Her father was a resident of New Orleans and was of French and Portuguese ancestry, and from him Louise inherited her artistic genuis. Her mother, who is now Mrs. Harry Mendell, of San Francisco, is of old New England stock, a descendant of Capt. Joseph Smith, who came over about 1630. From this side Miss Janin derives her strong will and business sense. Miss Janin's parents were married in California, and she received her early education in private schools at Santa Barbara. Later she attended an exclusive girls' finishing school at Stamford, Connecticut, and returning to San Francisco, after a brief social career gave herself wholly up to the pursuit of art. She attended the San Francisco Institute of Art, also took private instructions under Frank Van Sloun and William M. Chase, and while soundly trained in the fundamentals of the old classical school, she has always chosen as her own methods and subjects the oriental and the mystic and the philosophic. Some of her paintings were exhibited at the Palace of Fine Arts during the Exposition of 1916.

Miss Janin in 1921 went to New York and joined the artistic colony of Greenwich Village. Some of her first work was a series of illustrations for a poem by Louis Untermeyer in the Century Magazine. Later she went abroad and during her residence at Paris has been accorded that rarest of all distinctions above the successful painter, of being a prophet in art.

Joseph Earl Elliott. One of the most important features of our national life as pertaining to the conservation of natural resources is that pertaining to forest preservation. For the preservation of the forests the state of New York first instituted a Forest Commission in 1885, and since that time the matter has been brought before the general public through succeeding administrations in a manner that has made it a national issue. A national organization known as the American Forestry Association, composed of delegates from the various states, meets annually, and local or state associations have been formed in practically every state in the Union. One of the men who has been active in this commendable work for a number of years, and who has made his mark therein, is Joseph Earl Elliott, supervisor of the United States Forest Service at San Diego.

Mr. Elliott is a native Californian, born in the village of Grizzly Flat, Eldorado County, California, a son of Charles E. and Matilda (John-

son) Elliott. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Elliott, Captain Elliott, was born in Scotland and immigrated to the United States in a sailing vessel when a young man. After some time in this country he settled in Wisconsin as one of the real pioneers of that community. He served with the United States troops during the Mexican war, and during the Civil war raised for the Union army a full company, of which he was elected captain. When Wisconsin became too thickly settled to suit his fancy he pushed into Nebraska, making the journey by ox-teams, and took up United States government land at $1.25 per acre. There in the midst of innumerable buffalo and plentiful wild game of other sorts he succeeded in developing a farm on which he spent the remaining years of his life. He married a Miss Davis.

Charles E. Elliott was born in Wisconsin, but was only a child when taken by his parents to Nebraska, where he grew up in the midst of pioneer surroundings. It was but natural that he should develop a roving spirit and adventurous nature, and when only a young man went with others to the Black Hills of Dakota, through an Indian-infested country, and was in Montana in 1876 at the time of the great Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn. Greatly interested in mining, he made his way across the plains to California, where he prospected for a time, and then returned to Nebraska, where he married Matilda Johnson, now deceased, who was born in Christiania (now Orlo), Norway. With his bride he recrossed the plains with teams to the Golden State, settling in Eldorado County, where he was engaged in mining, and for a time lived at Grizzly Flat. He has been retired for some years, and makes his home with his sons. There were five children in the family: Lewis, Hattie, Charles, Dora and Joseph E.

After completing his course in the public schools Joseph Earl Elliott took a special course in engineering at Berkeley, and in 1908 commenced his career in the forestry service as a fire guard. He has been a continuous student of forestry, and his fidelity, acquired knowledge, executive capacity and general industry have served to gain him consecutive promotions to his present important and responsible position. He is one of the most valued and trusted men in the department, and has rendered splendid service in whatever capacity he has been called upon to fill.

In 1911 Mr. Elliott was united in marriage with Miss Anita J. Zimmerman, who was born in California, a daughter of Joseph and Marie Zimmerman, and to this union there have been born two children: Joseph Earl, Jr., and Mary Ann. Mr. Elliott is a member of Sonora Lodge No. 8, A. F. and A. M.; Sonora Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.; Sonora Commandery No 3, K. T., and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs also to the State and National Foresters Associations. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church.

Mrs. Sarah E. Lewis, of 631 North Lucerne Boulevard, Los Angeles, has lived in that California city since 1897. She came here with her husband, the late John C. Lewis, and their two children. Mrs. Lewis has an unusually successful record as a business woman, and has handled apartment houses and real estate with exceptional felicity.

She was born in Liverpool, England. Her father, Daniel White Margetts, was for many years a seafaring man in England, and brought his wife and family to America and settled in Chicago the year of the great fire in that city, 1871. He located in Chicago after a brief residence at Boston. Sarah Margetts was married in Chicago, in 1880,

to Mr. John C. Lewis, also a native of London, England, and of English ancestry.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis in 1883 moved out to Denver. They were among the pioneers of that city, going there the same year that the Leadville boom collapsed, and when commercial conditions generally were much depressed over the state. They bought a lot and built a small modern home, and in time Mr. Lewis had built up an extensive business in carpets, shades and upholstery.

After fifteen years in Denver Mr. and Mrs. Lewis came to Los Angeles, in 1897. Los Angeles then had a population of only 75,000, and buildings, customs and other conditions were more reminiscent of the pioneer days than of the modern era. Mrs. Lewis rented her first abode from Mr. Wesley Clark at the corner of Washington and Main streets. At that time there were no sidewalks on Washington Street. It was a two-story house which had been vacant some time, since it was regarded as too far out. Mrs. Lewis fixed up the property and through her enterprise she made her first real start in business. The old car barns and turntables were directly across the street. Later Chutes Park was built on the property and Mrs. Lewis was successful in renting her house. In 1902 they bought a piece of property at Pico and San Julian streets from Judge Silent, and in that home they remained for twenty-two years. Mrs. Lewis still owns the property, but in March, 1923, moved to 631 North Lucerne. Mr. Lewis died three weeks after their removal to the new home. The two children are Walter C. Lewis and Mrs. Ruth Lewis Pierce, the latter the wife of John A. Pierce, son of Alexander Pierce.

Mrs. Lewis was in the apartment house business for many years and showed a real genius in handling that type of business. She conducted the Gladstone and Symonette apartments, which were among the first apartment houses built on the east side. These properties she leased from Mrs. R. D. Habershem and Mrs. A. W. Stephens, conducting them in conjunction with her own. Mrs. Lewis made many other successful investments, but for several years has lived retired, her daghter and son-in-law making their home with her.

Her daughter, Mrs. Pierce, attended the old Los Angeles High School, is a graduate of the Sawyer Business College, and since her marriage has continued her education at the University of Southern California. The son, Walter Lewis, now resides at San Francisco. Mrs. Lewis has many pleasant recollections of Los Angeles as it was twenty-eight years ago, and she has an acquaintance with many of the old families of that day.

George H. Oakes is manager and editor of the Hayward Journal, the pioneer newspaper of that prosperous city of Alameda County. The Oakes family themselves are pioneers of California.

His grandfather, affectionately known as "Tony" Oakes, was a hotel man, and conducted some of the historic hotels in California in the early days. For some years he was proprietor of what was known as the Oakes Hotel in Hayward. The father of George H. Oakes was the late George Anthony Oakes, long a distinguished figure in the life and affairs of Hayward.

The Hayward Journal, the first paper established at Hayward, was founded in March, 1877, by Charles Cooledge, but soon passed into the hands of Frank M. Dallam. George A. Oakes acquired it in 1882, and gave it the best of his skill as an editor and business manager for nearly

forty-four years, achieving an almost unprecedented record as an editor connected with one paper in California. The Journal is probably the only paper in California among weekly publications with the ownership remaining in one family for such a length of time. George A. Oakes was born at Petaluma, California, and was brought to Hayward when a boy. He married Miss Emma Peterman, who survives him and is still the publisher of the Journal. Her father, Henry Peterman, was an early Californian, and was in the grocery business and postmaster at Mt. Eden, his daughter, Emma Peterman, being assistant postmaster for about ten years. She has been a very able newspaper woman and is a member of the American Pen Woman's Club and a member of the California Press Association.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Oakes carried the Hayward Journal through its years of trial and adversity, and laid for it the foundation of prosperity it now enjoys. Early in 1925 the Hayward Journal moved to its handsome new home, a concrete structure, with all the latest equipment for newspaper publication.

George H. Oakes was born and reared at Hayward, graduating from grammar and high school there, and also attended the University of California. He has been identified with the Journal since early youth, the only interruption to his service coming when he founded the Livermore Journal, building it up to a prosperous newspaper before he sold it. He is now half owner with his mother in the Hayward Journal.

Claudius Anderson Adams. The subject of this sketch was born on September 3, 1880, on the family farm of his parents, James Henry Adams and wife, Elizabeth Parker, in Taylors Township, Wilson County, North Carolina, the youngest of a family of five children.

The Parkers had been influential residents and property owners in the community for some four or five generations, having come to this country originally from England, and his maternal grandmother was a Winstead, that branch of the family having some several generations before come from Scotland.

The Adams branch of the family was likewise some three or four generations old in the community, having come originally from England to Virginia, and from Virginia to North Carolina. His paternal grandmother was also a Winstead, of Scotch descent, but no kin to the maternal grandmother.

The parents of Mr. Adams and their forebears had been Methodists for generations, but his oldest brother while quite young joined the Baptist Church and prepared for and entered the Baptist ministry, and thereupon the family joined the Baptist Church, and the subject of this sketch was therefore raised partly in the Methodist and partly in the Baptist Church during his formative period. He is, however, not a communicant in any church. He was educated in the public schools of Wilson County, and at Oakridge Institute, from which he graduated in 1900.

After leaving school he was employed and engaged in the mercantile business in Spring Hope, North Carolina, but went West in 1902, finally locating in San Bernardino, California, and entered the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company.

From the beginning of his work with the railroad company he took an active interest in the subject of organized labor, and was one of the

organizers of the Santa Fe System in the Federated Shop Crafts, and was chairman of the executive board from 1918 until 1920.

He also became interested in various phases of labor industries and helped organize the Union Co-Operative Association in San Bernardino, by which the members of the labor organization could obtain their groceries and other supplies on the co-operative plan, and was president of it from 1918 to 1923.

In order for labor to control its pro rata part of the liquid assets of the community, he became interested in banking, and acquired for himself and his associates in the labor unions the control of the San Bernardino Valley Bank in 1922, and likewise acquired the control of the Bank of Needles and the Bank of Barstow in 1923, and the First National Bank of Bakersfield in 1924, and was one of the organizers of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles in 1924, which has since become the Peoples National Bank. He also helped to organize in 1924 the Peoples Mortgage Company, and in 1925, the Lincoln Building & Loan Company, and in 1926 the Lincoln Holding Company, all of Los Angeles, California. All these financial institutions have had a phenomenal success, and are controlled by labor and the sympathizers of the labor organizations, the main purpose being to finance the various projects for the members of the labor unions so that organized labor can have the benefit, power and use of its pro rata part of the liquid assets of the community to enable organized labor as such to be active in the constructive work of the community.

Mr. Adams is at present an inactive vice president of the San Bernardino Valley Bank, an active vice president of the Peoples National Bank of Los Angeles, and the active president of the Lincoln Holding Company.

His home is 236 South Carondolet Street, Los Angeles, California, where he lives with his attractive and devoted daughter and only child, Miss Thelma Adams, her mother having died many years ago.

Mr. Adams has also been active in political affairs, and was chairman of the Non-Partisan Political Committee in the Eleventh Congressional District of California from 1915 until 1924.

But his heart, mind and soul are devoted to the cause of organized labor, and that fact is the key to and explanation of his activities in all other matters mentioned.

Alonzo Bradford is one of the oldest American residents of Hayward, having been identified with that part of Alameda County community for more than half a century. He has been an earnest and straightforward citizen and business man, and also has the honor of having served the Union as a soldier at the time of the Civil war.

Alonzo Bradford was born in Madison County, Iowa, December 9, 1841, son of Albert and Laura (Phillips) Bradford. Both the Bradford and Phillips family are of English ancestry, and some of his forefathers came over at the time of the Mayflower.

Alonzo Bradford was an Iowa boy who volunteered at the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, joining the army as a private, and was subsequently promoted to corporal. He was in the service four years, participating in five bitter engagements, but was wounded only once. His longest march was fifty-three miles.

After the war he remained in the middle west several years, but in 1873 came to California, and his home has been at Hayward since June

3d of that year. Mr. Bradford engaged in construction work, and for many years carried on a business not only in his immediate locality but extending over a large territory around San Francisco Bay.

For many years he was active in public affairs, and was postmaster of Hayward under the administration of President Harrison and also under President McKinley. He has been town trustee, school trustee and mayor of Hayward, and he is the last surviving charter member of Masonic Lodge No. 243, having been treasurer of that lodge for eighteen years.

Mr. Bradford married, in 1865, Miss Mary Glasscock. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1915, and their married companionship was prolonged five years more, until dissolved by death on October 1, 1920. Mr. Bradford in March, 1924, married at Seattle, Washington, Mary Wenrich, of Waterloo, Indiana. The two daughters of his first marriage, Florence and Grace, died in childhood.

Harry Bradford, present postmaster of Hayward, acquired his education in the local schools there. He spent most of his life since reaching the age of twenty-one in the Hayward post office. During the World war he entered the army air service, holding the rank of first lieutenant. In 1922 he was appointed postmaster of Hayward, and is giving a very capable administration of that office.

He is a member of the American Legion, Native Sons of the Golden West, is a Mason and Rotarian, and a republican in politics.

Paul J. Sepulveda is one of the younger representatives of one of the most illustrious families of old Spain in Southern California. He is in the real estate business, and his home has always been at Los Angeles.

He was born in that city, December 17, 1881, son of Andronico Sepulveda and Clotilde de la Guerra Sepulveda. Andronico Sepulveda was a brother of the distinguished Judge Ygnacio Sepulveda. The record of the Sepulveda family runs through all California history. Andronico, as well as his brother, Judge Ygnacio, was well known in old Mexico as well as in Southern California. Both became interested in Mexican properties, and Ygnacio served as United States consul in Mexico City for a number of years. Andronico died while on a business trip in Mexico. In his early years he had been county recorder of Los Angeles County at the same time that his brother Ygnacio was county judge. These brothers married sisters, members of the famous family of de la Guerra. The City of Santa Barbara is practically a monument to the de la Guerra family, which at one time owned all the land in that section.

Paul J. Sepulveda was reared in Los Angeles, graduated from St. Vincent's College, and his business career has been largely identified with real estate. He has been interested in a number of large land transactions in Mexico and has turned a large amount of capital investment from Southern California into Mexican lands. His business has made him an extensive traveler over Mexico and has brought him the acquaintance of many Mexican officials and citizens of prominence in that republic.

He married Miss Mary McGann, daughter of M. J. and Edna (Eldred) McGann. Her grandfather was a master of languages from Dublin College, had a fluent command of seven different languages, and on coming to America settled at Pittsburgh, where he established a school of languages. Mrs. Sepulveda's maternal grandfather was Oliver

Eldred, who came to California in 1849 with a party of men from Michigan. He was injured while prospecting, and quick consumption developed and he died in less than a year. Mrs. Paul Sepulveda was educated in St. Mary's Academy at Pittsburgh and came to California to live with her sister. In 1902 her mother joined them, and she also has two brothers, Eugene T. McGann and William F. McGann. Her sister, Edna, is the wife of T. F. Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Sepulveda have three children, Clotilde, Herlinda, and a son, Ygnacio, all attending school at Los Angeles.

W. Otto Emerson, of Haywards, eminent ornithologist, floriculturist and artist, has been a resident of California since 1870, coming to the state when a young man and when his "natural expectation of life," based on the judgment of physicians, was a very small part of the thirty-nine years he has since lived, and not only lived but made himself a source of valuable service and inspiration.

His companion in his home at Haywards is his venerable mother, now past ninety years of age, and herself a personality with a remarkable life time of experience. She is Mrs. Cora M. Crowell, who was born at Rochester, New York, in 1836, and when six years of age went with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Jackson, to Chicago. Chicago was then a small city only recently incorporated as a city after years of status as a village and previously as Fort Dearborn. Her father was appointed United States land commissioner in northern Illinois. Mrs. Crowell spent a number of years of her early life on the family farm in McHenry County, some miles west of Chicago, where a friend of the family was the famous chief Black Hawk, who had led his warriors in a futile attempt to disperse the white settlements in 1832. Mrs. Crowell on account of the prominent political and social position of her father came to enjoy acquaintance with many famous characters in Illinois during the ante-bellum period, including Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. She is one of the few persons living who can claim a personal friendship with Lincoln. He was not infrequently a guest at the Jackson home while on speaking or legal visits to the northern part of the state, and a number of times she sat on his knee.

Mrs. Crowell came to California in 1870, and has lived for many years in Alameda County, on Foothill Boulevard. Besides her son Otto Emerson she has a daughter, Dr. Lu Ella Cool, of San Francisco, well known in newspaper and club circles.

While Mrs. Crowell spent many years of her life on the frontier, she has read deeply and studied and enjoyed an appreciation of the beautiful things, including art, and in 1890 she accompanied her son to Paris and while there was matron of the American Art Students Girls' Home.

W. Otto Emerson while in Paris studied two years under such men as Constant, Lefebvre, Bouguereau and Meissonier. Otto Emerson since his return to California has painted many subjects of California landscapes. At the same time he has allowed his activities and interests to range wide and free, so that he is one of the renowned naturalists of the west. Through many years of labor and study he has collected western birds, comprising a monumental collection that not long ago became the property of the California Academy of Sciences. This collection, numbering over six thousand of every known species on the coast, is now on exhibition in the Golden Gate Museum in San Francisco. He has long enjoyed the distinction of having been designated by a department

of the government as a bird collector and as an observer of bird life in various phases.

His chief commercial occupation for some years has been the growing of daffodils. He has become known as the "Daffodil King," and has had in his nursery over two million daffodil plants, comprising acres. Mr. Emerson is a charter member of the San Francisco School of Fine Arts and is a life member of the Cooper Ornithological Club of California.

Charles Axel Smith, who died at his home in Berkeley December 9, 1925, was one of the dominant men in the industrial affairs of the northwest for many years, particularly as a lumber man. While he had lived at Berkeley for a number of years, his constructive interests were centered around the Coos Bay district of Oregon, and still earlier in Minnesota.

He was born in Sweden, December 11, 1852, and was fourteen years of age when he came with his father and older sister to America. He grew up at Minneapolis, and was employed in the home of Governor John S. Pillsbury, who took a great interest in the boy and allowed him to attend school in the intervals of his work. He was in the public schools of Minneapolis in 1868-69, and in 1872-73 studied at the University of Minnesota. He worked in the Pillsbury Hardware Store at Minneapolis until 1878, when with the financial aid of the governor he engaged at Herman, Minnesota, in the grain and farm implement business, opening in addition a retail lumber yard. The business was conducted as C. A. Smith & Company, he and Mr. Pillsbury being equal partners. The business prospered and retail yards were opened at several other towns. Mr. Smith laid the foundation of his permanent business success during those years. In 1884 Mr. Smith joined with Governor Pillsbury in lumber manufacturing, establishing the C. A. Smith Lumber Company. In 1897 Mr. Smith bought Governor Pillsbury's interests, and he rapidly extended his logging and milling operations until he had the first all band mill and one of the largest mills in the world, his plant covering eighty acres, with a cut as high as 156,000,000 feet in six and a half months sawing season.

As the timber interests were cleaned up in Minnesota Mr. Smith invested heavily in Oregon forests, entering the Coos Bay district about 1902. His timber holdings extended over a wide territory, including some in northern and central California, comprising about 300,000 acres of timber land. In 1907 he started the construction of a plant at Marshfield, completing it in 1908. The Marshfield plant was then the largest and most modern saw mill in the world. Mr. Smith was one of the progressive and far sighted men in the lumber industry. With other associates he developed the band-gang saws and other features, and at Marshfield he conceived and put in operation the sling-package system of loading and unloading lumber. He developed the great distributing yard for his products at Oakland and Bay Point in California. Mr. Smith was vice president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and a member of its Board of Governors, and was an officer and director in the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, now known as the Northern Pine Manufacturers Association. He was a republican and was a presidential elector in 1896, and in 1900 a delegate to the National Republican Convention. He served as Swedish Consul at Minnesota, and in recognition to the Swedish government and its people of his service

he was the first American citizen to be created a commander of the Order of Vasa, second class.

The late Charles A. Smith was not only one of the ablest men of his generation in solving the great technical and industrial problems of the lumber industry, but also showed marvelous ability in handling men and in developing men, so that many owed their start to his kindly assistance. He gave generously of his great wealth to many causes. His greatest interest was in furthering the education opportunity and educational institutions.

Mr. Smith married, February 14, 1878, Miss Johanna, a daughter of Olof and Kajsa (Larson) Anderson. Olof Anderson, as a member of the Riksdag, was one of the three sponsors of the First General Educational Bill of Sweden.

Mr. Smith is survived by his widow and five children. The oldest son, Oscar, was accidentally killed in 1896, at the age of seventeen. The surviving children are: Nann, wife of Frederick A. Warner, and mother of two children, named Elizabeth and Eric; Adeline, wife of Capt. Edward A. Everts, retired, U. S. A., and mother of two children, Edward and Johanna; Myrtle, wife of Philip M. Rogers, of Honolulu, and mother of a daughter, Joan; Vernon A., who graduated from Yale University (Sheffield) in 1911, and is married and has one child, Jean Parry; and Carroll W. Smith, of Diablo, California, who also graduated from Yale University (Sheffield), in 1915, and is married and has two children, Charles A. and Marcia W.

The Merriman School for Girls. Among the distinguished educational institutions which are contributing to the betterment and higher culture of California, one which stands among the foremost in its special field is the Merriman School for Girls, a boarding and day school located at Oakland.

Inspired by the influence of a noble mother, whom she lost before she had completed her education, Miss Mira C. Merriman dedicated her life to the building of "A school of character that builds character" to stand as a monument to the memory of that mother, who had traveled widely and was deeply interested in girls and young women.

Miss Merriman specialized in elementary and kindergarten work, taking the training for the latter in Grace Barnard's Kindergarten Training School.

In 1912 a high school was organized under the supervision of Miss Ida Body. Miss Body proved herself as efficient in high school management as Miss Merriman in the lower school. The two women became devoted to each other and to the cause. This devotion has been the most important element in the realization of Miss Merriman's dream.

Spurred by the demand of parents for a wholesome natural life for their daughters, the gradual unfolding of the dream revealed "The Merriman School for Girls," with its well-equipped buildings for residence and school purposes.

The infection of this spirit of cooperation and good fellowship prevails in the faculty and pervades the class work and student activities.

The first school building was erected at 614 Eldorado Avenue in 1904.

A new era opened in the life of the school in 1921 when the principals received the resident pupils into their own specially designed new school home, a grey cement structure, trimmed in soft moss green—of old English

architecture, with its characteristic sharp gables and many-paned windows. This building is located at 597 Eldorado Avenue.

In 1925 the school building at 614 Eldorado Avenue was remodeled and enlarged into a spacious up-to-date structure with a fine assembly hall and attractive class rooms.

The Merriman School for Girls, which has been termed "A School of Simplicity" in describing its social life and curriculum, is distinctively a school of standards of scholarship which make the slighting of work unpopular, standards of courtesy singularly refreshing in contrast with those too often found among the so-called younger set in our social life, standards of dress which inspire each pupil to develop her individual style, but which quickly impress upon the occasional over-dressed girl the absurdity of her appearance and makes her anxious to imitate the quiet, good taste of her schoolmates. In every phase of each student's development Miss Merriman and Miss Body aim to aid her to realize her distinct personality, and foster no plan which would tend to make over all girls to a set pattern.

Not more than twenty are received in the school home, so that at all times each feels herself a member of a family, never a unit in an institution or a cog in a machine.

Student body meetings are conducted in strict accordance with the most precise parliamentary usage. A bazaar is given in December and plays in April. Committees of the student body plan and carry out, with the assistance of the faculty, the social activities of the school. As a preparation for lives of usefulness the girls are encouraged to devote some portion of their time to social service. The department of physical training offers both corrective and aesthetic exercises, adapted to the needs and tastes of the individual pupil.

The school is fully accredited to the University of California, Stanford University and Mills College. The principals are women of splendid intellect, broad and comprehensive education and many graces and social attainments. Miss Merriman is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Oakland Forum, the National Educational Association, the Kindergarten Club of Oakland, and a former charter member of the Soroptomist Club. Her religious faith is that of the Congregational Church. Miss Body is a member of the American Association of University Women, the National Education Association and the University of California Alumni Association. Her religious faith is that of the Episcopal Church. Resident pupils attend sabbath school and church services.

Robert Glass Cleland, professor of history in Occidental College, and one of the recognized authorities on the history of the southwest, has been a resident of California since early boyhood.

He was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, February 19, 1885, son of Robert W. and Sallie Steele (Glass) Cleland. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were all Presbyterian ministers. His great-grandfather was one of the most noted leaders of that church in Kentucky during the first half of the nineteenth century. The father of Sallie Steele Glass was a Kentucky physician. Her great-grandfather was General Benjamin Logan, a celebrated Kentucky pioneer and soldier, a contemporary of Daniel Boone.

Robert Glass Cleland after the common schools acquired his higher education in Occidental College, graduating from Occidental Academy

in 1903 and took the A. B. degree at Occidental College in 1907. He then went east, attending Princeton University, where he received his A. B. degree in 1909 and his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1912. He then returned to Occidental College, being instructor in history and economics in 1912-13, was made associate professor of history and then professor of history and head of the history department. He is also dean of men and incumbent of the Norman Bridge Chair of Hispanic-American Relations. Doctor Cleland is the author of a history of California, The American Period, and of a volume entitled One Hundred Years of the Monroe Doctrine. He was editor of the Mexican Year Book of 1920-21 and 1922-24. He has also been a contributor to the American Review of Reviews, Atlantic Monthly, Foreign Affairs and other periodicals, and was sometime president of the Pacific Coast branch of the American Historical Association.

During the World war he served with the rank of captain in the American Red Cross. He is a democrat, a Presbyterian and a member of the San Gabriel Country Club, and of the Bell-Air Country Club. Doctor Cleland married at Berkeley, California, in 1913, Miss Muriel Guy Stewart, daughter of George and Ruth K. Stewart. They have two sons, Robert Stewart and George Horace Cleland.

Samuel C. Evans, who located at Riverside in 1877, interested himself primarily in solving the problems of water and irrigation, and in this as in other ways was one of the founders of the permanent prosperity of that attractive southern California city and its surrounding territory. He was a pioneer whom the community of Riverside delights to honor, and before his death two of his sons were carrying on the work he had begun. Samuel C. Evans, Jr., has proved a worthy son of a worthy father, and for a number of years has held the office of mayor of Riverside.

Samuel Cary Evans, Sr., was born at Fort Defiance, Williams County, Ohio, in 1823. His father, John Evans, was a prominent physician. In 1840 the family removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where Samuel C. Evans, upon the death of his father in 1845, took over the business. He was active in merchandising and banking at Fort Wayne, and helped build one of the railways leading from that city. He finally closed out all his business interests in the east and in 1877 located at Riverside. He was then in the prime of life, but during the next fifteen years he needed all his resources and experience in coping with the difficulties of a new and untried field. He at once purchased a one-half interest in ten thousand acres and with his associates started construction on what is known as the lower canal to develop water for the acreage. Mr. Evans organized the Riverside Land & Irrigating Company and for many years was its president. Eventually this company secured control of the water system of Riverside and expanded that system in every possible direction. During the early years, however, the company was beset by law suits and other complications, and a large part of the energies of this pioneer were used up in the solution of the difficulties. At the same time he took an active part in everything pertaining to the best future interests of Riverside, and money was contributed liberally wherever needed not only from the institutions and corporations he represented but one of his own means, and through the leadership he gave and the cooperation of others the modern Riverside of today was founded. He was president of the Arlington Railway, of the Loring Opera House, a director in the Riverside Water Company, a stockholder in the Riverside Gas & Electric Light Company,

and in other organizations. He was among the first to put acreage in oranges, lemons and grapes.

Samuel C. Evans, Sr., was an active republican, was a charter member of Riverside Lodge of Odd Fellows and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1902, when nearly eighty years of age. His sons are Samuel C. Evans, Jr., and Pliny T. Evans.

Samuel C. Evans, Jr., was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, November 22, 1866. He was educated in public schools at Riverside, graduated in 1889 from the University of the Pacific at San Jose and for one year studied law, his plan being to complete his legal education in the Harvard Law School. About that time, his father meeting with an accidental injury, and being partially disabled for active work, the son gave up a professional career and after graduating from the university at San Jose returned to Riverside and with his brother took entire charge of his father's business, including a ranch with three hundred acres in oranges and lemons and one hundred acres in raisin grapes. For over thirty years Mr. Evans has been one of the prominent ranchers of Riverside County, growing citrus fruits, engaged in general farming and stock raising, and has handled a successful real estate business. He became president of the Riverside Land & Irrigating Company founded by his father, and with all these business cares and responsibilities found time for a busy routine of public service.

He was president of the Freeholders Charter Board and was elected first mayor under the city charter of Riverside, serving five years. He was a member of the Riverside County Highway Commission when concrete roads were built, this new era in highway construction beginning in 1914. He also served on the Board of Education twelve years and he represented the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, Riverside and Imperial counties, in the Legislature for the term 1917-21. He is a member and in 1921 was president of the California League of Municipalities and has been a delegate to county and state republican conventions. During the World war he was chairman of the "Four Minute Men" of Riverside County and chairman of the Second District Exemption Board, with headquarters at Bakersfield. In 1906, as the official representative of his family, he gave an eleven acre tract of land as an addition to the Riverside Park facilities. The conditions of the gift provided it should be used as an athletic park and the city government has given it the official title of Evans Athletic Park. It provides ample grounds for baseball, track and other athletic games and sports, and the management of the park is under three commissioners, two of them members of the school board. Through the original conditions of the gifts all pupils of public schools are admitted to exhibitions and contests in the park free of charge. Later he gave the thirty-five acres now covered by Lake Evans as an additional park area.

Mr. S. C. Evans, Jr., is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi college fraternity, is a Knights Templar Mason and Shriner, and he and his family are members of the Congregational Church. He married Miss Mary Southworth at Stockton, California, daughter of H. O. Southworth, an early settler of that city. The two sons of their marriage are: Errol S. Evans, who graduated from Stanford University, is an electrical and mechanical engineer; he married Alva S. Greenwalt, of San Jose: and Wayne, who graduated from the Riverside High School and is a junior at Pomona College.

HERBERT GEORGE WYLIE. Ability to solve the tremendous material and technical problems involved in the production, storage, handling and marketing of petroleum has made Herbert George Wylie one of the outstanding figures in the petroleum world, a man upon whom destiny has placed responsibilities greater than those bestowed upon kings and emperors in past ages. Mr. Wylie began his business career in California some forty years ago, and is still a Californian by choice, though his activities make him well known in Mexico, New York and other important centers.

He was born in Dublin, Ireland, October 20, 1867, son of Rev. John B. and Jane (McBride) Wylie. His father left a successful business to take up the work of religion, and for half a century was prominent as a preacher at Belfast.

Herbert George Wylie finished his education in the Royal Belfast Institute of Ireland. In 1886, at the age of nineteen, he came to the United States, and for a time was with the real estate firm of William C. Wilson & Company at St. Louis. In 1887 he came to San Diego, then enjoying a building and development boom. He planted 160 acres of lemons and oranges, and supervised this property for about six years. In 1893 he removed to Los Angeles, where he had a brief partnership relation with J. S. Maltman in contract drilling in the Los Angeles oil fields. His experience, for himself and with others, involved the bringing in of a number of early producers. In 1898 he was attracted to the Bakersfield oil district and became one of the partners in the Petroleum Development Company of Bakersfield, acting as its superintendent until the property was sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company in 1902. This company was the first to interest the railroads of the Pacific Coast in oil as a source of fuel for locomotives. In August, 1902, Mr. Wylie went to Mexico to take charge of the Mexican Petroleum Company of California and Mexico as general superintendent. As superintendent, responsible executive and master of all the material resources and labor problems Mr. Wylie deserves the chief credit in the development of probably the greatest petroleum property in the world. The properties of the Mexican Petroleum Company and its subsidiary, the Huasteca Petroleum Company, are in that part of Mexico adjacent to the Port of Tampico. In this unrivaled field Mr. Wylie proved himself master of men and master of the forces of nature as well. The company had only three wells in operation when he took charge. Backed by the almost unlimited capital of the Doheny group of operators, he was soon bringing in one big well after another. He was soon made general manager of the entire company. In 1906 the Huasteca Petroleum Company was organized, with Mr. Wylie as vice president and general manager in addition to his responsibilities with the parent concern. Later he was given power of attorney over all the Doheny interests in Mexico, estimated conservatively at a value of over $80,000,000. With that organization of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, Mr. Wylie was made vice president and general manager of the corporation and its many subsidiaries, and on June 16, 1922, became president and general manager. He has also served as president of the Caloric Company, an organization distributing petroleum in Brazil, has been president of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, managing director of the British Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, a director in the American Oil Fields Company of Los Angeles, and a stockholder in the National Gas Company of Mexico and the American Petroleum Company of Los Angeles.

The Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, brought in some of the greatest gushers in all the history of petroleum. A gusher is a result of the generosity of nature. Men frequently have lost much of this generosity by being unable to control and conserve the tremendous flow of oil. Millions of barrels of oil were lost from one well on the Tuxpan River. The unique achievement of Mr. Wylie came from his resourcefulness in handling and conserving immensity of production. The great No. 7 well at Casiano, Mexico, came in at sixty thousand barrels a day, a quantity rivaling that of the Tuxpan well, but Mr. Wylie devised a capping valve that confined the gusher so that its flow could be perfectly controlled in spite of its pressure of more than 280 pounds to the square inch. Well No. 6 was almost equally large, and its flow was handled without the waste of a barrel. Only secondary was the problem of mastering storage and marketing. These problems required operations on a gigantic scale and in one of the most difficult countries in the world. Mr. Wylie accomplished the task in a spectacular manner. Thousands of men were thrown into the work of construction, five parallel pipe lines being laid from the field to the Port of Tampico, one of the lines being constructed while wells No. 6 and 7 were being drilled.

A full account of Mr. Wylie's participation in these achievements belongs to a general history of the petroleum industry. A few paragraphs taken from a correspondent's account published in one of the daily newspapers are worthy of quotation:

"Within the shadows of the crumbling temples and pyramids of a former civilization, whose relics down there in Vera Cruz today offer a fascinating puzzle to archaeologists, a new chapter in the history of Mexico has been started. In a way, the story of modern Egypt, with its ruined temples and pyramids, fits that particular part of Mexico where Los Angeles men are directing the country's awakening and bringing about a revival of the industry and thrift, intelligence and enterprise, represented by the architectural triumphs, the ruins of which are now the monuments of that civilization that perished hundreds and perhaps thousands of years ago.

"More effective than treaty or standing army in preserving the peace and tranquility of Mexico are such enterprises as that of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd. Steady employment, fair compensation and regular pay days appeal just as strongly to the native Mexican as to the native of the United States.

"Insurrections thrive on discontent, and during the recent revolution in Mexico it was demonstrated that, thanks to the development activities of the Mexican Petroleum, Ltd., there was no discontent among the native population in the zone of the company's operations. During the revolution the only army in that district was a peaceful army, commanded by that great industrial general, Herbert G. Wylie. That army, equipped with the weapons of industry, fought with the jungle for a right of way for the company's railroad and pipelines, fought and conquered the great oil gushers until they were made captive and peaceful factors in the new life of the region."

At Los Angeles Mr. Wylie has a home at 17 Chester Place, and he also maintains a home at Santa Barbara, California, having just recently sold his Long Island home. He is a republican, member of the Presbyterian Church, belongs to the California and Athletic Clubs of Los Angeles, the Bankers, Athletic, New York Riding and Winged Foot Golf Clubs of New York.

Howard Leland Rivers, a California native son, was for many years a prominent merchant of Los Angeles, being one of the principals in the Rivers Brothers Company, which developed a wholesale produce business unsurpassed in volume by any similar concern in the west.

Howard Leland Rivers was born at San Jose, California, July 27, 1871, son of Henry and Amanda (Schell) Rivers. Howard L. Rivers is a descendant in the fifth generation from Henry Rivers, who in 1760 was living in Caversham, London. He married Elizabeth Gold. Their oldest son, Richard Rivers, was born in Caversham in 1795. Richard Rivers married Mary Sherwin. Six children were born to them in England. With these children they crossed the ocean in November, 1823, and were among the first settlers at Woodstock, Canada. Their second son, Henry Rivers, was born in England and was a small child when brought to Canada. He married Amanda Schell, a native of Canada and a descendant of John Christian Schell, who came from Baden Baden, Germany, about 1755 and settled in the Mohawk Valley of New York. Later the Schell family moved to Canada. Henry Rivers came with his wife to California on the steamer Northern Light, crossing the Isthmus, and for a time he followed his trade as a carpenter at San Francisco, later lived at Redwood City, and in 1865 located at San Jose. He was employed in the construction of the State Normal School at San Jose when he died in 1871. He was survived by six children, four sons and two daughters, Howard L. being six months of age. The widowed mother in this situation was beset with many problems in making provision for her family, and by her self sacrifice earned the lasting gratitude of her children and descendants. She died in Los Angeles April 5, 1915, at the age of eighty-four. The children are: Thaddeus J., a retired resident of Los Angeles; Mrs. D. K. Edwards, who died in Los Angeles December 12, 1898, leaving a daughter, now the wife of J. R. Pinkham, of Beverly; Mrs. J. B. Radford, of Los Angeles; Harry A., who died at San Jose in 1881; Ernest B. and Howard L., who comprised the Rivers Brothers Company and were the only two of the children born in California, the others being natives of Canada.

Howard Leland Rivers attended public school at San Jose and also at Los Angeles, finishing a course in Woodbury's Business College in the latter city. While attending school for two years he carried newspapers. At that time the Los Angeles Times office stood on the site of the present Federal Building at High and Temple streets. For two years he also worked in the office of the Abstract Title Insurance Company under the late Frank Gibson. The company had its offices at the corner of New High and Franklin streets in the old court house, which stood on the site of the old Bullard Block which recently was razed to make way for the new Civic Center of Los Angeles. After his business college course he was employed by the firm of Stearn & Goodwin at Fullerton until 1889. In that year he became associated with his brother, Ernest B., in the firm of Rivers Brothers Company, conducting a retail grocery at Temple and Broadway. They expanded the business by the purchase of other stores and developed it to the point where they required fifty delivery wagons. In 1904 this retail business was sold and in that year they bought the Keystone Produce Company, retaining that name, but at the same time incorporating the Rivers Brothers Company, of which Howard L. Rivers became vice president.

Mr. Rivers has been an interested participant in the social and civic life of his community. He is a republican, member of the Los Angeles

Athletic Club, City Club, Surf and Sand Club at Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and Immanuel Presbyterian Church.

He and his family reside in one of the beautiful sections of Los Angeles at 414 South Irving Boulevard. He married in Los Angeles, June 30, 1902, Miss Edith Field, daughter of E. S. and Sarah M. (Hubbard) Field. She was born in Indianapolis and was brought to California when about ten years of age. Her father, E. S. Field, now living retired, was for many years active in politics in Los Angeles County and served as county supervisor. Mrs. Rivers' mother died in 1920. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Rivers is Elizabeth F., who was born and reared in Los Angeles.

Thomas J. Hayes. Any community is fortunate in having a citizen of such public spirit and loyalty as Thomas J. Hayes. Judge Hayes has been a resident of San Diego forty years. In that time the pendulum of economic conditions has walked back and forth several times, but whether times have been good or ill Judge Hayes has been unwavering in his faith of the ultimate great destiny of this great city.

He was born on a farm near Sardinia, in Brown County, Ohio, March 4, 1850, a son of Abiel Hayes, a native of New York State, and grandson of Warren Hayes, who moved from New York to Ohio, becoming a pioneer in Brown County and establishing a family there that had many conspicuous members. Abiel Hayes in 1854 left Ohio and moved to McLean County, Illinois, where he acquired a tract of land, improving a farm in what is now the rich Illinois corn belt. His last years were spent in southern Illinois. He married Mary Kennedy, a native of Virginia, where her father was a planter and slave owner.

Thomas J. Hayes was one of seven children. He attended rural schools in Illinois, worked on a farm, but at the age of seventeen broke his leg and did not farm any after that. At the age of twenty-one he took up the study of law. When he was twenty-three years old he moved out to Crawford County, Kansas, locating at Cherokee, where he soon achieved a good practice as an attorney. He later served as a member of the City Council and as county attorney in Hiawatha, Brown County, Kansas. It was for reasons of health that he eventually sought a new climatic environment in California. He arrived at San Diego September 28, 1885. The next spring he went back to Kansas for a visit, but returned to San Diego and has since been permanently identified with that city. He experienced the great boom and subsequent collapse during the years from 1885, and he proved his optimism when, contrary to the opinion of many that the city was doomed, he prophesied a population of fifty thousand inhabitants. He organized the California Association of Western Correspondence, including one hundred members, and was elected president of the association. Each member was pledged to write a letter to the home paper in the east setting forth as best he could the merits of San Diego. The effect of this campaign was one of the factors in the rapid rise of San Diego to a population of fifty thousand. After that the estimate was put at 150,000. Judge Hayes in 1911 prepared a paper giving sixteen reasons why San Diego should become the largest city of the Pacific Coast. This article he copyrighted under the title of The New York City of the Pacific Coast. Judge Hayes was the first to advocate the bonding of the city for one million dollars to carry out the San Diego Exposition. Through all the years he has written articles for publication and delivered numerous addresses on important public questions. In 1917 he started

newspaper day, interesting newspaper men all over the state, and in October of that year every paper throughout the state issued an extra calling the attention of the readers to the advantages of life in California. These papers were sent out and read by millions throughout the United States and Canada, and greatly stimulated growth of population in succeeding years. That custom has been followed each year since.

Judge Hayes for many years was active in the real estate business. For six years he held the office of city judge. He has taken part in a number of republican party campaigns.

He married, July 31, 1877, Ella S. Herbert, a native of New Salem, Pennsylvania. Her father, Lynn Herbert, son of John and Delilah (Baumgardner) Herbert, was born on a farm in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was well educated, was a teacher for several years, and after removing to Hiawatha, Kansas, served several years as justice of the peace. He married Jane Roberts, who was born at Elmira, New York. Her father, David Roberts, was a native of Massachusetts, was a graduate of Williams College, lived for several years at Elmira, New York, and then moved to Virginia, and from there to Pennsylvania. He was a practicing physician. He was one of the founders of the republican party in Pennsylvania and was a delegate to the historic convention in Chicago in 1860, and cast his ballot for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have one son, Herbert M.

Myron T. Gilmore came to San Diego in 1883 and has been continuously identified with the banking business. He is president of the San Diego Trust and Savings Bank.

Mr. Gilmore was born at Dedham, in Hancock County, Maine, January 11, 1847, son of Tyrrell and Mary (Pearl) Gilmore, and grandson of David Gilmore and a lineal descendant of one of two brothers, John and James, who came to America in early Colonial times. David Gilmore was a farmer and spent all his life in Penobscot County, Maine. Tyrrell Gilmore was in the lumber business, buying standing timber, chiefly hemlock, and rafting the logs down the lakes to the mills. Later he engaged in business getting out blocks to make lasts for boots and shoes, and sold his products in Boston. He also owned a farm in Dedham and spent his last years there. His wife, Mary Pearl, was born in Essex County, Massachusetts, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Spafford) Pearl. She died in 1888.

Myron T. Gilmore, one of a family of six children, received his early advantages in rural schools, also attended the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, and at the age of fourteen began an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade and worked at it while not in school. In 1865, at the age of eighteen, he joined the Fifteenth Maine Infantry and saw some of the activities of war in the Carolinas and Georgia. After the war he engaged in merchandising at Dedham and remained in business until about 1882.

On coming to California in 1883 Mr. Gilmore located at San Diego, then a town of about 2,500 inhabitants. For a time he was employed as bookkeeper in the First National Bank, and in April, 1889, he helped organize the San Diego Savings Bank, of which he was the first cashier. This is now the San Diego Trust and Savings Bank, and he has served it as cashier, vice president and president from the beginning and has helped it grow into one of the largest institutions of the kind in Southern California.

Mr. Gilmore is a past commander of the San Diego Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and has been generously identified with many organizations and movements in the city. He is a member of the First Congregational Church. He married, April 8, 1886, at San Diego, Mrs. Mary Parker Spofford, who was born in Essex County, Massachusetts, daughter of John L. and Sarah Parker. Mrs. Gilmore died in 1918. Mr. Gilmore's home is now presided over by his niece, Miss Alice Parker.

William John Mossholder. The lawyers who have come to the front in California are largely men of originality who have pioneered the way along untrodden paths of jurisprudence and, to a large extent, have created their own precedents in applying the principle of law to the peculiar conditions, the rapid developments and progressive requirements of the Golden State.

One of the prominent lawyers identified with professional work in San Diego during this period is William J. Mossholder, whose practice spans the transition of the city from a development little more than that of the Spanish Mission days of the old Mexican pueblo of San Diego to its present metropolitan magnificence.

Mr. Mossholder is a native of Martinsburg, Knox County, Ohio, where he was born August 27, 1857, the son of Squire Humphrey and Mary Eliza (Robinson) Mossholder. He was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy from Nebraska Wesleyan University, and Bachelor of Laws from the State University of Iowa. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Iowa and in the United States courts, later went to Osceola, Nebraska, and practiced there until 1885, having during that time been elected to and served a term as county judge of Polk County, Nebraska.

It was in December, 1885, when San Diego County was just waking up to its possibilities, that Mr. Mossholder located in law practice at San Diego. From that time to the present he has been the advisor of leading citizens and interests in San Diego. He practiced for several years in partnership with Hon. Watson Parrish,who had also come from Nebraska, where he had been a member of the Legislature and one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. After Mr. Parrish's retirement on account of ill health Mr. Mossholder continued in practice alone. Many of the foremost citizens of San Diego are among his regular clients, and some of the most important interests of Southern California lean upon him for counsel. He is a constantly busy and successful practitioner, an advocate of notable forensic ability, and ably fills his place as one of the pillars of the San Diego bar, than which there is none abler in the state. He is also a member of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He is public spirited and patriotic, lends a hand to every movement for public betterment in San Diego, and is a member of the various public associations and commercial organizations having the progress of San Diego as their objective.

He is a very prominent Freemason, a past master, past high priest, past commander, past thrice illustrious master, past royal patron, past grand patron of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of California. He is a knight commander of the Court of Honor of Scottish Rite Masons, and a member of Al Bahr Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a director of the Scottish Rite Cathedral of San Diego, and a director of the Masonic Temple Association of San Diego, both corporations, is

president of the Alumni Association of the State University of Iowa for San Diego County, is president of the Ohio Society of San Diego, and is a member, was the organizer and is a past president of San Diego Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the San Diego-California Club, of the San Diego Bar Association, of the California State Bar Association, and of the Bar Association of the United States.

He married at Viroqua, Wisconsin, September 26, 1881, Jennie Prentice, and they have two sons, Marks Prentice Mossholder, and Rusk P. Mossholder.

Mrs. Sue A. Miles came to California in 1902, and since then has lived with her children in Los Angeles, where they were reared and educated. She is the wife of Mr. J. H. Miles, well known in California, though he has never transferred his residence from Nebraska to this state, and is one of the prominent ranchers and bankers of the Middle West.

Mrs. Miles is a daughter of Drury Easley. He was born in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1830, of old Virginia ancestry, and he grew up on a slave holding plantation. At the time of the Civil war the family property was greatly diminished and the Easleys moved out to Nebraska to get a fresh start. Drury Easley in the meantime had come to California around the Horn in 1849. He discovered a valuable gold mine, but on returning later failed to find it. On locating at Nebraska City he kept a store. This was at a time before railroads had been built and in his store he did much banking for the convenience of his customers. Once he was traveling with several thousand dollars on his person. The party was held up, and the men ordered to put up their hands. The women were not molested, and one woman of the party saved the money of Drury Easley by taking it and hiding it, so that it was not discovered by the bandit. Drury Easley also invested in the silver mines at Silverton, Colorado. These mines had been closed for a number of years, but recently had been reopened. He was also in the lumber business and hotel business in Nebraska. He married Mary Ann Thomas, whose parents came from Wales. They had a family of six children, the oldest daughter being Mrs. Susan Miles. Both her parents died in Nebraska.

Susan Easley graduated from Bethany College, at Topeka, Kansas. At the age of nineteen she became the wife of Joseph Harvey Miles. Mr. Miles was born in Pennsylvania, son of Stephen B. and Hannah (Scarborough) Miles. The Miles family came from Liverpool, England, to America in 1740. The grandfather of Stephen B. Miles was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Joseph H. Miles was educated in several schools, graduating from the Nebraska State Normal. His father had come out to Nebraska in pioneer times. Joseph H. Miles early took up the live stock business, and brought many herds of Southwestern stock up over the trails from as far away as Mexico and Texas, driving a great many cattle over the famous Chisholm trail. Since 1882 he has been one of the leading figures in Nebraska in merchandising and banking. He is a member of a noted business co-partnership with Congressman John H. Moorhead and Arthur J. Weaver, a firm that has long been prominent in Falls City, Nebraska.

Joseph H. Miles was in Nebraska before railroads. His home town was Rulo, on the Missouri River, and at that time was accessible only by boat up and down the river. In those days the river cities were the main business centers. Mr. Miles is president of the Falls City National Bank

and the Rulo National Bank in Nebraska and is head of the Miles-Moorhead-Weaver Corporation. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Los Angeles Country Club.

Mrs. Miles with her small children came to Los Angeles in 1902, and the first winter, a rainy one, was very disagreeable, since she was alone among strangers. The following spring Mr. Miles came out and they bought a home site, where Mrs. Miles has since lived, at 43 Westmoreland Boulevard. She has a life membership in the Ebell Club, the Woman's Athletic Club and the Casa del Mar Club. Her life has been completely devoted to her husband and her children. Mrs. Miles is a woman of great charm of personality and has well earned the love of her children and her many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles had six children. The daughter Mabel is the wife of Mendell Meyer, a noted architect of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Meyer is a Science practitioner. They are members of the Hollywood Athletic and Southern Athletic clubs, and have one son, Miles Gray, who spent a year and a half in Stanford University and is now a student in the Boston School of Technology. The oldest son, Stephen B. Miles, named for his pioneer grandfather, married Lyde Ferenley, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and they have two sons, Joseph H. Miles, a Stanford University student, and Stephen B., named for father and great-grandfather. The third child, Joseph Thomas Miles, is deceased. Warren C. Miles, who is a World war veteran, having participated in all major engagements in the machine gun branch of the Eighty-ninth Division, was gassed in the Meuse-Argonne drive, and was honorably discharged after the armistice. He married Margaret Kenealy, and they live on a large ranch in Nebraska and have three children, Warren C. Jr., Patricia and Susan. Edna, the fifth child, is the wife of the head of the Gilfillan Radio Corporation, and has two daughters, Virginia Anne and Joan. The youngest of the family is Sue Adele, wife of Edgar O. Dulin of the Hunter-Dulin Corporation at Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Dulin have two daughters, Marjorie and Susan.

Rev. Joseph Sarsfield Glass was bishop of Salt Lake Diocese of the Catholic Church, but he had spent many years in Los Angeles, where he was greatly loved as a pastor and teacher, and it was in that city that he died January 26, 1926.

He was born at Bushnell, Illinois, March 13, 1874, son of James and Mary Edith (Kelly) Glass. A few years later his parents moved to Sedalia, Missouri, where he attended public schools to the age of twelve. On account of his father's health the family then moved out to Los Angeles, where the son Joseph entered St. Vincent's College. He graduated from that institution in 1889 and then joined the Congregation of the Mission, founded by St. Vincent Paul, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary of that order at Perryville, Missouri. After graduating he came to St. Vincent's, at Los Angeles, and was ordained by Bishop Montgomery. Returning to Sedalia, Missouri, he said his first mass among old friends, relatives and acquaintances. He was ordained at the age of twenty-three. He then spent two years as a student in the American colleges at Paris and Rome, and graduated in 1899 with the Doctor of Divinity degree from the Pontifical College of St. Thomas De Urve of Rome. During 1899-1901 he held the chair of dogmatic theology in St. Mary's Seminary in Perryville, Missouri. In 1901, at the age of

twenty-seven, he was made president of St. Vincent's College at Los Angeles, and served in that capacity ten years, until 1911. From 1901 until 1915 he was also pastor of St. Vincent's Church. On August 24, 1915, he was consecrated bishop of Salt Lake Diocese. During the World war in 1917 he was a member of the Utah State Council of Defense and also a member of the National Catholic War Council. He was engaged in the performance of his duties as bishop until his death, except for eight months spent in Europe during 1925. While at Rome he had eleven private audiences with the Pope.

On the first of January, 1926, Bishop Glass came to Los Angeles as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Doheny, and for the purpose of attending a meeting of the bishops for planning a drive for the new seminary to be erected in Southern California. He was taken ill January 12, and died January 26. Bishop Glass is survived by his sister, Mrs. Mary Glass Pope, of 2423 Virginia Road, Los Angeles. There are also two nephews, Joseph Glass Pope and William Vincent Pope.

Baroness Ryhiner Morrill. A woman of world-wide culture and gracious charm, Baroness Morrill in recent years has made her home in Los Angeles, and is one of the distinguished leaders of social and charitable work here, as she has been in New York, Paris and other great centers.

She is a daughter of Frederick William Burkhardt and Adele de Guion Burkhardt. Her father was aide de camp to the King of Wurttemberg. Baroness Morrill was Henriette Burkhardt, and was born in the City of Paris. Her mother was a descendant of Marie Louise de la Motte, said to be of the same lineal descent as Marie Antoinette. Ryhiner is an old Swiss name. Her mother's uncle was Marshal McMahon, prefect of France during the Franco-Prussian war. One of Madam Morrill's great-grandmothers on her mother's side was born in Manchester, England, and the baroness has treasures of lace and other adornments that have come down through the years from this progenitor and were worn by members of the family at court.

Baroness Morrill was educated in France. She is a musician, writer and artist, and has painted many beautiful things, including a picture of the poppies in Flanders Field. In music she was highly trained in vocal and instrumental. She was educated in a convent in Paris and studied painting at Dresden with Adolph Jahn, whose father was curator of the museum and school at Dresden. She also took a course in ceramics.

Her husband was the late Frank Tidd Morrill, son of George H. Morrill of Norwood, Massachusetts, and a nephew of Senator Morrill of Vermont. Mr. George H. Morrill gave the City of Norwood a beautiful library as a memorial to his daughter. Frank T. Morrill and Mrs. Morrill spent many years of their married life in Paris and New York. They were in Paris when the great war broke out, and Mr. Morrill became vice president of the Society of France, representing the American Colony during the war. His family were descendants of Huguenots who had been driven out of France in the era of religious persecution. Mr. Morrill was noted for his patronage of sports. He owned the "Vamoose," the fastest yacht in the world, which had been built for William R. Hearst, but because of its length could not be brought around the Horn and consequently was sold to Mr. Morrill. During the Spanish-American war he placed this fast boat at the disposal of the government in carrying dispatches from Key West to Cuba. He won many races with the yacht

and entertained many notable people on board, including President Grover Cleveland, President William McKinley, President Hayes, President Harrison and his granddaughter, Baby McKee, and Infanta Eulalie, the daughter of Queen Isabel of Spain. Mr. Morrill was a graduate of the Boston Institute of Technology.

The Morrills traveled much and entertained extensively, and both devoted a great deal of time to charitable work. During the World war Baroness Morrill played, sang and read to the soldiers in the hospitals. They left Europe in 1918 and until 1920 lived in New York, where they continued active in charity and society. In 1920 they removed to Los Angeles, where Mr. Morrill died in 1921.

Baroness Morrill has carried out many unusual ideas for social and charitable purposes. She instituted a movement involving a great many of her personal friends and others to encourage the reading of good literature among messenger boys, and she likewise was a charter member of the Woman's Professional League, a body of charity women of which Mrs. A. N. Palmer was first president. One of the objects was to purchase gowns and encourage society women to donate their wardrobes to be used in assisting girls making their first appearance on the stage to be appropriately clothed. There are thousands of women devoted to this league.

Mrs. Morrill for a time was president of the Los Angeles Opera Reading Club, which, with the Three Arts, of which she is a charter member, is now merged into the Artland Club. She is a member of the Friday Morning Club, member of the Big Sisters League, Matinee Musical, Southern California Woman's Press Club and Woman's Athletic Club.

Ernest Carroll Moore, who twenty years ago was superintendent of schools of Los Angeles, returned to that city and California in 1917, and has for seven years held one of the most responsible positions in California education, that of director of the Southern Branch of the University of California.

Doctor Moore was born at Youngstown, Ohio, July 20, 1871, son of John A. and Martha (Forsythe) Moore. He was reared and educated in Ohio and in 1892 graduated with the A. B. degree from Ohio Northern University at Ada. From the same institution he received the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1894, but education rather than the law permanently attracted him. In 1896 he graduated as Master of Arts from Columbia University, and in 1898 he received his Doctorate in Philosophy from the University of Chicago. He immediately came to California and for eight years was connected with the University of California as instructor of philosophy from 1897 to 1901, instructor in education during 1901-02, assistant professor of education from 1902 to 1906, and during 1905-07 was dean of the summer session. He was a Fellow in Education at the University of Chicago in 1897-98. The addendum degree of Master of Arts was given him by Yale University in 1910, and the LL. D. degree was awarded him by the University of Southern California in 1916 and by the University of Arizona in 1923. He was made an Officer d' Academic by the French minister of public instruction in 1919.

Doctor Moore was superintendent of schools at Los Angeles from 1906 to 1910. He was professor of education at Yale University from 1910 to 1914, and at Harvard University from 1913 to 1917. He returned to Los Angeles in 1917 as president of the State Normal School, with a

commission to convert it into a teachers' college. In 1919 it became the Southern Branch of the University of California, with Doctor Moore as its director.

Doctor Moore is the author of the following books: "How New York City Administers Its Schools," "What Is Education?" "Fifty Years of Education in America," "What the War Teaches About Education." He edited "Minimum Course of Study," published by the Macmillan Company; Thomas Starr King's "Socrates," the Harr Wagner Company and Thomas Davidson's "Education as World Building," the "Harvard University Press." He was resident worker, University Settlement of New York, 1894-95; at Hull House, Chicago, 1896-98; member of the California State Board of Charities and Correction from 1903 to 1910, serving as its president from 1903 to 1906. He is a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, the California, Sunset and City clubs of Los Angeles. On February 17, 1896, he married Dr. Dorothea Lummis, of Los Angeles.

Carrie Parsons Bryant. California's progressive and enlightened citizenship has had no more capable and influential leader than Carrie Parsons Bryant, whose activities have not been restricted to leadership in her own sex. She was the first California woman appointed to an important position in the state government after the passage of the suffrage amendment.

She was born at Racine, Wisconsin, and when she was eight months of age her parents, Andrew Hile and Martha A. (Giles) Parsons, moved to Chicago, where she was reared and educated. She was given special instruction in languages, and studied music under one of the leading composers and music masters of his time, Emil Liebling. Mrs. Bryant appeared in a number of piano concert performances at Chicago. She was married to Oliver Converse Bryant. The two children of this marriage are Helene Parsons Bryant and Edythe Katherine Bryant.

Mrs. Bryant came to Los Angeles from Chicago in 1895. Her home is at 1063 Arlington Avenue. She has been a member of the Friday Morning Club since 1902, of the Galpin Shakespeare Club since 1900, of the Ebell Club since 1904, is a charter member of the Woman's Faculty Club of the University of California at Berkeley, has been a member of the Civic Association since 1907, is a charter member of the Woman's Athletic Club of Los Angeles, director of the California Psychopathic Association, a committee chairman for the Hollywood Bowl concerts, director of the Los Angeles Civic Bureau of Music and Art, and a member of the First Congregational Church, where several years of active service were given.

In 1903 she was elected president of the Galpin Shakespeare Club. The basis of membership in this club is four years of training in Shakespeare. While president she issued the first club year book. She was president from 1903 to 1906.

Some of her most important work has been accomplished in the Woman's Club Federation. She was elected in 1904 and served two years as auditor of the California State Federation. In 1906 she was elected president, serving the maximum limit of two years of the Los Angeles District California Federation of Woman's Clubs. She organized the first District Board in California, with department chairmen, regular board meetings and fully equipped conventions. This first District Board of Mrs. Bryant's choosing might be called the "Famous Board," as each member of it is today a woman well known in public affairs. In those

early years Mrs. Bryant manifested her power in civic affairs in the perfecting of detail, the faculty of visioning successful ideal work, and ability to choose the right person for a given task. In the First District Convention presided over by her the Pasadena Shakespeare clubhouse was dedicated.

Mrs. Bryant has proved herself a woman of thoughtful discrimination in estimating the values and relative importance of life. Her home and those closest to her have come first, and after that her energies and talents have been available for a broad program of civic and philanthropic work. In the midst of some of her early activities her daughter Helene was taken seriously ill in 1906, and Mrs. Bryant did not hesitate in making her decision to decline the honor of being elected president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs.

In 1907 she was chosen president of the Los Angeles Civic Association, serving in that capacity until 1912. This association, made up of men and women interested in a broad program of civic welfare, was divided into twenty-four departments, each department with specific work assigned to it. While she was president the County Forestry Board was inaugurated and planned and carried out a plan of uniform planting of trees as they stand today on Wilshire Boulevard from Los Angeles to Santa Monica, on the Foothill Boulevard and on the road to Long Beach. Another very noteworthy accomplishment of Mrs. Bryant's administration was the organization of what she named "The Penny Kitchen," a kitchen where hot soup and rolls, and sometimes fruit and candy, were served to school children in certain districts where such food was needed. This was the first kitchen established in the United States in connection with the schools. Four of these kitchens were established in different schools in Los Angeles and were maintained for a period of four years, all expense and management being borne by the Civic Association. The work was finally taken over by formal resolution of the Board of Education and became the nucleus of such work as exists today in the public schools of Los Angeles.

In 1911, immediately following the passage of the suffrage amendment in California, Mrs. Bryant was active with the women of Los Angeles in organizing a local campaign for the election of a mayor, and inside of eight days 1,600 women volunteer workers were on duty in the different precincts of the city. In November, 1911, Mrs. Bryant accepted an appointment on the State Board of Charities and Corrections of California, this being the first appointment given to a woman in California after the passage of the suffrage amendment. She was vice president of this board twelve years, and during the World war was acting president, and also was chairman, first of penal and correctional institutions, and for eight years chairman of the department of state institutions on the board. In this relationship she made personal visits to state schools, homes of the feeble-minded, state prisons and state hospitals, getting an insight into the routine of administration such as could not be possible in a perfunctory performance of duty. Mrs. Bryant has held state appointments under three governors, at first on the State Board of Charities from November, 1911, to January, 1923, and then at the request of the governor accepting an appointment on the State Board of Education, a position she still holds as chairman of the credentials and accreditation committee, and member of the vocational and physical education committees.

Mrs. Bryant was a member of the executive committee of the Republican State Central Committee of California from 1912 to 1920. In 1912 she and Mrs. Mary S. Gibson organized the woman's department of the Roosevelt campaign. She and Mrs. Gibson have been associated frequently in civic and political work. Mrs. Bryant is a member of the California League of Women Voters and was the first Los Angeles County representative as a delegate to the national convention in Cleveland. For several years she was an officer and director in the Fine Arts League. She was one of four women appointed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs to accept the invitation of President Obregon of Mexico to be guests of the City of Mexico for one month during the centennial celebration of 1921. Mrs. Bryant while there interested herself in the prisons of Mexico City, and after a thorough investigation found to her surprise that prison conditions and methods of handling and treating prisoners compared well with most American penal institutions. Mrs. Bryant was highly complimented by Mexican authorities for the thoroughness and intelligence with which she had interested herself in such matters and in a comparatively short time had gained an understanding that few American visitors ever tried to gain, since Americans in general while in Mexico are intent on business or pleasure.

During the World war Mrs. Bryant was a member of the Executive Board of the Council of Defense and had charge of one of the state departments in that organization.

This account of Mrs. Bryant's activities is brief, but perhaps suggestive of the depth of her interests and sympathies. One who closely knows Mrs. Bryant, in commenting on the formal outline of her activities, states that while it reveals a remarkable record of service to community and state, it does not, she asserts, "adequately show her 'full measure of devotion' either in quantity or quality. Those who have worked closely with Mrs. Bryant know that she is almost unique in her unremitting and minute mastery of important detail as well as in her clear comprehension of controlling principles, a rare and invaluable combination both in mental power and energetic practice.

"Thoroughly modern in her public service, Mrs. Bryant also represents notably the best and most charming qualities of the older regime of American womanhood in personal and social relationship, with utmost devotion to all the ties and duties of family and friendship. If one descriptive word were to be chosen it would be loyalty—loyalty both to persons and to causes, loyalty both intense and enduring."

Morgan Adams, who has lived in Los Angeles thirty years, since childhood, became one of the executive officers in the Mortgage Guarantee Company when that institution was founded by his father, the late James H. Adams, and is now its president.

He is a son of James H. and Lillian (Turner) Adams. The career of his honored father, one of the foremost men in the Los Angeles Commercial life, is given in another sketch. Morgan Adams was born at Dayton, Ohio, April 14, 1886, and was seven years of age when his parents moved to California. He was liberally educated, attending public and private schools in Los Angeles, and in 1908 graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree from Leland Stanford University. He was also abroad attending school in Germany one year, and one year in France. He was active in college circles at Leland Stanford, being a member of the staff of the college paper, the Sequoia, and was a member of several

clubs. He was a Delta Kappa Epsilon, and at graduation was elected a member of the scholarship honorary fraternity Phi Beta Kappa.

Immediately after leaving the university Mr. Adams began taking an active part in his father's business affairs. In 1912 when the Mortgage Guarantee Company was founded he was elected vice president, and held that office until 1920, when he became president succeeding his father. Mr. Adams is also president of the Arrowhead Lake Company in San Bernardino County.

He has been an enthusiastic devotee of aquatic sports, and has sailed every type of vessel on the Pacific waters. For four years he was in the naval militia and when the World war came on he received the first reserve command in the country. With a commission as lieutenant, he sailed on April 7, the day after America declared war against the central powers. He had command of the U. S. S. torpedo boat destroyer Farragut and spent about two years in the Panama and in the North Sea. Mr. Adams is republican in politics.

He is a member of the Los Angeles Yacht Club, California Yacht Club, California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Tuna Club and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. On February 12, 1915, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Aileen McCarthy. Their two sons are Morgan Adams, Jr., and James H. Adams.

Clarence Miller Hunt, managing editor of the Grizzly Bear, official organ of the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Native Daughters of the Golden West, was born at Gold Run, Placer County, California, November 6, 1874. His father, William Hartwell Hunt, was born in Virginia, and his mother, Almira (Mason) Hunt, was a native of Arkansas.

Clarence Miller Hunt received his early education in public schools at Gold Run and the City of Sacramento, and the service that has made him well known all over California has been as managing editor of the Grizzly Bear Magazine since February, 1908. This magazine has been published since May, 1907, and is owned, controlled and published by the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Mr. Hunt married at Sacramento, March 22, 1900, Miss Clara Elizabeth Price. She was born in Missouri. Their two children, Carvel Price Hunt and Dona Lucile (Hunt) Bullard, were born in Sacramento and now reside at Los Angeles. Mr. Hunt is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and in the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West his membership is in Sacramento Parlor No. 3.

Mrs. Florence M. Westover, well known in art and musical circles at Los Angeles, is a native daughter of California, and represents a family of pioneer times.

She was born in San Francisco, daughter of E. A. and Valentine (Morton) Moody, her mother being a native of Virginia and from some of the old families of that state. E. A. Moody was born in Maine. His father, J. F. Moody, was the California pioneer and founder of the family. Coming West in the early '50s, he located at Moody Creek, in Placer County, just fifty miles from the site of the original discovery of gold. The locality is now known as "Gold Run," but the mountains are still called Moody Ridge. He practically built the town, the stores, the bank and all the improvements in the Town of Gold Run, and in his time was one of the largest gold operators and one of the first on the

mother lode. All work was done with oxen in those days. He came to California with J. G. Gould, and after ten years in the mining district he went back to Maine and brought his family to California. He built a home, having it fitted out with rare old mahogany. This house was finally burned. His wife was one of the Bills family of early Colonial stock, three branches of which settled in Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts.

Two sons took over the management of the property of J. F. Moody and developed them, eventually selling out to an English syndicate. E. A. Moody, father of Mrs. Westover, was educated in the common schools of California, and became an expert assayer and for many years had productive mining interests. The latter part of his life has been devoted to the ministry of the Gospel, at first as a Methodist and now as a Nazarene. His home is in San Francisco. E. A. Moody and wife had three children: E. A. Jr., Elsie L. Reese and Florence Westover.

Mrs. Westover was educated in San Francisco, and was given opportunities to develop her artistic tendency, particularly by a good musical education. She is one of the chief promoters of the Los Angeles Art Center, and is social secretary and publicity director. The Art Center occupies the beautiful Pierson home at 692 South New Hampshire Avenue.

Humphrey John Stewart. This is a name of musical distinction in America, particularly on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Stewart's fame rests not only upon his talent as an organist but also as a composer. Few organists have had such an opportunity to render the best services of their art and gain the appreciation of more cosmopolitan audiences than Mr. Stewart, who for a decade has been the municipal organist at San Diego, playing the great outdoor organ in the Spreckels Pavilion in Balboa Park. For years he has given a daily concert at that organ, and these concerts have been heard by literally hundreds of thousands of people from every part of the United States and foreign countries as well.

Mr. Stewart is a native of England, born at London, May 22, 1856. He attended school in his native country, graduating from Oxford University in 1875. When only eleven years of age he began playing an organ in a London church. Coming to the United States in 1886, he was organist in churches in San Francisco from 1886 to 1901. In 1898 the University of the Pacific awarded him the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. During 1901-02 he was organist in Trinity Church at Boston, and during 1901 was one of the solo organists at the Buffalo Exposition. Returning west, he was organist at St. Dominic's Church in San Francisco until 1914, and in 1915 was chosen official organist of the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, and in the same year became municipal organist, a post of honor and service which he has filled to the present time.

Mr. Stewart has also been a teacher of music. He was one of the founders of the American Guild of Organists, and in 1900 was awarded a gold medal for composition. He is a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and the Cuyamaca Club of San Diego.

His work as a composer reveals a remarkable range of invention and imagination. He has written incidental music to many plays, has written songs, pianoforte and violin pieces, part songs and church music. In June, 1921, he was presented with the official flag of the city of New York "for distinguished ability as a recital organist." In the same year

he composed the music for the Bohemian Club Grove play "St. John of Nepomuk." His other compositions comprise: "His Majesty," a comic opera, 1890; "The Conspirators," a comic opera, 1900; "The Nativity," and "Oratorio," 1888; "Montezuma," an orchestral suite, 1903; "Mass in D Minor," "Scenes in California," an orchestral suite, 1906; "Mass in G," 1911; "King Hal," a romantic opera, 1911. His oratorio "The Hand of Heaven" was awarded the David Bispham Memorial Medal. Mr. Stewart has one daughter, Frances, wife of Leroy Woodhead, of Mendocino County. Mr. and Mrs. Woodhead's three children are Barbara, Frances and Constance.

M. N. NEWMARK came to Los Angeles when the numerical dominance of population was held by Mexicans. His home has been in Southern California for more than half a century. He has shown the genius of the Newmark family in mercantile and commercial affairs. His name has been especially identified with the grain and milling industry in the Southwest. Mr. Newmark and family reside at 635 South Hobart Street, Los Angeles. In later years he has been somewhat retired from business, but is still one of the officials of the Great Western Milling Corporation.

He was born in Prussia, Germany, October 31, 1854, son of Nathan and Ernestine (Kurkinsky) Newmark. His father was a merchant in Prussia. M. N. Newmark in 1888 induced his father and mother to come to the United States, and they spent their last years in Los Angeles. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters, and the four now living are two sons and two daughters, all residents of Los Angeles. M. N. Newmark's brother is Dr. P. Newmark. The two sisters, both widows, are Mrs. Augusta Goldwater and Mrs. Lydia Goldwater.

M. N. Newmark attended common schools in Germany. He came to the United States in 1868, first going to San Francisco, but in 1869 came to Los Angeles. In Los Angeles he continued his education in the George W. Benton School. For two years he was employed in the Los Angeles grocery house of Newmark & Company. With this preparation and experience in 1871 he removed to Compton, where he engaged in business on his own account and was one of the prominent men in the commercial life of that city for eighteen years. In 1886 he sold out his store to go into the grain business and operated several grain warehouses. Mr. Newmark in 1889 resumed his residence at Los Angeles and entered the grain business with D. K. Edwards, under the name Newmark & Edwards. He bought out the Edwards interests in 1905, and at that time incorporated the Newmark Grain Company, of which he was president until 1921, when he sold the business on account of ill health. Following that he incorporated the Newmark-Krauss Grain Corporation, retaining only a small interest, which he subsequently sold out to Mr. Krauss. In 1913 the Great Western Milling Company was organized and Mr. Newmark has been directly interested in the business ever since, is vice president of the corporation and since June, 1924, has taken a considerable part in its management. His son-in-law, H. E. Woolner, is president of the corporation. This company does a large business manufacturing flour and other grain products. Mr. Newmark is also vice president of the Sacramento Valley Sugar Company, of the Red Lands and Yucaipa Land Company, is president of the Arrow Head Suburban Farm Company, vice president of the Valley View Land & Water Company and of a number of auxiliary companies under these larger or-

ganizations. The Great Western Milling Company has membership in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Newmark is one of the veteran business men of Los Angeles, has been very successful and has shown a generous disposition to work with and for the movements affecting the welfare and progress of the city and state at large. He is a republican, is a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, A. F. and A. M., and the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

He married at Compton, September 15, 1880, Miss Jessie Malott, who was born near Waldron, Missouri, and was fourteen years of age when her parents came to California in 1875. She was partly educated in Kansas and finished her schooling in Compton. Mr. and Mrs. Newmark have three children, all native Californians, born at Compton. They are Mrs. H. E. Woolner, Roy E. Newmark and Miss Frances. The daughters are graduates of the Girls' Collegiate School of Los Angeles, while Roy graduated from the Harvard Military Academy of Los Angeles. Roy is now in the insurance business.

Lola Jean Simpson, lecturer, instructor and editor, is a California woman whose name is familiar to ever widening circles interested in the current affairs of literature and art. Her important work for several years has been carried on under the auspices of the University of California Extension Division.

She is editor of the University of California Extension Division and contributing editor of the California Monthly. While attending the University of California as a student she was a contributor to the campus periodicals and took leading parts in college dramatic performances. For several years after graduating she was head of the English department of a large high school, and at that time directed the public speaking and dramatic work of the students. Then followed a period of travel and study. On returning she became identified with the University of California Extension Division in conducting classes in literary criticism, a study of Shapespeare's plays, the Bible as literature, the making of poetry, the history of English and American literature. For two years Miss Simpson was editor of the Berkeley Times. This was a newspaper modeled in a smaller fashion upon the type of the Christian Science Monitor and the Manchester Guardian, endeavoring to emulate the significant news qualities demanded of those papers. In this work her understanding of civics, national and international affairs was broadened immeasurably and her activities brought her into contact with many distinguished men and women in public life. Since giving up her newspaper work she has been editor of the Extension Division. This position involves the editing of the Spokesman, the magazine of the Division, interviews with eminent scholars at home and abroad, and the recording by means of the press the literary, historical, scientific technical and other activities of the Extension Division.

Miss Simpson is by no means altogether an arm-chair editor. She has the abilities that are essential to the platform lecturer, and has a broad knowledge of letters, the drama and music, and other activities in the world of culture. Her work in public has therefore served to enlarge the influence of the Extension Division, and she is one of the most popular lecturer representing the university over the state. Some of the titles of the lectures which she has delivered and which indicate the wide range of her scholarship and interests are as follows: "Don Marquis: Humorist, Poet and Dramatist"; "An Hour with Current Books";

"The Shorter Poems of Robert Browning"; "Frank Norris an Epic Novelist"; "Macbeth"; "The Wages of Sin is Death"; "Maurice Maeterlinck's Monna Vanna"; "The Art of Hawthorne"; "The American Novel"; "Joseph Conrad a Universalist in Literature"; "Bret Harte and Mark Twain in California"; "The Art of the Marianettes"; "Sherwood Anderson, the Protestant"; "Contemporary American Dramatists"; "The Home and the School"; "The School Teacher in Literature"; "University Life as a Social Center or an Educational Impetus."

Edward Morris. The Morris Dam, located near Willits, is the culmination of a long experience in hydraulic engineering, dating back to his coming to California in 1909. With aptitude for things aquatic, shown even in the early school days in athletic swimming, and a training in the fundamentals of construction masonry and engineering, it is not strange that the fates should order that this young man should do the unusual in developing possibilities that resulted in the work on this fine structure. Back in the months of 1911 and 1912 he installed a high grade concrete water pipe distribution system for the Fruitvale district in Riverside County, and from this time devoted almost all of his time and attention to hydraulic construction, planning and engineering. Water systems in other parts of the state developed from his trained touch.

Coming to Willits in 1919, he discovered the site upon which is now located the only thin arch, constant angle concrete dam in the State of California. This unusual site had all the requirements for this daring type of structure. Sharp canyon walls, well set in granolithic formation made foundations for the thin wall dam possible, and back of this lay a wide open space of valley lands suited to the storage of water. With urgent need for a water supply pressing upon the town of Willits, the cause for the dam construction was as great as was the suitableness of the dam site, and the craftsman met the occasion.

An equally fine training in organization methods permitted Mr. Morris to create a company to further his plans to give the territory around Willits abundant supply of water and electricity, and the Central Mendocino County Power Company organized by him, has been the medium for this service. Today, Willits and the Little Lake Valley have a splendid supply of water and electricity to meet the requirements of many years of expansion and growth, all done under the directing hand of the subject of this sketch.

And now, at forty years, for he was born in Kansas City, Missouri, April 13, 1886, the work done by Edward Morris stands as one of the prominent engineering feats of this great state where engineering's prominence is at a premium. For this thin arch dam, whose base is six and a half feet thick, tapering to two feet at the top and nearly fifty feet in height, with a crest length of one hundred feet, is the model of its type, the inexpensive dam structure of the future, and creating a lake containing hundreds of millions of gallons of water. Thoroughly imbued with the desire to develop his section of the state, this man has shown what enthusiasm and determination can accomplish and has given the indispensable public requirement of water and lights to many hundreds of people. The increasing lure of his work in California, after many years of residence, have made him strong in his desire to achieve those betterments for which his training and skill have fitted him that further improvements and growth of the state may follow.

Water—the burning question in California ever since the days of the Padres, who were the first to put irrigation into effect to reclaim the wastes of San Diego mission lands.

Water—which makes deserts bloom and where one blade of grass grew, brings three.

Water—the necessity of all life, human, animal or plant—the fundamental of growth and expansion.

To achieve the conservation and distribution of its supply beyond all possible needs of the community, for home consumption, industries and irrigation, is a service of value beyond estimation. The privilege of rendering such service to the people of Willits and Little Lake Valley, Mendocino County, came to Edward Morris.

David Lubin. In October, 1924, was celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding by David Lubin of a ten by twelve store in Sacramento. Forty-five years later, when he died, David Lubin was interested in a company operating one of the largest department stores in Northern California. The building up of that business represented only a part of the achievements of David Lubin. His name was known both in America and abroad, and he achieved a real international reputation, particularly on account of his initiative in founding the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. He also introduced the rural credit section in the United States, and the national marketing proposals and secured introduction in Congress of a proposal for an international convention for the establishment of an international commerce commission on merchant marine, a proposal that was enacted in law by Congress September 1, 1914. In 1916 he secured the presentation in Congress of the measure for improving the parcels post service to promote direct dealings between producers and consumers.

David Lubin was born in Russia, June 10, 1849, son of Simon Lubin, who died in Russia. After his death his widow, Rachel (Holtz) Lubin, brought her family in 1856 to the United States, locating in New York City. There David Lubin grew up from the age of seven, but part of his boyhood was spent in New England, and also in Arizona. In 1874 he came to Sacramento and on October 8, 1874, in a small room on a corner of K Street, established himself in business under the title "D. Lubin, One Price," this probably having been the first one price sign hung out in America west of the Mississippi. Californians had long been accustomed to haggling and beating down the price of purchases, and the one price policy was slow in taking hold. He was soon joined in his business by his half-brother, Harris Weinstock, and after getting through the early years of difficulty their mechanics store grew and prospered, so that its quarters had to be repeatedly enlarged until in time the business was conducted in an irregular group of buildings covering almost an entire block. In 1891 they erected a real store building, encompassing all the others, and without interruption of business, the older portion being demolished only as new quarters were opened. This store served the firm of Weinstock & Lubin about twelve years, when it was destroyed by fire in January, 1903. A new building was constructed on the same spot, and that was the home of the firm for twenty years. With the development of the center of the retail district towards the capitol, the modern new store, completed in 1924, has been located at Twelfth and K streets, one of the most perfectly adequate mercantile establishments in California.

Both David Lubin and Harris Weinstock took a very real interest in the affairs of their community, regarding their store as only a part of their activities. It was this outside interest that led David Lubin into the studies and efforts which made him the founder of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. In recent years, when the world has been much occupied with the thought of international cooperation, this institute of agriculture has been spoken of as "the first League of Nations," an article that appeared in the Outlook, in May, 1914, commenting upon the three men who had founded the Weinstock, Lubin & Company, refers to David Lubin as follows: "He devoted himself to this idea with a zeal that to many seemed fanatical, with the result that finally he converted the King of England to his own enthusiasm and established at Rome under the patronage of the Italian Queen the International Institute of Agriculture. This institute served as the only international body in existence which has an international parliament and prefigures 'the Parliament of man' of which Tennyson dreamed and which David Lubin has made the first beginning towards accomplishing."

Sixty-three nations ratified the treaty providing for this international institute, and the King of Italy gave it a permanent building and an annual income of $60,000. David Lubin, in addition to the many other services briefly enumerated at the beginning of this article, was a former president of the California Musical Association at Sacramento. He was author of a book entitled "Let There Be Light". David Lubin was a republican and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

His death occurred at Rome, Italy, January 1, 1919, only a few weeks after the close of the World war. He married Louisa Lyon, who was born at Sacramento, March 10, 1859, and now resides at Denver, Colorado. The children of their marriage were: Simon; Ruth, wife of Jacob Rubel, a merchant at Philadelphia; Laura, wife of Morris Saquey, a merchant in New York City; Jesse, a member of Weinstock, Lubin & Company at Sacramento; Eva, wife of William Silenzi, in the Italian consular service, now residing at Rome.

The president of the Weinstock, Lubin & Company since the death of David Lubin has been his oldest son, Simon Julius Lubin, who was born in Sacramento, November 27, 1876. He was educated in the public schools in his native city, graduating from high school in 1895. For five years he lived in New York City and Philadelphia, and in 1903 completed the four years course in Harvard University, graduating with the A. B. degree. Then ensued a two years' term of mercantile experience in New York City, and with his return to Sacramento in February, 1906, he was splendidly qualified to take an active part in the business founded by his father and uncle, becoming secretary of Weinstock, Lubin & Company and thirteen years later became its president. It was under his presidency that the choice of a new location was decided, and the new building erected in which the store could celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. He is also president of the Weinstock, Lubin Stores Corporation, which owns the realty of the mercantile firm.

During 1911 he was a member of the Sacramento School Board, and from September, 1913, to October, 1923, was president of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing, taking charge of that work at its inception. In this official position he had some very heavy duties during the World war period, and this service constituted his chief work

and activities. He is a republican, a member of the Sutter Club at Sacramento, the Del Paso Country Club of Sacramento, and the Harvard Clubs of New York and San Francisco.

On December 9, 1905, in New York City, he married Miss Rebecca Cowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cowen, of New York City, her father being a retired merchant. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Simon J. Lubin are: David J., a student at the Sacramento High School; Ruth H., in a grammar school; and Marion J., attending elementary school.

Isaac Lawrence Requa represented a family that had been established in New York in the early Colonial period. He was endowed with sound inheritance and unusual intelligence and enterprise. Coming to California as a forty-niner, he soon took his place among the leaders of his generation in the West. The Requa family on the Pacific Coast has been noted not only for success in business but broad and generous public spirit flowing out to many institutions and movements.

Isaac Lawrence Requa was born in Tarrytown, on the Hudson, New York, November 23, 1828. His Huguenot ancestors fled from France to England in 1681, and in 1689 came to America and settled in Westchester County, New York. Isaac L. Requa was a son of Jacob and Elisa (Lawrence) Requa. The Lawrences of Westchester were descended from three brothers who came to New Amsterdam in 1641 from Holland.

Isaac Lawrence Requa acquired his early education at Tarrytown, went to New York at the age of eighteen, and in 1849 sailed around Cape Horn in a clipper ship. He soon engaged in mining, and in 1861 removed to Virginia City and on the Comstock lode made the beginning of his extensive fortune. He was interested in the big railroad deals of the Huntington, Sanford & Crocker combine, and for fourteen years was president of the Central Pacific Company and a director in other Huntington lines. For many years he was president of the Oakland Bank of Savings. He was a Knight Templar Mason.

Isaac L. Requa was hardly less prominent in the political world. He gave much time and thought to the management of public affairs while a resident of Nevada. He was always identified with the republican party and in Nevada he received the nomination for the United States Senate but declined on account of business. For many years he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and served as lieutenant colonel on the staff of several governors.

Isaac L. Requa in 1863 married Sarah J. Mower. Mrs. Requa's name belongs with those of the foremost women of her time on the Pacific Coast. In every work of charity she was foremost. Her efforts began in the early history of Nevada in the founding of the little church at Gold Hill, and later at Oakland in the Old Ladies Home and in the Fabiola Hospital. The records of these institutions reveal her unselfish devotion and generous contributions. During the Spanish-American war, when thousands of soldiers were arriving in San Francisco, she played an important part in feeding and clothing them, and through her efforts the Convalescent Home for sick soldiers returned from the Philippines was established. In all her charities she always had the sympathetic assistance of her husband, his approval and appreciation. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Requa were the parents of two children, Mark L. and Amy. Amy became the wife of General Oscar Fitzalen Long.

Mark Lawrence Requa, the only son, was born at Virginia City, Nevada, December 25, 1865. He was educated in private schools and under private tutors, and has a national reputation as a mining engineer. He developed the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company. He acted as consulting engineer for the Bureau of Mines, built the Nevada Northern Railroad, and was assistant to Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, from June, 1917, to January, 1918, and from January 10, 1918, to June 30, 1919, was general director, oil division, United States fuel administration. He served as chairman of the committee on standardization of petroleum specifications for the United States government in 1918-19. He is a member, and from 1917 to 1920 was vice president, of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, a member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the American Petroleum Institute, and in 1915 was chairman of the valuation committee of the Independent Oil Producers Agency of California. He has membership in the Pacific Union and Olympic Clubs of San Francisco, Claremont Country Club of Oakland, the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs of Washington, D. C.

Mark Lawrence Requa married, in 1895, at Oakland, Miss Florence Herrick, daughter of William Francis and Lucy (Kendall) Herrick. Both her parents died in 1906. They had come to San Francisco in 1850, after a voyage around the Horn, and were married in San Francisco. Lucy Kendall was a native of England, while William F. Herrick came from New Hampshire. He was associated with James King, William and C. A. Gerberding as partners in the origin of the San Francisco Bulletin in 1852. He was the father of five children: Mrs. Florence Requa; Alice, who became the wife of Josiah W. Stanford; Mrs. Mary Ross; Miss Lucy and Miss Margaret.

Sacred Heart College of San Francisco, a select day school for boys, has been a factor in the Christian education of the youth of that city for over half a century. It was founded under the auspices of Archbishop Alemany in 1872, as a high school for the Catholic boys of San Francisco, being designed as a central high school for the graduates of grammar schools. The original buildings at Eddy and Larkin streets were destroyed by the great fire of 1906. Temporary buildings served the purpose of the school for several years, until August, 1914, when the present college buildings were opened at Ellis and Franklin streets. This is one of the model school buildings of the city, a steel-framed brick structure, with ample room and facilities for carrying out the laboratory, business training and other features of the school's curriculum.

The college has two departments, business and high school, and the work done is thorough and fundamental, constituting at once an adequate supplementary training for boys whose preparation ends here, and also as a preparatory course for continuance in higher institutions of education.

Sacred Heart College is conducted by the Brothers of the Christian schools, commonly known as Christian Brothers. This society of men devoted to the work of education was founded in France in the seventeenth century, and the Order spread rapidly throughout Europe. The aim of the Christian Brothers' system of education is to give their students a thoroughly Christian and practical training which will fit them for the duties of life. They make it their chief object to mould the

character of their pupils and to make them self reliant and honorable citizens, proficient men and Christian gentlemen.

The college is accredited to Saint Mary's College and to the University of California, and a diploma from the college admits the recipient to any department of either institution without further examination.

Dennis Sullivan. The activities of the life of the late Dennis Sullivan were part of the pioneer background of the many thousands of people who make their homes in Los Angeles today. Dennis Sullivan arrived in Southern California soon after the close of the Civil war, being among those who ventured West on the first passenger train that came over the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. From there he came South to Los Angeles, then a Spanish pueblo, arriving in March, 1870. He purchased a section of government land some distance out from the Plaza, or central section of Los Angeles. This territory was part of the Cahuenga Valley, one of the largest estates of the Mexican regime. Here he established the home for his family, whose nearest neighbors were a few Mexican ranchers. The limits of this land over which his stock grazed and which he cultivated can be traced today by the outbounding streets of Vermont, Normandie, Santa Monica Boulevard and Melrose. Much of this land was sold as acreage property, and subdivided and developed by the second purchasers. His family grew up on this ranch, the major part of which they held until 1912. Part of the original holding is still in the possession of the Sullivan family.

Dennis Sullivan, the son of Timothy and Catherine (Harrington) Sullivan, was born in Glengarra, County of Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1832. At the age of nineteen he sought adventure and fortune in the new world. He first located at Fall River, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in farming in the vicinity of that great manufacturing center until he came West.

Dennis Sullivan married at Fall River, Massachusetts, March 5, 1859, Miss Margaret Murphy, the daughter of Timothy and Ellen (O'Sullivan) Murphy, who was born at Castletown, Bearehaven, Ireland, on February 3, 1843.

Mr. Sullivan died October 25, 1908, at the old homestead, now the campus of the Southern Branch of the University of California. Mrs. Sullivan died March 16, 1916. Both were well known and generous members of the Catholic Church. Before his death Mr. Sullivan made a gift to the church of the property where the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary now stands on Santa Monica Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were the parents of three sons and six daughters. Michael H. died November 10, 1909; Catherine F. (Mrs. Martin J. Murphy) died January 29, 1914; Margaret J. died January 17, 1911; Mary A. (Mrs. Christopher Hickson); Helen V.; Timothy J. died August 4, 1906; Anna C., Elizabeth T.; and Dennis P. Sullivan, died in October, 1906.

Mr. Sullivan was one of the committee of three who took the initiative in bringing the benefits of education to the children of the Cahuenga Valley. Through the efforts of these men the old Cahuenga School was opened at what is now Beverly Boulevard and Normandie Place. This was the first public school to be established in the valley and for a number of years was the only school, children and young people of all ages coming from great distances on horseback or in wagons to attend.

Previous to the opening of this school the older children of the Sullivan family attended school in Los Angeles, making the trip daily.

For a number of years Michael H. Sullivan held the position of road-overseer for the Cahuenga Valley. He was also connected with the city engineer's office of Los Angeles. Helen V., Anna C. and Elizabeth T. Sullivan are graduates of the Los Angeles State Normal School and all have been teachers in the Los Angeles city schools. Miss Helen V. studied at the University of California and Miss Anna C. at Stanford University. Miss Elizabeth T. studied at the University of California, Stanford University and Columbia University of New York, being granted the A. B. and M. A. degrees by Stanford University and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Columbia University of New York. She was a member of the faculty of the Los Angeles State Normal and for seven years was vice principal of Los Angeles High School and Junior College. Her present position is that of instructor and lecturer in the University of California, Extension Division.

The grandchildren of this pioneer family are: Margaret H. Sullivan (Mrs. Charles Bonademan), supervisor of the education of crippled children in Los Angeles city schools; Gertrude E. Sullivan (Mrs. Gerald G. Maher); Stephen E. Hickson (died October 20, 1910); Helen E. Hickson (Mrs. Thomas P. White); Francis J. Hickson, graduate of the University of California; Vincent C. Hickson, graduate of Loyola College and the University of Southern California Law School, and now practicing law in Los Angeles city, and Donald L. Hickson (died September 14, 1913).

Emma L. (Ames) Cole, of 1439 Ninth Street, San Diego, has resided in that city for the past twenty years. She is the widow of the late Linus Cole, who spent his active career as a merchant and in San Diego was a heavy investor in real estate.

Mrs. Cole was born on a farm near Richfield Springs, Otsego County, New York. The Ames family originally spelled their name Eames. She is a descendant of Anthony and Anna (Barker) Eames. The old homestead of the Ames family is in the vicinity of Marshfield, Massachusetts, and a part of it is still owned by a descendant of the original settler there. This property is now known as Rexhame, and is beautifully located on high ground along the ocean front, and many fine homes owned by summer residents have been erected there in recent years. Anthony Eames was probably in the second or third generation from the first ancestor, who arrived in America as early as 1630. Anthony Eames moved to Connecticut and settled at Voluntown. He and his wife were the parents of Mark Ames, who married Anna Grice. Abner Ames, grandfather of Mrs. Cole, was a son of Mark and Anna (Gricee) Ames, and was born at Voluntown, Connecticut. While not of military age, at the time of the Revolution he was allowed to serve in the place of his brother Samuel who had been drafted but could not be spared from the family. He served his allotted time, and while in the army witnessed the execution of Major Andre. Abner Ames, in 1798, moved to New York State and became a pioneer of the town of Richfield Springs, where he spent the rest of his life. He married Martha Burgess. It is said that she was responsibile for changing the spelling of the family name from Eames to Ames.

Otis Ames, father of Mrs. Cole, was a native of Otsego County, New York, grew up on a farm, and his industry and thrift earned him a sub-

stantial place in material prosperity. He was one of the money making farmers in the vicinity of Richfield Springs, and in time became one of the largest land owners in that section. He died when seventy-three years of age. Otis Ames married Mary Palmer, daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Layton) Palmer. The Palmers are an old New England family and a genealogy of the family has been published. Mrs. Cole's mother died at the advanced age of eighty-nine. All her ten children reached mature years and married.

Mrs. Cole after attending the public schools of Richfield engaged in teaching, and followed educational work until her marriage.

The late Linus Cole was born at Columbia, in Herkimer County, New York, son of John and Mary (Saunders) Cole, his mother being of English ancestry, while the Coles were Dutch, the original spelling of the name being Kohl. Mr. and Mrs. Cole after their marriage settled on a farm in the town of Hartwick, in Otsego County, New York. Two years later, in 1879, they moved out to Colorado, locating at Leadville, then a very prosperous city due to the mining industry. Mr. Cole engaged in the mercantile business there fifteen years, after which he removed to Denver, continuing in business in that city until 1905. After two years of residence in Idaho he and Mrs. Cole, in 1907, came to San Diego. Having been very successful in his business career, he sought conservative and safe investments for his sons, and his judgment led him to invest heavily both in improved and unimproved property. After that he gave his time to the care and improvement of such properties. He owned the Ivanhoe apartments and adjoining real estate on Ninth Street.

Mr. Cole passed away in March, 1918. There was one son, Claude L., who married Nona Stephens, and they have a son, Roland, who married Genevieve Bender, and the two sons, Donald and Edwin, are the great-grandchildren of Mrs. Cole. She for many years was a member of the Methodist Church, but is now active in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and is a practitioner.

Charles Francis Griffin, M. D. A native son of California, a descendant of many of the earliest New England families, prominently identified with civic and patriotic organizations, Doctor Griffin has practiced medicine over thirty years, all of which time has been spent in the city of San Francisco.

He was born at Susanville, near Mt. Lassen, in Lassen County, California, April 26, 1869. There have been eight generations of the Griffin family in this country, his first American ancestor having been Humphrey Griffin, who settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1638. The ancestors of Humphrey, according to family tradition, came from Holywell in Wales, where the family had long been resident.

The father of Doctor Griffin was Francis Marion Griffin, who was born at Searsport, Maine, July 12, 1830. At the age of fifteen he went to sea, which he followed until the California gold fever brought him to the far west. He came to California in 1852, going by sailing vessel to the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific side coming up to San Francisco on a sailing vessel. He followed mining in Columbia, and in different camps along the Mokelumne River, until the outbreak of the Civil war. He was one of California's volunteers, and going to Benicia, he saw active service in the Indian country which stretched between Salt Lake City and Lake Tahoe. He enlisted as a private in Company K,

Third Regiment of Infantry, California Volunteers, November 13, 1861, subsequently rose from the ranks and was first lieutenant when honorably discharged from Company C on October 29, 1864. After the war he engaged in the general merchandise business at Susanville, California, later, at Independence Valley in Nevada and Elko, Nevada, and, on returning to California, made his home for a time at Vallejo, and spent his last years in San Francisco, where he died on the 28th of December, 1915. He was a member of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

The mother of Doctor Griffin was Margretta Louisa Malloy, who was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 5, 1844, and died in San Francisco April 20, 1915. She was a daughter of Paul and Eloisa (Shipley) Malloy. She, together with her brothers, was brought to California by her parents in 1860, they coming out by the Panama route. Her sister, Elizabeth Ann Shipley, had preceded her and was living in San Francisco with an aunt, her mother's sister, named Mrs. David Avery Edwards. Her father was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, and came to America June 7, 1828, at the age of seventeen. Her mother, Eloisa Shipley, was a daughter of James Parker Shipley, of Boston, Massachusetts, who was a descendant of the Shipley family of Groton, Massachusetts. The Shipley line began at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638, by John Shipley. In the third generation of this branch of the Shipleys the family had moved to Groton, Massachusetts. When that town was destroyed during the Indian massacre of July 27, 1694, the entire Shipley family were killed except one boy, John Shipley, aged sixteen, who made his escape. After four years of wandering he returned to Groton, Massachusetts, married Lydia Lakin, and became the progenitor of the Shipleys of that place. But for him the Shipley line would have been completely exterminated by the Indians.

Charles F. Griffin acquired his primary education in public schools in Elko, Nevada, Vallejo and San Francisco, following which for three years he worked in a retail drug store at Vallejo. There then followed a three year course in Cooper Medical College at San Francisco (now the medical department of Leland Stanford, Jr., University), where he graduated M. D. in 1891. He spent one year as house physician and surgeon in the City and County Hospital at San Francisco, now the San Francisco Hospital. He then engaged in private practice. For eight years he was instructor in the urological department of Cooper Medical College. He was also instructor in therapeutics, instructor in materia medica, and in theory and practice of medicine in Cooper Medical College for several years, after which time he devoted himself to the demands of his private practice.

During the World war he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Officer's Reserve Corps, and was attached to the aviation section of the Signal Corps, assigned to duty at Vancouver, Washington. For eighteen months he was sanitary inspector for the cantonment; during the latter portion of this time he also served as sanitary inspector for the post at Vancouver Barracks. In the line of duty he was injured, suffering a fracture of his right hip joint, resulting in his retirement for permanent disability.

Since the war he has given his time to his private practice in San Francisco and to his connections with various civic and patriotic organizations. He has been keenly interested in civic affairs, particularly in the development of the Sunset district of San Francisco, and the promotion

of the boring of the Duboce Tunnel. He was founder and first president of the Improvement Club of Oceanside. Doctor Griffin is now the secretary of the Sunset Transportation & Development Association,, and is a member of the city planning section of the Commonwealth Club of California. He is a member of the San Francisco County Medical Association, California State and American Medical Associations, and is serving his third term as president of the California Genealogical Society; is historian of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of California. He is a republican and is unmarried. Doctor Griffin published the registered pedigree of the Griffin line from which he descends in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record" under date of January, 1923; and of the Shipley line in the same journal, July, 1926, to which reference is made for fuller data as to family names and dates.

Captain Clifford K. Fitzgerald, San Diego attorney, was a soldier in the World war, and has spent most of his life since early boyhood in Southern California.

He was born in the city of Chicago. His grandfather Fitzgerald lived in Buffalo, New York, for some years, then moved out to Missouri and bought a farm near Breckenridge and was a farmer and stock raiser there until his death. John J. Fitzgerald, father of Captain Fitzgerald, was born in Buffalo, New York, was a child when his parents moved to Missouri, where he was reared and educated, and after leaving the farm he learned telegraphy. He became an employe of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, was promoted to signal engineer, and continued in the service until 1904. In that year he removed to San Diego and became an investor in real estate. Later he went to Los Angeles to educate his children in the University of Southern California. John J. Fitzgerald married Margaret Kincaid, a native of Chicago. Her father, James Kincaid, was born in New York City, was a construction engineer and for some years did considerable work in Chicago, including the building of viaducts. About 1890 he removed to San Diego, then a comparatively small town, and lived there until his death at the age of seventy-six. James Kincaid married Margaret Gannon, a native of County Cork, Ireland. John J. Fitzgerald and wife had four children; Clifford Kincaid, Muriel, Ray Gannon and Inez. Muriel is the wife of Leroy Armstrong.

Clifford Kincaid Fitzgerald was educated in San Diego Military Academy and in the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, where he was graduated from the law department with the LL. B. degree in 1920. He was admitted to the bar and has since engaged in a successful general practice.

He was inducted into the army service in August, 1917, with the Thirteenth Regiment of the United States Infantry. He was commissioned a lieutenant and was on duty at Camp Fremont and Camp Kearney until after the armistice. Since the close of the war he has held a commission as captain in the officers Reserve Corps.

Captain Fitzgerald married in September, 1920, Miss Florence McCaulden McCartney, a native of Los Angeles and daughter of Senator H. G. and Alice (McCaulden) McCartney. Captain Fitzgerald is commander of San Diego Post No. 6 of the American Legion. He is a member of San Diego Lodge B. P. O. Elks.

GRANT CONARD. During the years he made his home at San Diego the late Grant Conard was a citizen of marked prominence, successful in business, and for two years served as mayor of the city. Following is a brief record of his individual activities and also of his family and family relationship, which includes a number of pioneers in different sections of the United States.

While the exact date of the establishment of the Conard family in America has not been ascertained, it is known that for a number of generations prior to the Revolutionary war they lived in Virginia, where they were leading and respected people. One of the first of the family there was John Conard, who was born in Virginia. His son, Anthony Conard, great-grandfather of the late San Diego citizen, was born at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1760. When a boy he enlisted in the Continental army to help fight for independence, and after that war he resided in Virginia, near the plantation of George Washington, with whom he was personally acquainted. On at least one occasion General Washington was a visitor at the home of Anthony Conard. In 1827 Anthony Conard left Virginia and moved out to the state of Ohio, spending one year in Belmont County, and then locating in Licking County, near the village of Utica, where he remained until his death in 1843.

His son, Anthony Conard, Jr., was born in Virginia, in October, 1799, and died in Crawford County, Illinois, December 26, 1851. He married, in 1821, Nancy Gregg, who was born in Virginia in 1801, the name of her mother's family being Wilson. She died in LaSalle County, Illinois, in 1847.

David Wilson Conard, oldest son of Anthony and Nancy Conard, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, April 7, 1825, and was a small child when his parents, in 1828, settled in Licking County, Ohio. As a young man he traveled west on horseback to LaSalle County, Illinois, where he arrived May 24, 1846. He located in Miller Township of that county, engaged in farming, and in time became one of the largest land owners in the county, which is one of the richest agricultural sections of Illinois. He was also elected to various public positions of responsibility and trust. David W. Conard died in LaSalle County, April 24, 1899. On March 17, 1853, he married in that county Elizabeth Grove.

The ancestry of Elizabeth Grove includes some old Virginia families. John Grove lived in Virginia until about 1805, when he moved to Licking County, Ohio. It is thought that a direct ancestor of John Grove was Hans Graff, who settled near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1702, coming from Holland after having fled from that country on account of religious troubles. John Grove married in Virginia, about 1790, Barbara Linebarger. The eighth of fifteen children was David Grove. David Grove was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, October 14, 1804, and died in LaSalle County, Illinois, February 18, 1880. He married in Licking County, Ohio, December 22, 1826, Anna Howser, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, December 2, 1805, and died in LaSalle County August 8, 1849. David and Anna Grove were the parents of seven children, the oldest of them being Elizabeth Grove, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 17, 1828, and became the wife of David W. Conard.

The youngest of the six children of David W. Conard and Elizabeth Grove was the late Grant Conard of San Diego, who was born in Miller Township, LaSalle County, Illinois, August 5, 1867. He was reared on

a farm in Illinois, attended first the district schools, then the Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, the Ottawa Business College, the Columbia School of Oratory at Chicago, and finally the Chicago Kent College of Law. As a young man he taught public school in LaSalle County, and subsequently was a teacher in the Ottawa Business College, which institution was under his direction for three years. In 1895 he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Conard practiced law at Ottawa until he removed to San Diego in 1902. While in Illinois he was a real estate operator, handling farm lands in Indiana, Missouri and Texas, and after removing to San Diego continued in the real estate business rather than the law.

He took an active part in politics and public affairs, was chosen a member of the Board of Public Works of San Diego in 1905, and was elected mayor and served during the term 1909-11. In 1914 he was elected to represent the Seventy-ninth District in the California State Legislature, and served two years. The death of Mr. Conard occurred in San Diego November 5, 1919.

Mrs. Conard, who survives her honored husband and is a resident of San Diego, is also a native of LaSalle County, Illinois. The date of Mrs. Conard's birth was February 5, 1870. Her maiden name was Mildred Shaver, and she and Mr. Conard were married November 7, 1895. She was the fifth in a family of seven children of George D. and Fidelia (Munson) Shaver, early settlers of LaSalle County. The Shaver family were early Virginians. Nicholas Shaver was a native of that state. His son, David Shaver, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, October 10, 1787, and died in LaSalle County, Illinois, January 2, 1848. He married, August 8, 1811, Nancy Grove. Nancy Grove was born in Virginia, July 31, 1791, daughter of John and Barbara (Linebarger) Grove. As will be noted, John and Barbara (Linebarger) Grove were named among the ancestors of Grant Conard. They were great-grandparents of Mr. Conard on his mother's side, and were the great-great-grandparents of Mrs. Conard on her father's side. Cyrus Shaver, son of David and Nancy (Grove) Shaver, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 30, 1812, and died in LaSalle County, Illinois, February 21, 1883. He married Betsy Hackett, who was born at Wheeling, Virginia, November 4, 1815.

The second of the four children of Cyrus and Betsy Shaver was George D. Shaver, father of Mrs. Conard. George D. Shaver was born in LaSalle County, January 28, 1839, and married, December 20, 1860, Fidelia Munson. Fidelia Munson was born in LaSalle County, November 18, 1840, and died there February 28, 1891. Her ancestors were among the first pioneers of Illinois. Her parents were William and Rachel (Hall) Munson. William Munson was born in Onondaga County, New York, October 5, 1806, and in 1833 settled in LaSalle County, Illinois. It is said that he went out to Illinois for the express purpose of marrying one of the Hall girls. He was at that time not acquainted with either of them, but had heard about the Indian Creek massacre in which the Hall family were tragic participants. William Munson, who died in LaSalle County February 16, 1879, was a son of Hiram Munson, a native of New York. Rachel Hall, who became the wife of William Munson, was born in Kentucky in 1817, and died at LaSalle County May 20, 1870. Her parents were William and Mary J. R. (Wilburs) Hall, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Kentucky, both born in the same year, 1787. William Hall and his wife and daughter, Elizabeth, were

massacred by the Indians at the Indian Creek massacre, which occurred during the Black Hawk war in 1832. This massacre occurred in Freedom Township, LaSalle County, Illinois, on the 20th of May of that year. Two members of the family were spared death, Rachel and Sylvia Hall, who for a time were held captives by the Indians.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Conard had a family of four children. The oldest, who was born at Ottawa, Illinois, August 6, 1896, died at San Diego May 10, 1918. The other children are Fidelia Elizabeth and Harold Shaver, both natives of Ottawa, and Mildred Rovena, who was born at San Diego. These children all attended Stanford University in California, graduating with the Bachelor of Arts degree, and the sons were members of the fraternity Delta Chi, while the daughters belonged to the sorority Pi Beta Phi. The daughter Fidelia holds the Master of Arts degree from Columbia University of New York. The surviving son, Harold, is now a civil engineer.

William Vinson McCoy, postmaster of West Los Angeles, is credited with having changed the name of Westgate to West Los Angeles, and for several years has taken a dominating part in all of the affairs of his community, as well as in the Los Angeles district in general, acting with enterprise and enlightened public spirit.

Still a young man in point of years, Mr. McCoy has had a career of frequent vicissitudes. He was born in Limestone County, Texas, December 10, 1888, and was an infant when his mother died. His father, J. McCoy, came to California many years ago and has followed in the main public work. He acted as superintendent for the contracting firm of Bright & Crandall, which cut Sunset Boulevard through from the Plaza to the junction with Hollywood Boulevard. The McCoys, father and son, in 1905 contracted and graded the town of Huntington Beach. Later they had a disastrous venture when they undertook to dig a drainage ditch through the Santa Ana River bottom, under contract with the county trustees of Orange County. Since then they have engaged in public work of various kinds in the Los Angeles district.

William V. McCoy spent the minimum time in school when a boy, having to depend upon his own exertions from the age of nine. His early experiences were gained in the ranch and range country of Texas and Oklahoma, and he had some hairbreadth escapes, but suffered no permanent injury, and still enjoys excellent health. He frequently acted as guide to families seeking homestead lands in Oklahoma, for he knew that country by heart, and could take a party to any section over that vast district once known as the Cherokee Strip. At the early age of sixteen years he was yard foreman of a lumber mill in southeast Texas.

About 1905 Mr. McCoy came to California, and after the contracting experiences shared jointly with his father the two went to San Pedro, where the elder man was appointed street superintendent and the younger, his assistant. After the annexation of San Pedro to Los Angeles they resumed contract work, or worked under other contractors, serving as superintendents or foremen. As a result of his close contact with workmen of all classes, and several nationalities, Mr. McCoy speaks both Spanish and Mexican fluently, and this knowledge is of value to him.

Another phase of Mr. McCoy's varied experience came to him in 1914, when he engaged in private detective work at Los Angeles. He was associated with the city police department until 1917, when he joined the secret service force of the Santa Fe Railway Company. While aiding in

the roundup of some I. W. W.'s at Gallup, New Mexico, July 31, 1917, he was accidentally shot and nearly lost his left eye. After three months in a hospital he was made freight agent at Gallup, but in 1919, after the close of the World war, he returned to Los Angeles.

Mr. McCoy is now rated as one of the financially successful men of the Los Angeles district. This prosperity he has achieved largely during the past five years. In January, 1920, he engaged in the real-estate business at what was then Westgate, and, as already noted, was instrumental in having the name changed to West Los Angeles. He carries on a general real-estate business, with offices in his two-story building, part of which is used for the West Los Angeles postoffice. It is claimed that Mr. McCoy embarked in his present business with little more than his last month's pay from the railroad company. However, his previous experiences had secured him good credit standing, and he has steadily progressed from good to better. On February 26, 1923, Mr. McCoy was appointed by Postmaster General New to fill the remainder of the fiscal year as postmaster of West Los Angeles, and, February 28, 1924, he was appointed by President Coolidge postmaster of West Los Angeles for a period of four years. He was one of the original directors of the United States National Bank of Sawtelle, California, but sold his stock in that institution.

Mr. McCoy is strongly in favor of the public ownership of all the utilities in a city, and has given the full strength of his influence to such enterprises as the Boulder Canyon Dam, and the All American Canal. He was a candidate for the City Council in the election of 1925. Active in various civic and fraternal organizations, he has also served as president of the West Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for two years, and for three years he was secretary of the Santa Monica Bay Realty Board. His religious impulses have been expressed largely through his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has filled all of the chairs in the Subordinate Lodge, was delegate to the Grand Lodge of the state for seven successive years, is trustee of his home lodge, and is a director of the Odd Fellows Temple Association, and of the Odd Fellows Cemetery Association. The Crescent Bay Yacht Club of Santa Monica also holds his membership.

Mr. McCoy married in Los Angeles, October 20, 1917, Miss Fay Hill, a daughter of J. Marion and Anna D. Hill, of West Los Angeles. Her father is known as the Father of Westgate, the district now West Los Angeles. The Hill family came to California from Denver, Colorado, nearly twenty years ago.

While Mr. McCoy has been in Los Angeles approximately twenty years, he has witnessed astounding growth in that city and district. When he arrived here the corner of Ninth and Hill streets was considered out at the very edge of town, and there was only a little frame building in the entire block. The leading hotels at that time were the old Natic House, the Nadeau Hotel and the old Broadway Van Nuy's Hotel. The postoffice was at Seventh and Grand, and the total population was about 350,000.

On October 28, 1924, Mr. McCoy opened the building that bears his name, 11638 San Vancinte Boulevard, which was built for him at a cost of $60,000. In addition to the realty offices and postoffice on the ground floor Mr. McCoy's building houses on the second floor the offices of a dentist and doctor, the West Los Angeles Improvement Association, a branch library, and a large assembly hall suitable for public dances and lodge and political meetings. This building is the finest of its kind in West

Los Angeles, and Mr. McCoy's enterprise in erecting it has been largely commended.

Since entering upon the duties of postmaster Mr. McCoy has given convincing proof of his ability, and the development of the postal service has kept pace with the growth of the community. When he received his appointment from Postmaster General New this was a sub-station of the Los Angeles office. The government, under his advice and representations, changed it to an office of the third class, after it was one of the fourth class for a day in order to comply with the regulations.

From then on the growth in the amount of business has been astoundingly rapid, and soon outgrew the original quarters. The demand for extended rural route service and more lock boxes were determining factors in inducing Mr. McCoy to carry out a long cherished plan to erect his own building. The equipment of the postoffice is of the latest design, and provides for all legitimate expansion for several years to come. West Los Angeles is very proud of its postmaster and realtor, and regards him as its most representative citizen.

Linwood Payson Ames, a portrait painter with a national reputation, has been a resident of San Diego since 1923, and is one of the artists who have selected a home in the beautiful LaJolla section.

Mr. Ames was born in Fairfield, Maine. His grandfather, Loring Ames, was a carpenter and wood worker, operated a ferry for some time over the Kennebec River, and spent his last years at Fairfield. Washington Irving Ames, father of Linwood P., was born at Benton, Maine, learned carpentry, became a contractor and builder, and displayed much skill as an architect. In his early manhood he went out to Wisconsin and filled a contract for the erection of a hotel building. He soon returned to Fairfield, Maine, where he was in business the rest of his life. He married a daughter of Abner Buck, a farmer of Fairfield Center, Maine. She had taught school before her marriage. There were two sons, Linwood Payson and Owen Abner. The latter is a successful physician at Boston.

Linwood Payson Ames attended public schools in his native town, also the Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, and at the age of fifteen began the work which has broadened into a successful career as a portrait painter. At the age of twenty-one he went to Pittsburgh, was in the work of his profession there ten years, and after that lived in New York City until 1923, when he moved to California and established his home in LaJolla.

Mr. Ames for fifteen years was a member of the First Field Artillery of the New York National Guard. In 1917 he was mustered into the Federal service as an aviator and was in France until after the armistice, serving with the rank of first lieutenant.

In 1896 he married Frances Robinson, who shares his artistic talents and abilities. She was born at Messina Springs, New York, daughter of Harvey Robinson. She was educated in the St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York, and studied art in Paris, where some of her portrait painting was awarded special recognition. Mr. Ames is a member of the American Legion Post.

Thomas Harper Ince, founder of the Thomas H. Ince Studios at Culver City, California, lived and worked with a tremendous outflow of creative energy so that nothing could be a more inadequate measure of his achievement than the few brief years that spanned his lifetime.

He was born at Newport, Rhode Island, November 16, 1880, and died November 19, 1924, at the age of forty-four. He came naturally by the fine traditions and histrionic training on which he laid the foundation of his motion picture career. His parents were John and Emma (Brennan) Ince. His father, of Ince Hall, County Wiggin, England, ran away to sea when a boy and afterwards came to America, where he achieved more than passing fame as a comedian. Thomas Harper Ince was educated at Trinity Chapel School in New York City and early went on the stage, beginning his career with Charles Frohman of New York as an actor in "Poet and Puppets." Subsequently he appeared in "Shore Acres," "The Ninety-Nine," and starred in "For Love's Sweet Sake." In this he played with William H. Thompson, and he played with James Hearne in "The Old Cross Roads," and also played with Henry Dix.

The late Mr. Ince was one of the first to recognize the great artistic and educational possibilities in the medium of motion pictures, and he went into the field with the determination to prove what could be done. His first pictures depicted the early days of California history, crossing the plains, early settlers, Indian troubles, gold rush days, as well as the earlier period of the Spanish Dons. His final picture "The Last Frontier," begun by him, but finished by others, was also a story of the early days. In 1909 he was appointed director general of the New York Motion Picture Corporation. He was vice president of the Triangle Film Corporation from 1915 to 1917, and then became president of the Thomas H. Ince Studios, Incorporated. His most notable productions were: "The Battle of Gettysburg," "The Wrath of the Gods," "The Cup of Life," "The Coward," and, greatest of all, "Civilization," brought out in 1916, followed by "Peggy," "The Narrow Trail," "Worlds of the Rail," "The Aryan," "Hell's Hinges," "Hail the Woman," "Her Reputation," "The Hottentot," "Anna Christie." His first picture in California was a California covered wagon story, "Across the Plains," and was built around the tragedy of the Oatman family. That was in the first days of the industry in California and he secured real broad horn steers and real Indians.

Some of the opinions expressed of Thomas H. Ince and his art while he was in the midst of his work in California remain as true today as when written. He was an outstanding milestone in the progress of the art of motion pictures. Not only a pioneer, he remains a dominant factor unchallenged by past or present. He not only understood the mechanical and technical possibilities of his art, but also had the genius for handling and moulding the human element. The players discovered and developed by him in the stars of the first rank are too numerous to mention. Nor were his discoveries limited to screen personalities alone. He trained stars in all departments of the industry, until it became an order of especial merit to be allied with him in any capacity. He was a veritable master builder of human material.

Mr. Ince was a member of the Authors League of America, was an Episcopalian, and among his clubs belonged to the Los Angeles Athletic, and at New York the Green Room, Friar clubs. He married, October 19, 1907, Elinor Priscilla Kershaw, of St. Louis, granddaughter of James

Provost, who was descended from Samuel Provost, rector of Trinity Church and Bishop of New York. Mr. Ince was survived by Mrs. Ince and three sons, William, Thomas and Richard, the two younger being native sons of California.

Claiborne Milton Hill, B. A. M. A., D. D., LL. D., president of the Berkeley Baptist Divinity School, is one of the scholarly men and eminent divines of California, and a man who is a recognized authority on biblical and pastoral theology. He was born at Suisun City, California, November 16, 1857, a son of Sterling and Sarah Russell (Joyce) Hill, pioneers of that year to California. Doctor Hill attended McMunnville (Oregon) College, now Linfield College, and later the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1884 he was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary. In that same year the University of Oregon granted him the degree of Master of Arts. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1889 by Linfield College and the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1926. In 1884 he was ordained a minister of the Baptist faith, and for the subsequent five and a half years served as pastor of the Baptist Church of Eugene, Oregon. For four years, 1890 to 1893, he was superintendent of American Baptist Home Missions in Oregon. Leaving that Society, he served as pastor of the Tenth Avenue Baptist Church of Oakland, California, from 1893 to 1904. In October of the latter year he formed his connections with the Berkeley Baptist Divinity School. In addition to these positions, Doctor Hill has held many important offices in his denomination. He is now president of the Pacific Coast Baptist Conference.

The growing school over whose destinies Doctor Hill is so ably presiding really dates back to 1889, when, acting upon the suggestion of Rev. C. H. Hobart, D. D., then pastor of the First Baptist Church of Oakland, Mrs. Maria M. Gray gave to the Pacific Coast Theological Union certain real estate. The Union was organized to receive and administer this and such other funds as might come into its hands for the maintenance of a theological school.

Rev. E. H. Gray, D. D., opened classes for instruction in the Union's building, Twelfth Street, Oakland, in 1890, and continued the work until his death in 1894. Partly because the property became largely non-productive, and partly because it was considered wise to give California College, also a Baptist institution, the right of way to canvass the churches for funds, the seminary work was suspended for more than a decade. On October 1, 1904, Rev. Claiborne M. Hill, D. D., accepted the presidency of the seminary and gave the following year to the promotion of its interests on the Pacific Coast. Berkeley was chosen as the seat of the institution and property on Dwight Way and Hillegas Avenue was purchased. Later this site was enlarged by the purchase of adjoining land. Instruction was begun by President Hill August 15, 1905. A new chapter was marked in the history of the divinity school when the new building, comprising libraries, reception room, lecture and seminary rooms and students' rooms was dedicated May 8, 1921.

On September 11, 1911, the trustees of California College decided that its future policy would be to promote theological education. This action was taken for financial reasons and was also justified in view of the fact that theological training was included in the original intention of the founders of the institution.

In accordance with the action above mentioned, at a full meeting of the board held at the college September 13, 1912, unanimous action was taken for the purpose of amending the articles of incorporation and by-laws, transferring the institution to Berkeley and changing the name to the Berkeley Baptist Divinity School.

At the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Baptist Theological Union held in Oakland April 26, 1915, by unanimous action and in confirmation of proceedings taken in 1911 and 1912, it was decided that the Union shall carry on its educational work through the Berkeley Baptist Divinity School.

At a meeting of the trustees of California College, held in Oakland May 28, 1915, it was voted that "this corporation shall assume and undertake to conduct and continue the educational work heretofore conducted by the Pacific Coast Baptist Theological Union, at Berkeley, California. Said work to be conducted under the corporate name of this corporation." The institution which had hitherto been known as the Pacific Coast Baptist Theological Seminary transferred its work to the Berkeley Baptist Divinity School.

The Divinity School is not organically related to any other institution in Berkeley. But its location, ten minutes walk from the library of the University of California, enables it to use the courses and libraries of that great institution. Other theological schools are located in Berkeley whose facilities are available. Thus unusual opportunities for theological education are offered in Berkeley. The tendency of theological education in this country is in the direction of closer relations with great universities. The faculty of the Divinity School urges students, even though they are college graduates, to take some courses in the university. Besides the upper division courses in English, science, philosophy, history, etc., the Semitic department of the university offers the opportunity for the study of Hebrew under most favorable circumstances. If a student is not prepared in Greek, that, too, can be had in the university. It is evidently wise economy to use these university courses rather than to have the Divinity School provide them at its own expense.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Berkeley Baptist Divinity School and of the Board of Directors of the Theological Union must all be members of Baptist Churches. All of the Baptist conventions on the Pacific Coast have endorsed the institution. The institution is a co-operating body with the Northern California Baptist Convention and reports annually to that body. The by-laws of the institution have been revised in order to link it more closely with the denomination. The members of the Board of Trustees are nominated by the Baptist State Conventions of the Pacific Coast.

The Divinity School is located at Berkeley, California, a city of approximately 65,000 population, situated on San Francisco Bay, fronting the Golden Gate, and only thirty-five minutes ride from the city of San Francisco. For favorable climate and beauty of situation Berkeley is unsurpassed.

Five buildings occupy the site of the Divinity School, 2606 Dwight Way, corner of Hillegrass Avenue. The Dwight Way frontage faces Bowditch Street, which leads directly to the University of California grounds and the Campanile. It is only a few minutes walk to the University Library.

The advantage of living in one of the greatest educational centers of the world and near a large city is obvious. The best preaching can be heard, the work of great church and social centers can be studied and

opportunity is afforded to engage in city mission work. The San Francisco Bay Cities Baptist Union and certain of the larger churches provide opportunities for student-pastors and assistants.

The Divinity School is open to men and women, members of Christian churches of whatever name, who desire to fit themselves for definite Christian service. While its main object is to train men for the ministry at home and abroad, it admits those who desire to prepare themselves for mission work, religious education, and other forms of Christian service. It maintains a woman's department whose curriculum is intended to prepare women to be social workers, religious education directors, teachers and missionaries.

The Berkeley Baptist Divinity School has sought to maintain high educational standards and a genuine religious spirit. Its faculty is made up of able and scholarly men who received their graduate training in the best schools of America. Its graduates have places of honor and usefulness in many of the states of America, and in several foreign lands.

Abbie Norton Jamison. Los Angeles owes much to the influence of Abbie Norton Jamison and her unselfish efforts to make that city a real center of musical art and musical appreciation. Mrs. Jamison was born in Cooper, Michigan, and the early part of her life was spent in Grand Rapids, Michigan, but Los Angeles has been her home for over a quarter of a century. Coming to California primarily for her health, her work and her associations are so congenial that after each visit to the East she returns with greater pleasure to her home in Los Angeles. She has lived in the same house, at the corner of Twenty-first and Hoover streets, for over twenty years.

It was Mrs. Jamison who was responsible for bringing about the important event that first focused attention upon the possibilities of Los Angeles as a music center. This was the offering, by the citizens and the musical clubs of Los Angeles, of a ten thousand dollar prize for the best opera by an American composer. The entertainment, in 1915, of the Biennial Convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs, through which the offer was made, and the production of the prize opera "Fairyland," gorgeously costumed and staged, as a climax to ten days of programs and entertainment, demonstrated for all time the musical resources of Southern California.

It was Mrs. Jamison who interested the musicians and music lovers in the project and who called the meeting which resulted in the formation of the American Opera Association, organized for the purpose of raising the prize money and producing the opera. As secretary of the association a large part of the work fell upon her willing and capable shoulders. She went to Chicago in 1913 to deliver the official invitation before the convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs in session there, and later went on to the large eastern cities for consultation with various musicians of note.

As the only officer of the National Federation of Music Clubs living in California, the preparations for the entertainment of the convention were carried out under her direction and supervision. Its success is a matter of history and Mrs. Jamison was elected to the office of first vice president of the national organization, of which she is now one of the honorary vice presidents. In 1918 she organized the California Federation of Music Clubs and is now its state president.

Mrs. Jamison has served as president of the Los Angeles Music Teachers Association and as president of the California State Music

Teachers Association, and has done much to raise the standards of teaching and of muscianship throughout the state. She has also served as president of the Woman's Lyric Club and of the Dominant Club; is a member of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles; an honorary member of the Hollywood Opera Reading Club; a founder member of the Hollywood Bowl Association; a founder member of the California Eisteddfod Association, a member of the Board of Governors of Artland, and is one of the organizers of the Cadman Creative Club.

Besides all of her philanthropic activities Mrs. Jamison is a professional musician, maintaining a studio in the Southern California Music Company Building, and has a number of successful compositions to her credit. She is known as a brilliant authority on all subjects connected with music and numbers among her friends many of the greatest musicians of the world.

Margaret Stewart. In days like the present as never before the world has reason to acknowledge that among the noblest lives led, and often sacrificed, are those of women, and whether she lays claim to equality in life's opportunities or not matters little in assembling facts. Few there are with enlightened minds who will not concede brillant intellect, warm sense of justice, and heavenly companion to the sex that for centuries has followed rather than accompanied man on his way. The changes time has wrought have broadened her individual area of influence, and her achievements now blossom in every field. These facts may not be discounted even by the most carping. These reflections come easily when considering the usefulness and efficiency of a life like that chosen by Miss Margaret Stewart, owner of the Hotel Stewart of San Francisco, one of the most dependable business women of this great commercial center, and one whose hostelry has been made one of the favorites with the traveling public, as well as with the people of the city itself.

Margaret Stewart was born at Glasgow, Scotland, a daughter of John and Mary (MacNaughton) Stewart, the former of whom was born at Sterling, Scotland, and the latter in the Killin Highlands, Scotland. When she was a girl Miss Stewart's parents came to the United States, and after coming to San Francisco the father continued here in the cattle business in which he had been so successful in Scotland. He took out papers of citizenship, and loyally supported his adopted country, becoming one of its valued citizens. A man of great integrity and high personal honor, it was not long before he established himself in public confidence as a man who would give the cattle raisers just prices for their produce. Before his arrival they had objected to selling except by actual weight, but his knowledge and experience, coupled with his honorable methods, led them to deal with him almost exclusively. His pastime was checkers, and so expert was he at the game that he not only became the local champion, but also was author of a book of rules governing the game. The mother of Mrs. Stewart belonged to a very spiritual family, and she was beloved by all on account of her beautiful Christian character of great charity. Many were the poor families in her neighborhood whom she supported, and none were ever turned away from her door.

Educated in the public and private schools of San Francisco, Miss Stewart developed into a business woman of more than ordinary ability, and she entered the field of hotel keeping in a small way, buying a small house that was sold at auction in the down town district of San Francisco. This was the beginning of a business that included the ownership and operation of six small hotels before she came into possession of the well-

known Stewart Hotel. Her motto throughout her business career has not been how much could she get, but how much could she give. An illustration of this one instance may here be given. At the time of the great fire, while the smoke was still arising, she went to Berkeley and rented two sorority houses so as to provide shelter for her friends, and she induced apartment houses to give accommodation to the refugees and those in great distress at that time. Miss Stewart is a careful buyer, understands values, and always deals at wholesale. Her hotel is conducted admirably, with all waste eliminated, and its patronage is steady as well as heavy. Since acquiring the Stewart Hotel her brother, Charles A. Stewart, has been her manager, but prior to that time she operated entirely alone.

Miss Stewart is a stanch Protestant. She is a member of the California Club of San Francisco, and is active in that body. Her political faith makes her a republican, and she is chairman of the financial committee of the Republican Committee of Five Thousand. Miss Stewart attributes her success to hard work with a definite purpose in view, and a knowledge of what the public wants, and that is a wholesome, homelike surrounding in their hotel life. That she is able to meet the demand the continued patronage she has always enjoyed amply proves.

Edward Chambers is one of the oldest officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. This railroad, now one of the great railway systems of the country, was planned during Civil war times as a trans-continental highway, but for a number of years it was practically a local railroad. By 1873 it was built from Topeka to the Colorado line, and during the next three or four years it was extended as far as Pueblo.

It was at this stage and point that Edward Chambers entered the service of the company at Pueblo in 1877 as a freight handler. About that time W. B. Strong became general manager of the company and planned the extension to the southwest, and during the following year the road was completed over Raton Pass in New Mexico and about 1881 had crossed into Arizona and had a working agreement with the Southern Pacific for an outlet to the Pacific Coast. However, it was not until 1887 that the Santa Fe completed its own line to San Diego.

These matters of railroad history are noted here because they are of significance in the career of Edward Chambers. Edward Chambers was born at Waukegan, Illinois, February 16, 1859. He had a public school education, and was a youth of eighteen when he went to work at Pueblo for the Santa Fe Railway Company. Since then he has served in practically every capacity, being freight handler, clerk, foreman and cashier at Pueblo, where he remained eight years. When the line had been completed to San Diego, he was transferred there and became the first agent of the Santa Fe at that point. When the road was built to Los Angeles as a terminus he was transferred there, thus again becoming the first agent of the road at Los Angeles, and was promoted to assistant freight agent. In that capacity he had much to do with building up the business of this new trans-continental railway on the Pacific Coast. For a number of years Mr. Chambers acted as general freight agent for the line west of Albuquerque. In 1906 he was transferred to San Francisco as assistant freight traffic manager for the coast lines, and subsequently, in 1913, was transferred to Chicago, Illinois, as vice president in charge of traffic.

In July 1917, Mr. Chambers was appointed director of transportation of the United States Food Administration and United States Grain Corporation. He served as director of the Division of Traffic of the United

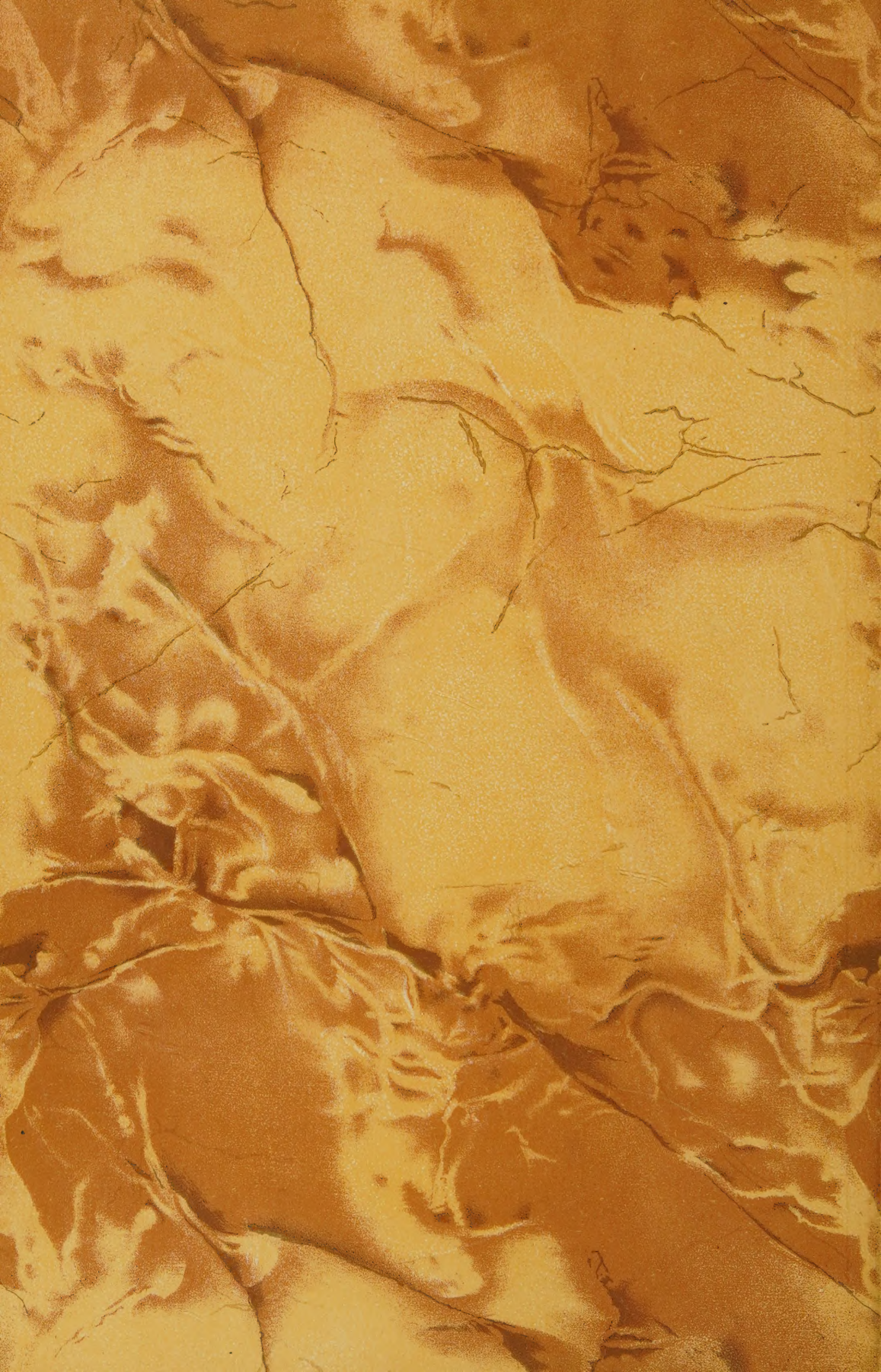
States Railroad Administration under Director Generals McAdoo and Hines from January, 1918, until May, 1920, and at the same time was a member of the War Industries Board. In March, 1920, when the railroad administration was dissolved, he was again reappointed vice president in charge of traffic of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and still serves in that capacity, with offices in Chicago.

In 1884, while living at Pueblo, Mr. Chambers married Miss Marian Johnston, of Belleville, Canada. Mrs. Chambers, for many years a resident of Los Angeles, died at San Francisco May 21, 1911. She was laid to rest in the Holy Cross Cemetery in that city. Mr. Chambers is the father of four children, all of whom were born in California. Sister Anna is a nun in the Holy Family Convent in San Francisco. H. E. Chambers is in the shipping business at San Francisco. Robert L. is a well known business man of Los Angeles. Walter P. is a railroad supply broker at Chicago.

Frank M. Smith, who died in 1926, at the age of fifty-seven, was a native son of California and for many years prominently identified with the business and political life of Oakland.

He was born at Albion, in Mendocino County, in 1869, and was five years of age when his parents moved to Centerville in Alameda County. He grew up there, and after completing his education became associated with his father in the contracting business. On moving to Oakland he was in business as a contractor, erecting some of the first apartment houses on the east side of Lake Merritt. During his later years he was in the insurance business, representing the New York Life Insurance Company at Oakland.

For many years Frank M. Smith was a recognized leader in the republican party in Alamadea County. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1910, and by reelection served two terms, in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth sessions of 1911 and 1913. Following his legislative service he was city clerk of Oakland under appointment from Frank M. Mott for several years. In 1916 he was again elected as assemblyman, attending the Forty-second session in 1917. While in the Legislature Mr. Smith sponsored the Free Text Book bill and was also identified with the forces who favored woman suffrage. He was a member of the Masonic Order, the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Smith married, October 26, 1896, Miss Ella Ruth Trefry. Mrs. Smith survives him and continues to occupy their old Oakland home at 5320 Trask Street. Mrs. Smith's father was sheriff of Alameda County for twenty-five years and was a California forty-niner. He erected the first house at Centerville and for three years operated a schooner between Union City and San Francisco. He spent many years as a farmer in the Centerville community and he died in the Masonic Home at Desoto in 1910.

Mrs. Smith has two daughters and one son, and there are eight grandchildren. Her two daughters are Mrs. George Ellis, who has two children, George Milton and Donald Granger Ellis; and Mrs. H. K. Townsand, whose four children are Herbert Meade, Richard Rensley, Ella Ruth and Gertrude Muriel. The only son is Frank W. Smith, and he is married and has two children, named Frank Milton and Edna Bernice.